



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

R OF AGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.		
	WEST.								EAST.												
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.		No.	Indian Value.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			
AN.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.			
:	3,708	10,307 9	94	204 0	30	156 15	4,114	12,604 5	2	1 13	883	1,558 5	140	891 13	484	612 7	1,984	3,723 6	11,444	35,449	
:	2,521	13,689 14	124	407 4	50	100 2	4,332	16,474 8	1	0 15	871	2,359 8	163	473 15	...	...	1,951	3,771 7	10,013	37,400
TOTAL	6,229	20,897 7	218	731 4	80	317 1	8,446	28,078 13	3	2 12	1,753	3,917 13	303	805 12	484	612 7	3,935	7,496 13	21,457	72,850	
NSIT.																					
East to																					
Madras .	687	3,616 1	4	11 2	8	19 10	4,364	16,675 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,063	20,123
Angoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	244	787 2	2	5 13	2	49 7	223	729 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	1,570
West to																					
Madras .	1,622	7,374 9	71	196 8	...	...	2,678	7,987 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,671	15,558
Angoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	118	464 9	9	38 1	...	...	271	993 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	1,500
West to																					
Amoy and	...	...	2	2 13	5	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17
Shanghai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East to																					
Paumben .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	347 1	2	5 7	...	...	...	...	94	352
Angoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	279
TOTAL	2,071	12,142 5	88	254 5	18	91 14	7,838	26,302 11	92	347 1	2	5 7	70	279 13	10,779	36,426
GRAND TOTAL																		32,236	1,12,276		

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.			
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	
INDO-EUROPEAN {	Via Teheran	2,521	3,708	6,229	85.88	46.63	41.58
	„ Turkey	124	94	218	1.76	1.18	1.46
	Persian Gulf <i>via</i> Karachi	50	86	86	0.71	0.45	0.57
RED SEA	Via Suez	4,332	4,114	8,446	61.65	51.74	56.39

BRIGA'

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY 1883.					NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average month.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.		
	Full supply.	through-out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.								
1st Division	4-9	...	3,073-60	...	...	...	Gurdaspur	10,800	1-59	0-1	Wheat	127,497	The Bari Doab Canal was closed throughout the month for repairs. The decrease in area irrigated up to date is 27,913 acres as compared with the same period of last year, and 64,531 acres as compared with February 1881. Superintending Engineer attributes a large proportion of the decrease to the enormous area sown in this fall on the dampness of the previous crop.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4-6	...		...	...	...	Anritsar	76,807	1-81	...	Barley	1,868	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3-0	...		...	...	...	Lahore	105,691	1-46	0-1	Mixed grains	9,867	
										Miscellaneous	54,066			
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,073-60	...	...	...	...	193,298	...	...	...	193,298	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073-60	438-83	...	...	...	221,211	...	...	...	221,211	
Karnal Division	4-33	0-36	2,546	8	{	{	Unballa	492	1-81	...	Wheat	144,523	The operations of the month show an increase of 3,550 acres during the month, and of 65,000 acres as compared with the corresponding month of last year, owing to a general rain towards end of January, the canal was kept closed till the 26th February, when it was re-opened.	
Delhi do.	5-70	2-30		102			Karnal	44,825	1-39	2-70	Barley	640		
Hansi do.	9-00	1-49		7			Delhi	30,194	0-60	...	Mixed grains	28,917		
Do. Bulla Head	8-80	0-49		19			Rohtak	39,470	0-05	0-70	Miscellaneous	17,723		
Passing through Escapes	...	...	...	56	...	...	Hissar	43,142	0-50	...	...	...
							Jhind	33,309	0-30	...	...	...
							Bikaner	167	...	...	...	...
							Kalsia State	204	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JOMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	192	...	...	...	191,803	...	...	...	191,803	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	619	...	...	...	123,197	...	...	...	123,197	
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	33,105	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	88,867	...	...		...	...
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	180,428	0-28	...		...	...
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	48,295	0-23	...		...	...
							Muzaffargarh	157,330	5-5	...	...	...
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508,025	...	...	...	508,025	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447,020	...	...	...	447,020	
ANNUAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385,101	...	...	...	385,101	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344,408	...	...	...	344,408	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of January 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land under irrigation during month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										RAINFALL, 1882-83.		RAINFALL, 1881-82.		REMARKS.										
								ANNUAL LEASES.						Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khureef.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadol.	Hot weather.	TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.					
								Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.															Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
South-eastern.	Cuttaek	Kendrapara . . .	1,269	280.70	41.10	5,827	5,827	...	63,683	...	36	71	107	53,795	}	...	85.04	...	58.15	...	Inches.									
		Gobr. . .	37,282	144.35	63.32	317	...	...	12,003	...	2	...	...	...	2	12,070											
		Pattamondoe . .	1,042	30.70	10.50	...	12	...	14,213	...	...	8	...	...	8	14,221												
		High Level, Section I .	675	177.43	177.43	...	...	...	11,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,008							
		Talunda, 1st Reach .	1,300	145	...	...	...	...	31,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,468						
	Balsore	Ditto, 2nd do. . .	650	46	...	143	1,380	207	207	1,587	}	Inches.									
		Matchong . . .	650	69	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		High Level, Section II .	727.16	7.35	7.35	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		Ditto, do. III . .	727.16	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		Total . . .	...	...	...	688	20,185	...	123,823	...	38	286	...	...	334	134,147											
South-eastern.	Midnapore	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	118,291	...	1,093	208	4,381	122,652	}	Inches.									
		Howrah . . .	1,411	18	86,657	86,657								2.20	63.46	68.77						
		Panchkoora . . .	523	15	12,857	12,857								0.33	47.64	78.05						
		Total	99,514	99,514										
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	255	...	...	...	285	104,147							
North-eastern.	Shahabad	Western Main . .	4,342	1,037	1,037	1,140	1,348	1,217	5,845	8,836	}	...	27.92	Inches.								
		Buxar . . .	1,228	216	...	2,275	15,088	...	45	23,843									31,288	1.40	36.84	39.93				
		Arrah . . .	1,090	370	...	19,483	21,619	...	35	31,126									37,160	1.43	36.84	45.95				
		Patna and Eastern Main . .	1,466	161	...	166	276	...	6	317									33,904	1.90	36.82	42.14				
		Gya	18,169	9,777	...	1,244	13,344									23,904		
North-eastern.	Total	Total	41,533	13,142	9,824	74,775	146,578	}	Inches.								
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.
		Grand Total	61,719	75,069									370,239
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.

The 6th April 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

No. 104T, dated Simla, the 17th April 1883.

From—The Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 415 of the 7th September 1882, submitting the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1881-82, and in reply to state that the Government of India reserves its review thereon until the Report for the current year has been received, the submission of which should be expedited.

No. 415, dated 7th September 1882.

From—LIEUT.-COL. J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, R. E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Government Telegraph Department,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1881-82.

I beg to forward for the information of the Government of India my annual report of the working of the Indo-European Telegraph Department during the year ending the 31st March 1882.

2. The total Capital outlay incurred up to the 31st March 1881 was shown in my last Capital Account, Appendix A. year's report at £1,154,429-4-9. This sum was subsequently slightly altered and was shown in the accounts presented to Parliament as £1,154,443-4-10.

3. By the operations of the year 1881-82 this figure was reduced by £7,597-10-3, nearly the whole of which is made up of the balances of suspense heads written off. Full particulars are given in Appendix A attached to this report, and it now appears that the Capital (subject possibly to some slight modification) stood on the 31st March 1882 at £1,146,845-14-7.

REVENUE.

4. The traffic receipts for last year were entered in Appendix B as £88,078-17-7. Those of 1881-82 amount to £82,431, showing a falling off of £5,647-17-7. Part of this decrease is to be ascribed to an apparent diminution of the traffic, the entire earnings of the common purse having been £8,512 less than in the previous year. The cause of this diminution will be examined a little further on under the head Traffic. It suffices to observe here that our share of this decrease amounted to about £1,600.

5. The remainder of the falling off, about £4,000, was mainly due to the conditions of exchange. In 1880-81, the Department realized 1,115,879 francs of its traffic balances in India at 8 annas to the franc, and we took credit for the realization at 10 rupees to the pound sterling. In the year now on record, although the distribution of traffic was such that we carried a greater share, the payment therefor had to be obtained principally in Europe and the amount realized in India was only 741,431 francs or about 374,448 less than in 1880-81. Had this difference of 374,448 been credited to us in India, we should have received 1,87,224 rupees or £18,722, while in England at the exchange of 25 francs to the sovereign we took credit for only £14,979, incurring in this way a comparative loss of £3,744.

6. The total receipts would be increased by the sum of £898 were we allowed to take credit for extra departmental work performed by the cable ship *Patrick Stewart*.

7. The expenditure brought to account in 1881-82 against this branch of the service amounted to £84,606 which includes a sum of Rs. 48,045 chargeable to last year, and which according to telegraphic advice from the Examiner, it was thought at the time of compiling the administration accounts had been passed for that year. It therefore formed part of the debit against the Department

in my last administration report; but as it was not included in the finance charges it could not be inserted in the Parliamentary paper; and this and one or two unimportant corrections caused the departmental expenditure for 1880-81 to appear in the administration accounts as £73,113-2-10, while in the Parliamentary accounts it is given as £68,128-9-3.

8. The principal differences between the items of expenditure of 1881-82 and those of Comparison with 1880-81. 1880-81 may be summarized thus—

	More in 1881-82. As compared with previous year.	Less in 1881-82.
	£	£
Repairs	496	...
Establishment ... ..	...	778
Tools and plant	2,605	...
Cable steamer	10,936	...
Stores, suspense heads	4,882	...
Agencies ... ..	...	995
Stores for Turkey ... ..	...	959
	<hr/> 18,919	<hr/> 2,732

9. If out of the entry "cable steamer" the sum of £4,804 (being the item mentioned just above as 48,045 rupees) had been charged to 1880-81 as was done in my annual report, this increase of £10,926 would show as £1,228" only, an increase which is not, I think, very remarkable when the great amount of repairs to the cables described further on is considered.

10. The next entry "stores (suspense head) £4,882 is thus explained. Last year these store transactions were shown under the revenue account, and it so happened that our revenue in 1880-81 was credited with this amount. This year, in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India, dated Simla, the 5th May 1882, all suspense accounts have been dealt with under Capital only, and the expenditure in this case shows an apparent though not a real increase.

11. On the whole the expenditure for 1881-82 has been heavier than usual both in the Gulf and, to a less degree, in Persia. During the season under review the breaks on the old Gutta Percha cable were unprecedentedly numerous, while in Persia the amount of rain and snow which fell in the winter was extraordinary. Little by little and at the smallest possible cost we are gradually replacing the weak sections of the cable by fresh material, and as the greater part of the line seems sound we have reason to hope that the interruptions may diminish in frequency and the heavy charges for repairing operations may be reduced.

12. In a letter which I had occasion to submit not many weeks ago to the Government of India in reply to some remarks on my last year's report, I explained by reference to the conditions under which the Department was first organized and under which its operations have been maintained and extended, the improbability of our ever realizing substantial profits on the capital invested. The Indo-European system was established at a time when communication with Europe was demanded at any cost, and anticipating no competition by the Red Sea, engagements were entered into which under present circumstances severely weight us from a financial point of view. During the year under review owing to political complications and breaks on the Eastern cables the utility or rather the absolute necessity of the Teheran route has been most clearly demonstrated; and if the actual money receipts have been less than could be wished, the services rendered to the State have, it will be admitted, been exceptionally valuable.

LINES, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

13. After the excessively severe winter of 1880-81 many repairs and some changes here and there in the route followed by the Persian line were needed and were carried out with but small expenditure of stores. The details of these operations though fully described in the annual report addressed to me from Teheran are of no special interest.

14. Wilful damage to the poles and insulators in the Province of Fars has, I regret to say, shown some signs of revival. The severe rule of the late Prince Governor Ferhad Mirza has been replaced by the milder sway of the present representative at Shiraz of His Royal Highness the Zil es Sultan, and the result has been unsatisfactory so far as regards the safety of our wires among the mountains.

15. During the year His Majesty the Shah issued a special Firman regulating the system under which the local authorities are to be held responsible for acts of wilful damage in their districts, and if

31. The 22 faults which have been cut out during the year are thus distributed—

Number of faults.	Faults.
Faô-Bushire cable ...	3
Bushire-Jashk (G. P.)...	9
„ „ (I. R.)...	1
Jashk-Gwadur ...	6
Gwadur-Manora ...	3
Total ...	22

32. Besides these faults in the main cables 8 showed themselves in harbour near Karachi and were duly repaired.

33. The length of time during which some of the sections lay unmended is due to the fact I have stated above, viz., that the *Patrick Stewart* was in dock at Bombay from the 21st March 1880 till the 23rd June, and also because to attempt cabling operations in the height of the monsoon is very objectionable if it can possibly be avoided. So long as one circuit is available, it is unnecessary and unwise to risk inflicting extensive damage by lifting a cable and attempting to repair it while a heavy sea is running.

34. On the Mekran land line the total interruptions were 3 days 6 hours and 40 minutes in duration.

TRAFFIC.

35. The tariffs and regulations of the London International Convention remained in force during the year. One slight modification was, by general consent, introduced in connection with rectifying messages Article XIX, but it did not come into operation till the 1st April 1882.

36. The aggregate traffic carried on the cis-Indian lines by the parties to the Common Purse was slightly less in bulk and value than during 1880-81. Usually one might look for an annual increase due to the natural development and growth of telegraphic business, but it must be remembered that in 1880-81 telegrams to India—official, Press and commercial—were exceptionally heavy in consequence of the Afghan War. If due allowance be made for this, it will be found that the traffic of 1881-82 was satisfactory, and showed a fair advance on that of the years prior to 1880-81 (see Table A.)

37. The standard division of the Common Purse receipts during normal working founded on the old distribution of traffic was 65·64 to the Eastern Company's route and 34·36 to the Teheran route. The following table shows how the traffic has been actually carried since the beginning of the agreement :—

	By Eastern route.	By Indo-European.
1878-79 ...	77·87	22·13
1879-80 ...	75·68	24·32
1880-81 ...	75·46	24·54
1881-82 ...	69·64	30·36

The causes which enable the Eastern Company to obtain so large a share of the work were amply stated in my last year's Report. This year (1881-82) one might have anticipated that owing to the disaster to the Post Office cable which, as before stated, was broken down for six weeks, the Eastern Company's proportion would be larger than ever: but the double break between Bombay and Aden during which about 15,600 messages were transferred to our lines, and other difficulties partly due to pressure of business and which necessitated additional transfers to our hands of some 10,000 messages, more than counterbalanced losses arising from the casualty on the Indo-European Company's Section.

38. These transfers moreover led to an increase in our traffic from as well as to India, for it is noticeable that whenever there is a rise in the number of messages sent out by Teheran, there is a corresponding rise in the homeward business.

39. During 1881-82 efforts were made by the Indo-European route to attract custom by advertising and by the appointment of Agents at Calcutta, Glasgow, &c.

40. The traffic *via* Turkey was very small, amounting altogether to only 0·48 per cent. of the total business.

41. The number of paid messages of all kinds transmitted during 1881-82 over the Persian Gulf Section was 79,003 containing 1,065,520 words. In the previous year we carried 50,059 containing 924,292 words.

42. The average length of each message was much less than in 1880-81 being 12½ words against 16½. The decrease is to be ascribed to the Government messages having been shorter, to the transferred traffic having been largely composed of trans-Indian telegrams which are usually more closely compressed than those for India, and lastly to the continued efforts of Merchants to reduce the number of words they send. Press messages at reduced rates are not included in the above calculation.

43. Besides the paid traffic we transmitted 563 free news messages containing 36,823 words to the Political Resident, Bushire.

44. The tables annually sent in to this Office by the Traffic Manager at Karachi are usually correct and easy to comprehend. From them I am enabled to give in my Administration Report the average speed of transmission over our lines and indeed from the United Kingdom to India. This year, on verifying the Traffic Manager's figures, errors have been discovered (arising apparently from the use of a wrong divisor) which render the returns untrustworthy, and I have therefore sent them back to Karachi, and requested the Traffic Manager to send on to you, direct, the tables after revision, so that they may be attached as usual to this Report.

45. It seems however that the mean rate of transmission between the United Kingdom and Calcutta during 1881-82 was 2 hours 31 minutes, and from the United Kingdom to Karachi 1 hour 9 minutes. This is not quite so fast as last year, but if allowance be made for the unfavourable conditions which prevailed during so many weeks, the rate will not be thought discreditable. The mean speed of the Eastern Company from London to Calcutta was 4 hours 11 minutes.

46. The percentages of errors according to the return submitted by the two Directors are decidedly satisfactory.

On the Teheran-Bushire Section	...	...	...	0.06
On the Bushire-Karachi Section	...	...	...	0.291

But I should note that the extra traffic forced on to our lines during the Eastern Company's break is not taken into account, as the pressure of work on the staff was on that occasion so great that these statistics had to be for a while neglected.

47. The following table shows how the traffic actually carried by the Indo-European Department has steadily increased since 1877—

			Number of messages.	Number of words.
1877-78	...	...	29,363	601,523
1878-79	...	...	35,645	701,826
1879-80	...	...	42,487	872,796
1880-81	...	...	50,059	924,292
1881-82	...	...	79,003	1,065,520

So that notwithstanding our serious interruption we transmitted 36.64 per cent. more messages and 13.25 per cent. more words than in the previous year.

INSPECTIONS.

48. At the beginning of the official year 1881-82 I had but just returned from a prolonged inspection of the whole line from Teheran to Bushire and thence to Fão and Karachi. I made no tour during the year under review.

49. Colonel Smith was incapacitated by dangerous illness during a great part of the season, but Captain Wells, R. E., Assistant Director, inspected the line from Teheran to Bushire in the spring of 1881. He travelled over it again in the winter of that year, but more rapidly than he intended, having been re-called by news of Colonel Smith's critical condition at Teheran. Captain Wells was able during the year to make one or two tours in Persia away from the line, and has sent me in some very interesting and valuable reports. One of these describing a trip round lake Neris has been sent to India. The others shall follow when copied.

50. Captain Wells was well satisfied with the general condition of our lines and Offices in Persia.

51. In the Gulf, Captain Gabler, the Acting Deputy Director, visited all the cable stations in November and reports that the Offices were in good condition.

Inspection of Gulf Stations.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

52. No changes were made in the establishment of the Persian Division excepting the usual transfers and acting appointments rendered necessary by the granting of one or two furloughs. In May 1881 Sergeant Hockey died at Abadeh. This Non-Commissioned Officer was one of the original detachment which proceeded to Persia from Chatham in 1863.

Serious illness of Colonel Smith, R. E. In February 1882 Colonel Smith, the Director, whose invaluable services have been given to the Persian Telegraph also since 1863, was attacked by very serious illness which culminated in abscess of the liver, and which for many weeks caused the deepest anxiety. I am now able to state that this excellent officer is convalescent, and after three months' leave to Europe has recently returned to duty. During his absence, which was not however till the beginning of 1882-83, his place was occupied by Captain Wells, R. E.

53. In the Persian Gulf the abolition of Henjam station has enabled us to pension off Mr. Scroggie, and to reduce the number of Assistant Superintendents from 4 to 3. The number of clerks has been kept at 6 below its sanctioned strength, and there have also been minor reductions which have been reported as they occurred.

DEPARTMENTAL STEAMER.

54. I attach as usual a tabular statement of the work done during the year by the *Patrick Stewart*. At the commencement of the official year the ship was lying off Bombay ready to be docked and to have bilge keels fitted. This measure having been decided on to diminish the excessive rolling of the vessel in a heavy cross sea. The alteration was entirely successful, and Commander Bishop, Captain Gabler and Mr. Mance have all expressed to me their gratification at the change effected.

STORES.

55. The principal items of expenditure under the head of Stores during the year was in the Gulf Section as follows :—

	Rs.
Purchase of stores in India	9,998
London stores, including freight and landing charges ...	53,864
Military (Marine) Department on account of steamer <i>Patrick Stewart</i> including coal and provisions	96,749
Stores from other Departments	4,369
	<hr/>
	1,64,980

The value of manufacture outturn, principally cable, was Rs. 66,671.

56. In the Persian Section the expenditure on account of stores was very small.

MISCELLANEOUS.

57. Captain Wells, to whose lot it fell to draw up the annual report of the Persian Section, and Captain Gabler, who acted during the year for Mr. Ffinch as Deputy Director of the Persian Gulf, both acknowledge the good conduct and the general efficiency of their subordinates. Captain Gabler specially mentions Mr. Newnham for the improvements he has introduced on the Mekran Land Line a part of our system which has been of peculiar use during 1881-82. Captain Wells expresses his thanks more particularly to Mr. Daniell whose long experience of Persia was of great service to the Assistant Director when he was suddenly called on to assume charge, and he also draws my attention to the zealous aid he received from Messrs. Fahie, Fargues, and Whittingback.

58. Messrs. Mance and Hergage have, as always, performed their arduous duties in the most satisfactory way and have largely contributed to the efficiency of the Department. I have again to mention the uniform courtesy and kindness shown to our Officers and men in Persia by His Excellency the Mukhbar-ed-Dowleh.

59. Colonel Smith, Captain Gabler, Captain Wells, and Mr. Brasher at the Head Quarters Office, have each done their utmost to maintain and raise the credit of the service, and to them, as well as to the rest of the staff, I am very grateful. As I write the Indo-European line is carrying the entire traffic between Europe and India, China, Australia and Africa. The war in Egypt has for many weeks past prevented all telegraphic communication between Alexandria and Suez, and it is a great satisfaction for me to be able to conclude this Report by stating that all our lines and cables are now in excellent order and the Department will, I confidently hope, continue able to fulfil its duties until the Eastern Company is once more in a position to co-operate.

APPENDIX C. INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. COMMON PURSE.

TABLE A.

Division of Receipts.

INDIAN MESSAGES.										TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.										TOTAL.		
Number of words.	Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR						Number of words.	Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR						Number of words.	Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR				
		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.							
1,790,846	£ 310,009 16 2	£ 187,214 18 10	£ 69,256 3 5	£ 53,538 13 11	£ 841,906	£ 117,170 15 7	£ 94,357 12 6	£ 14,065 13 2	£ 8,717 9 11	2,562,731	£ 427,180 11 9	£ 231,599 2 9	£ 83,361 13 2	£ 62,319 16 10	£ 88,876 18 0	£ 76,121 10 9	£ 74,527 16 8					
1,916,511	£ 337,767 6 8	£ 204,191 16 10	£ 75,339 7	£ 68,236 2 3	£ 1,030,604	£ 142,541 14 11	£ 114,667 0 5	£ 17,206 6 7	£ 10,668 7 11	2,947,171	£ 480,309 1 7	£ 318,879 6 5	£ 92,552 17 2	£ 69,376 18 0	£ 102,199 7 0	£ 340,443 1 10	£ 100,128 3 11					
2,143,516	£ 379,839 8 8	£ 229,385 0 9	£ 84,959 2 5	£ 65,598 5 6	£ 1,043,684	£ 143,776 13 1	£ 115,783 6 10	£ 17,296 6 4	£ 10,696 19 11	3,187,511	£ 523,616 1 9	£ 345,205 4 0	£ 102,199 7 0	£ 76,121 10 9	£ 74,527 16 8	£ 100,128 3 11	£ 74,527 16 8					
2,012,597	£ 360,011 1 9	£ 221,721 18 1	£ 78,165 12 1	£ 60,123 11 7	£ 1,140,106	£ 155,063 0 8	£ 119,529 6 4	£ 21,869 15 3	£ 14,673 19 1	3,152,703	£ 515,104 2 5	£ 340,443 1 10	£ 100,128 3 11	£ 74,527 16 8	£ 100,128 3 11	£ 74,527 16 8	£ 74,527 16 8					

TABLE B.

Division of traffic as actually carried.

INDIAN MESSAGES.										TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.										TOTAL.			
Total net value.		Eastern Company.		Indo-European Company.		Indo-European Department.		Total net value.		Eastern Company.		Indo-European Company.		Indo-European Department.		Total net value.		Eastern Company.		Indo-European Company.		Indo-European Department.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	310,009 16 2	221,002 0 7	48,921 2 0	40,026 13 7	841,906	117,170 15 7	111,616 0 7	3,318 9 4	2,236 5 8	2,652,731	427,180 11 9	332,673 1 2	62,327 11 4	43,304 19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	337,767 6 8	229,381 19 1	59,437 16 3	46,947 11 4	1,030,604	142,541 14 11	134,124 5 8	4,577 2 3	3,540 7 0	2,947,171	480,309 1 7	363,506 4 9	64,314 18 6	52,437 18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	379,839 8 8	223,115 19 4	64,367 10 10	62,755 18 6	1,043,684	143,776 13 1	132,900 5 3	6,307 8 7	4,478 19 3	3,187,511	523,616 1 9	395,108 4 7	71,274 19 5	57,234 17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	360,011 1 9	229,083 0 4	71,429 14 11	55,869 6 6	1,140,106	155,063 0 8	136,038 4 1	17,946 9 11	11,208 6 8	3,152,703	515,104 2 5	338,720 4 5	89,276 4 10	67,107 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

interruptions to through traffic on the Constantinople-Karachi sections of the Turkish route during the year 1881-82.

DATE.	Constanti- nople-Fao section.			Fao- Karachi section.			Turkish route. Totally inter- rupted.			REMARKS.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
1881	5	7	45	...	...	...	5	7	45	
"	...	1	20	34	...	...	1	20	34	
"	25	...	45	...	...	...	25	...	45	
"	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
"	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
ber	24	9	25	...	...	...	24	9	25	
"	
"	6	21	38	5	16	5	12	13	43	
ber	...	...	...	4	17	...	4	17	...	
ber	5	15	27	...	...	...	5	15	27	
ry 1882	1	5	46	10	6	7	11	11	53	
ary	2	...	40	25	13	21	27	14	1	
	134	10	...	46	4	33	180	14	33	

List of Total interruptions to through traffic on the Teheran route in 1881-82.

DATE.	Indo-European Company's section.			INDO-EUROPEAN DEPART- MENTAL LINES.						Deduct for simultaneous interruptions on two or more sections of Indo-European route.			Indo- European route as a whole & id Teheran. Totally inter- rupted.			REMARKS.
	In Persia.			In Persian Gulf.			In Persia.			In Persian Gulf.			Indo-European route as a whole & id Teheran. Totally inter- rupted.			
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
April 1881	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
May	...	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
June	...	9	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
July	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
August	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
September	...	4	2	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
October	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
November	...	30	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
December	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
January 1882	...	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
February	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
March	...	79	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
														50		
														46		

North Sea fishing season.
Fishing fleet in way of repairs.

Comparison with preceding 2 years.

D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
15	9	47	...	4	40	...	...	...	15	14	27
6	22	52	7	19	55	...	...	...	14	18	47

* Included also in 46-4-33 Fao-Karachi.

A. BRASHER.

August 1882.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Lieut.-Col., R. E.

APPENDIX E.

The work done by the *Patrick Stewart* during the year is detailed below-

DATE.		
From	To	
1881 April 1	1881 April 20	Lying at moorings in Bombay harbour.
„ 21	„ 21	Hauled into dock.
„ 22	June 16	In dock having bilge keels fitted ; sundry alterations and additions for improvement of ventilation carried out ; ballast restored and engines thoroughly overhauled.
June 17	„ 17	Hauled out of dock.
„ 18	„ 18	Coaling ship, taking in stores, &c., for conveyance to Karachi, and preparing ship for sea.
„ 19	„ 22	Proceeded with the Superintendent of Marine and Dockyard Officials on a short trial trip to test engines and endeavour practically to try the steadiness of the vessel after having the bilge keels fitted on, ballast restored. At 1 p. m. on the 19th left for Karachi. .
„ 23	July 25	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
July 26	Aug. 16	Left Karachi for Persian Gulf and repaired faults in Jashk-Bushire and Gwador-Jashk sections of cable, and returned to Karachi.
Aug. 17	Sept. 17	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
Sept. 18	Oct. 8	Proceeded to Persian Gulf and repaired cables and returned to Karachi.
Oct. 9	Nov. 2	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour ; 1st and 2nd were employed discharging ballast to lighten the vessel preparatory to beaching ship for cleaning purposes.
Nov. 3	„ 5	Employed in cleaning, scraping and painting ship's bottom ; on the night of the 5th hauled off.
„ 6	„ 8	Made fast to mooring where she remained until 8th taking in coals ; cable preparing for sea, &c.
„ 9	„ 11	Left to complete repairs to Karachi-Gwador section of cable and returned to Karachi.
„ 12	„ 18	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour ; employed in coaling ship, &c.
„ 19	„ 21	Left fixed moorings and anchored in a position favourable for swinging the ship to adjust the compasses, &c.
„ 22	„ 29	Proceeded to Persian Gulf on annual tour of inspection with Deputy Director ; reliefs and stores for stations calling on the way up the at Ormara, Gwador, Charbar, Jashk, Henjam and Cassab, visiting also Mussendom inlet.
„ 30	Dec. 1	Anchored at Lingah to meet the mail steamer which was bringing up the cable staff from Karachi to repair both sections of the cable which had broken since leaving Karachi.
Dec. 2	„ 2	Left for repairs about 90' west of Lingah.
„ 3	„ 4	Repaired India Rubber Section.
„ 5	„ 7	Arrived on 5th and anchored off Bushire.
„ 8	„ 9	Employed in picking up cable off Reshire and left for Faô.
„ 10	„ 10	Left Faô for fault.
„ 11	„ 12	Repaired cable, &c. ; left for Bushire.

APPENDIX E—concluded.

DATE.		
From	To	
1881 Dec. 13	1881 Dec. 14	Arrived at Bushire and employed picking up cable off Reshire and anchored off Bushire Residency.
„ 15	„ 15	Left Bushire for fault about 24" south and repaired it.
„ 16	„ 16	On passage to 4th fault off Lingah.
„ 17	„ 18	Repaired cable and anchored off Lingah for mails, &c.
„ 19	„ 19	Arrived at Henjam and employed taking in for conveyance to Karachi, the old wooden station house, leaving again late in afternoon for Jashk.
„ 20	„ 20	Arrived at Jashk.
„ 21	„ 23	On passage from Jashk to Karachi.
„ 24	1882 Feb. 8	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour, employed taking in stores, &c., preparatory to leaving for Bombay.
1882 Feb. 9	„ 12	Left for Bombay with public followers, passengers and Government stores, arriving there on the afternoon of the 12th.
„ 13	„ 16	Employed discharging stores and cleaning ship.
„ 17	„ 25	Conveying in two trips the 20th Regiment N. I. and families from Bombay to Vingorla.
„ 26	„ 28	Lying at moorings in Bombay, preparing for dock.
Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Vessel hauled in dock.
„ 2	„ 5	Cleaning, scraping and painting ship's bottom.
„ 6	„ 6	Hauled out and embarked stores, troops, &c. ; left for Karachi.
„ 7	„ 8	On passage to Karachi.
„ 9	„ 9	Arrival at Karachi.
„ 10	„ 14	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
„ 15	„ 19	Left for Persian Gulf to repair 2 sections of the cable, viz., Jashk and Bushire and Bushire-Faô sections; on the way up called at Ormara, Gwadur, Charbar and Jashk, arriving at latter place at daylight on 19th, leaving again for position of 1st fault on evening of same day.
„ 20	„ 20	On passage.
„ 21	„ 23	Employed on repairs which were completed same day, and proceeded to Bushire, arriving there on the evening of the 23rd.
„ 24	„ 24	Left for position of 2nd fault.
„ 25	„ 26	On repairs, completing them late on the afternoon of the latter day, when vessel returned to Bushire.
„ 27	„ 27	Arrived at Bushire.
„ 28	„ 29	At anchor off Bushire.
„ 30	„ 31	Having embarked Her Majesty's Political Resident, passengers, &c., left for Karachi, calling for political purposes at Baharein and Muscat, at Jashk, for passengers, stores, &c.; arriving at Karachi in the morning of 8th April 1882.

APPENDIX F.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1881-82.

Karachi, 19th May 1882.

The last year has been one of unprecedented activity in the Engineering Branch. The repairs effected have been double those of any previous year, while, in addition to the ordinary engineering work carried out on board the *Patrick Stewart*, over forty miles of new cable have been manufactured in the new factory at Manora, thereby dispensing with the necessity for obtaining it from England, and at the same time, effecting a large saving to Government.

ELECTRICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

2. As will be seen from Appendix A, the insulation of the main cables, notwithstanding their increasing age and the large number of joints inserted in some of the sections, remains very satisfactory, the average insulation being, if anything, higher than that shown at the end of the previous year.

FAULTS.

3. The large number of faults which occurred during 1881-82 may be partly accounted for by the unusually heavy weather which prevailed on one or two occasions during the year. The break on the Fao cable was preceded by a gale at the northern end of the Gulf, and the cables between Karachi and the entrance to the Gulf were broken in as many as ten places within a period of two or three days towards the end of May, in consequence of the exceptionally heavy swell caused by a cyclone 500 miles to the southward. On this occasion, the tides in the Karachi harbour, influenced by the enormous body of water driven to the northward, rose 20 inches beyond the normal height. These ten faults were all total breaks, one being in the Bushire-Jask section, six in the Jask-Gwadar, and three in the Gwadar-Karachi cable. Most of these had to stand over for repairs until the termination of the monsoon which set in shortly afterwards. In Appendix E, a comparative statement is given of the number of faults which have occurred in the various sections during the last twelve years. The 22 faults which occurred during 1881-82 were distributed in the following manner :—

	Faults.		
Fao-Bushire cable	3
Bushire-Jask gutta percha	9
Bushire-Jask India rubber	1
Jask-Gwadar gutta percha	6
Gwadar-Karachi	3

4. In nineteen cases out of the 22, the break was evidently caused by the decay of the iron-guards at points where the cable was resting in short suspensions, in consequence of irregularities in the bottom. In four instances the copper conductor parted without rupturing the percha; but, in the majority of cases, the breaks were complete. On one occasion the broken tooth of a saw fish was recovered, firmly fixed in the percha of the core, the insulation of which, however, still remained perfect at that point.

INTERRUPTIONS.

5. The various sections were interrupted for the following periods :—

	Days. Hours.	
Fao-Bushire cable	...	37 11
Bushire-Jask gutta percha	...	219 3
Bushire-Jask India rubber	...	12 4
Jask-Gwadar	...	127 16
Gwadar-Karachi...	...	163 5

6. The lengthy interruptions on the Bushire-Jask section may be explained by the absence of the repairing steamer in Bombay, the numerous faults, and the occasional postponement of repairs until a more convenient period, if, at the time of the interruption, the alternate circuits happened to be working well.

7. The lengthy interruptions on the cables between Jask and Karachi were principally due to the impossibility of working during the worst of the monsoon, without a very considerable sacrifice of cable and partly, to the fact that, in repairing the last fault near Karachi, the stock of cable ran short, and the steamer had to return to head-quarters in order to allow of the Engineering staff manufacturing a few miles to complete the repairs.

8. Notwithstanding the numerous interruptions, the possession of a duplicate line has enabled us to maintain communication during the worst of the monsoon.

Karachi. On each of the three occasions when the Mekran Coast land lines have been totally interrupted for short periods, the parallel cable circuit has been in good order, and thus prevented a total interruption. On the other hand, the land lines have worked in the most satisfactory manner when communication between Jask and Karachi by cable has been interrupted.

9. There was a total interruption on the cables for 9 days 10 hours, in consequence of both sections between Bushire and Jask breaking down at the same time. This is the first time, for nearly thirteen years there has been a total interruption on the Gulf lines, the last having been in April 1869.

10. Communication *via* Turkey was suspended for 37 days in consequence of the interruptions on the Fao cable.

REPAIRS TO CABLES.

11. The unavoidable absence of the repairing steamer in Bombay, for alterations and docking, until the middle of June, was the cause of considerable delay in the repairs of the cables on the Mekran Coast, as the monsoon had set in before it was possible to commence work, and some of the repairs had eventually to be postponed until October, by which time the heavy sea had, to a great extent, subsided. Attempts, however, were made to proceed with the work, and two faults were cut out towards Jask where the influence of the monsoon is not so strongly felt, but on arriving at the locality of the next fault, off Charbar, the swell was so heavy that it was deemed advisable to return to Karachi and await finer weather.

12. Eighteen distinct repairs were carried out during the year. To effect this work, the *Patrick Stewart* made five voyages from Karachi, and the Engineering staff were absent from head-quarters for 100 days. In cutting out the 22 faults, 47·44 knots of cable were expended. The average per fault being 2·15 knots.

13. Notwithstanding the increasing age of the cable, this compares favourably with the average of the preceding twelve months, especially when it is considered that during the past year, whenever it has been possible to connect two previous repairs by a moderate expenditure, it has been the practice to pick up the intervening cable and replace it with new, the extent of these renewals being usually regulated by the quantity of good cable remaining on board or in stock.

14. As a set-off against the cost of repairs, upwards of 39 miles of gutta percha core, fit for manufacture into new cable, have been overhauled and repaired during the year, and brought on charge at a value of Rs. 15,600; and Rs. 2,898 have been realized by the sale of old iron wire stripped from the useless cable recovered during sea work.

MECHANICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

15. The present length of the cable sections is 1,699·96 knots, and of this, 1,434·35 knots are original cable, in which no repairs have been effected. Wherever the line appears to be resting on an even bottom of sand or mud, the iron is in excellent condition and apparently good for another 50 years, but unfortunately, weak points occur wherever the cable is unprotected by mud, the sheathing being then, as a rule, badly corroded. The hemp serving (originally saturated in brine) between the core and iron wire in the old stock cable bears the test of time in a most satisfactory manner, and the mechanical condition of the core of the main cable, both gutta percha and India rubber, appears unaltered. The outer tape serving, with which the cable has been recovered during the last few years before being re-submerged, appears to answer its purpose perfectly. The cable in stock, being mostly new, is in perfect condition.

16. Two miles of old gutta percha disused double shore end cable were recovered during the year from the shallow water off Bushire. The core of this piece appeared to have deteriorated in several places from the growth of fungi, or the attacks of some marine animalcule. Specimens of the faulty core have been sent to England for examination. No such deterioration has been observed in core recovered from deeper water, the only difference noticeable being the inferiority of old gutta percha to new, for jointing purposes. That some change takes place in gutta percha, even when carefully submerged, is more than probable, but the alteration in the core of a carefully laid telegraph cable is so slow, so difficult to detect (unless under very exceptional circumstances) that, for all practical purposes, we may assume it to be imperishable.

17. The old cable recovered at sea and brought back to Manora was useless except for the sake of the old iron and the core. The weak places in the sheathing will not stand turning over, and no amount of repairs would make it reliable for bad weather. With our present machinery available, it is found much easier, and in the end cheaper, to strip and remake all the long pieces into new cable, and this plan will be adopted for the future.

HISTORY OF THE CABLES DURING 1881-82.

FAO-BUSHIRE, 152·41 KNOTS.

18. Three faults have been removed from this section, which has been interrupted for 37 days 11 hours. All the defects occurred within a few miles of each other, at the northern end of the Gulf where the bottom is extremely irregular, being deeply scored by the powerful cur-

19. The course of the cable has been inspected from the Fao Office, through the date gardens, across the maidan and extensive mud flat, down to the sea in the Khor Abdulla, a distance of nearly five miles. Although the cable was put down more than 18 years ago, and the mud is covered for miles by the sea at every high tide, the cable trench can be distinctly traced across the plain, down to low water mark. The fishermen report that beyond this point they sometimes feel it with their feet while fishing, but it appears to have settled down in the mud, sufficiently far to be protected from injury.

BUSHIRE-JASK OLD CABLE, 504·91 KNOTS.

20. The diversion of the cable from the Island of Hienjam (a work carried out just before the commencement of 1881-82) has so far been productive of good, no interruptions having occurred in that locality during the year. Nine faults have been removed from this section since the 1st April 1881, making 31 during the last three years. It is a somewhat hopeful feature that there is now apparently a slight tendency in the number of faults to decrease. Notwithstanding the several repairs, the section was available for traffic for nearly five months. The insulation is somewhat lower than that of the other sections, but practically the electrical condition of the cable may be considered perfect.

BUSHIRE-JASK INDIA RUBBER CABLE, 495·5 KNOTS.

21. One fault only has occurred in this section. At the time of the break the *Patrick Stewart* had left Karachi on inspection duty, with only gutta percha cable on board. The Engineering staff left by the next mail steamer, joined the cable ship in the Gulf on the 2nd of December, proceeded at once to the spot, and effected the repairs two days afterwards by the insertion of a short piece of gutta percha cable. The insulation of this section is higher than last year, an improvement probably due to the ends having been renewed in the cable houses. The India rubber cable is at present our most reliable section.

JASK-GWADAR CABLE, 273 KNOTS.

22. Six faults have been removed from this cable. They occurred almost simultaneously, at various points, at the time of the cyclone, and the section has given no trouble since the restoration of communication. Fortunately, the land line remained in perfect working order during the whole of the interruptions which, in consequence of the monsoon, lasted 127 days.

GWADAR-MANORA CABLE, 271·14 KNOTS.

23. Although equally exposed to the force of the cyclone, this section was only broken at three points. In restoring communication, the faults nearest Karachi were repaired last, and on arriving at the final break it was found that insufficient cable remained to properly complete the repair. The work was, therefore, postponed until additional cable could be manufactured, but being close to Karachi, had anything occurred to interfere with the working on the second circuit, communication on the cable could have been at any time restored within 24 hours, by the insertion of a piece of shore end or India rubber cable.

HARBOR CABLES, 1, 2, AND 3.

24. These have been reported faulty on eight occasions, and repaired without difficulty. Two faults were caused by Buglas dragging their anchors during a gale; two by the teredo; two by white ants; and the remainder through the perishing of the gutta percha in dry soil near the cable boxes.

25. Sixty yards of culvert have been constructed in camp to connect box one with the pipe under the Sind Railway; the cables can now be drawn through pipes or culverts the whole distance from the Karachi Office to the maidan on the far side of the Sind Railway; any disturbance of the ground at this portion of the route will thus be avoided, and future repairs will be effected with much less difficulty than has hitherto been the case.

26. The section in the Harbor cables at Manora, which has been so repeatedly damaged by white ants, has been bridged over by a short land line.

CABLE LAND LINES AND CABLE HOUSES.

27. The land lines between the offices and cable houses with Johnson and Phillips fluid insulators, continue to give satisfaction, and are decidedly preferable to ordinary cables laid in dry ground, where their decay is merely a question of two or three years. Some ozokerit core, recommended specially for this work, is under experiment at Manora, and up to the present has given satisfactory results. Should it really possess the superiority claimed for it, it might be desirable to revert to underground cables made from this core, in substitution of the present land lines.

28. A new passage is being cut in the face of the cliff at Bushire, in order that the cables may pass direct at the water level to a subterranean chamber, immediately under the cable house, with which it communicates by means of a well. The cable ends will be much less liable to perish under these conditions, and their renewal can be effected in any weather.

29. The cable houses in the East Bay at Gwadar has also been greatly improved; the sea cable is brought in at the bottom of a deep well, immediately underneath the cable house, and, as the slack is always covered with water, there is no chance of its perishing. It is

EXPENDITURE OF CABLE.

30. The usual statement of cable in stock is given in Appendix D.

31. We commenced the year with 30·8 miles of spare main cable at Manora; but as this had either been submerged, or in the tanks for more than 17 years, it had so far deteriorated that it could only be handled with the greatest care, and laid during the finest weather. In submerging this old stock, every precaution was taken to give plenty of slack, and subject it to as slight a strain as possible. Once safely down in the mud it may last as long as the best, but had it been kept much longer in stock, it would have been impossible to lay it at all. In addition to this old stock, about 2½ miles of old shore end cable has been expended, and also about 14 knots of the new main cable manufactured at Manora during the latter part of the year. The total expenditure has been 47·44 knots, more than double that of any previous year, although the average amount expended per fault is rather under the average for the previous twelve months.

32. No India rubber cable has been expended. Four miles have been manufactured during the year; our stock of this cable has, therefore, been increased to that extent.

MANUFACTURE OF CABLE.

33. The cable staff have been actively employed in the manufacture of new cable during the latter portion of the year, upwards of 42·2 miles having been turned out of the factory at Manora since October last. The cost of this 42·2 knots, after including the extra labour employed, the value of the core and other materials expended, was Rs. 58,000. To have obtained an equal quantity from England would, in all probability, have cost not less than Rs. 1,26,000. Had we not been in a position to manufacture for ourselves, it would have been absolutely necessary to have obtained and kept in stock a still larger quantity, so that the saving to Government, by the introduction of the cable machinery, during the past year alone, may be taken at Rs. 68,000, enough to more than twice defray the yearly cost of the whole cable Engineering Establishment.

34. As future repairs will, in consequence of the increasing age of the cable, partake more and more of the nature of renewals, we must anticipate that the expenditure of cable will be equally heavy for several years, and that the cable factory will continue to be in frequent request. The rapid succession of breaks and the consequent expenditure of cable, rendered it at one time extremely doubtful as to whether it would be possible to keep pace with the requirements. To meet the emergency, an additional number of lascars were entertained as a temporary measure, and by dividing the cable staff, the manufacture of cable was continued without interruption during my absence with the remainder of the staff repairing the cables at sea. The machinery and new factory are all that can be desired, and have been found to answer our requirements admirably; and the native men and boys have, with but little trouble, been taught to attend to the different machines in a very efficient manner. The rate of manufacture is from ¾ to one knot per diem, in addition to other current work in the tank sheds; but a larger amount could be turned out on an emergency. Attempts are being made to utilise jute and country-made taping, for serving the outside of the cable, but the quantity of taping obtainable is not equal to our requirements, and cannot therefore be relied on at present.

35. The expenditure during the last four years has been as follows :—

					Knots.
During 15th year	...	...	...	...	10·7
„ 16th „	...	...	...	...	18·0
„ 17th „	...	...	...	...	22·5
„ 18th „ (1881-82)	...	...	...	...	47·4

MANORA.

36. The following improvements have been effected. The arrangements for distributing fresh water direct from the water boat at the Telegraph Bunder to the reservoir near the tank shed, and thence to the different bungalows, have been rendered more effective, and labour saved thereby.

37. A new well has been sunk in the centre of the works for the purpose of supplying the core tanks and factory engine with water, and as the water is raised by a small centrifugal pump, driven from the cable machine shafting, a great amount of hand pumping is dispensed with.

38. The taping machinery was transferred to the factory end of the tank shed as soon as the manufacture of cable was commenced and connected by shafting with the cable machine, in order that the taping and sheathing might proceed simultaneously.

39. A new kitchen has been erected to replace the old lascars' cook-house, which was removed to make room for the cable factory.

40. The storage accommodation for cable core has been increased and improved.

42. The large quantity of cable material, which is now occasionally on hand, renders it imperatively necessary to provide more store accommodation in the vicinity of the factory. Our old boat-house is conveniently situated in this respect, and with very little alteration will make an excellent godown. A new boat-house is in course of erection on a more convenient site nearer the water, and as the greater portion will be constructed from the old wooden bungalow brought from Henjam when that station was abandoned, the expense will be inconsiderable.

43. The roof of the tank-shed has been thoroughly repaired, and the whole of the European quarters maintained in perfect condition by the Public Works Department.

“PATRICK STEWART.”

44. The addition of bilge pieces to this vessel has entirely prevented the excessive rolling, of which we had formerly to complain.

ELECTRICAL—WORKING—TESTING.

45. No change has been made in the system of testing, but every effort has been made to improve the carrying capacity of the line. The diversion on the land line, the extensive introduction of fluid insulators, the substitution of relays of low resistance, and the use of Leclanche batteries at the land line stations have all contributed to the excellent working obtained during the time both the Eastern cables and one of our own circuits were interrupted. The introduction of additional Brown Allan relays with translation at Jask has nearly doubled our speed of working on the circuit which consists entirely of cables, so that with both lines in working order, upwards of 1,500 messages of the average length can be transmitted daily.

46. As the peculiar sensibility of the Brown Allan relay rendered it unsuitable for the ordinary translation arrangements hitherto in use in connection with submarine cables, new systems had to be designed to overcome the difficulty; this has been successfully accomplished by slightly modifying the existing apparatus and changing the connections.

47. A Brown Allan relay, with the new translation between a cable and land line, was fortunately introduced at Jask a fortnight before the occurrence of the break on the Eastern cables, and to this change in the system of working must be attributed the successful manner in which the whole of the India and Far East traffic was transmitted by a single wire.

GENERAL REMARKS.

48. The manufacture of cable was still in progress at the close of the official year, and although in consequence of the exceptionally large expenditure, the stock of cable shewn as in hand is a few miles less than at the commencement of 1881-82, there was sufficient core and wire remaining at Manora to more than make up the difference, so that at the present moment, so far as the stock of cable is concerned, we are in a much stronger position than we were at this period last year. Twenty-two weak places have been removed, and the cable in stock is nearly all new. There is no doubt that a considerable number of the breaks were precipitated by the unusually heavy swell experienced on one or two occasions, and this being the case, we may reasonably hope for a smaller number of interruptions during the current year.

49. It will be obvious that if the Government possessed but one cable in the Persian Gulf, the transmission of traffic at this stage in the life of the cables could not always be relied on, and it would be imperatively necessary to lay another; but being in possession of a duplicate line, with a repairing steamer always on the spot, it becomes possible, as the records of the last few years will show, to maintain constant communication either by one circuit or the other. As time passes, the Electrical and Engineering records of the Persian Gulf cables will form a most instructive chapter in the History of Submarine Telegraphy. Our cables have already outlived younger lines and attained their 18th year of existence. No test could be more severe than that afforded by the experience of the last twelve months. The breaks occurred at a most unfavourable time, and yet, with the exception of a short period of nine days, perfect communication has been maintained. We have considerably strengthened the line by the numerous repairs effected; we have established a factory and proved the possibility of manufacturing cable for ourselves as fast as we require it, thus enabling Government to effect costly renewals at one-half the expense they might reasonably have expected to incur. We have improved our system of signalling, thereby doubling the carrying capacity of the line, and while the generally accepted idea that the life of a cable cannot be expected to last beyond 15 or 20 years, may still hold good with many existing lines, we are entering on our 19th year with the encouraging hope that the Persian Gulf cables have still a long career of usefulness before them.

HENRY C. MANCE,

Engineer and Electrician,

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing insulation of the Persian Gulf Cables during March 1882.

SECTIONS.							Length. Knots.	Original insulation. Megohms per knot.	Insulation, March 1881. Megohms per knot.	Insulation, March 1882. Megohms per knot.
Bashire	...	...	...	...	...	...	152.41	600	208	308
ire-Jask gutta percha	...	...	...	...	...	...	504.92	400	*215	144
ire-Jask India rubber	...	...	...	...	...	...	498.50	2,000	191	-386
Gwadar	...	...	...	...	...	...	273.00	400	160	172
iar-Manora	...	...	...	...	...	...	271.14	275	217	202
our Cables No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.77	24	11.7	4.4
" " 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.77	4	7.4	5.2
" " 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.77	75	18.1	10.2

* This section was interrupted at the close of 1880-81; it tested 215 megohms immediately previous to being interrupted.

KARACHI; }
19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

Number of fault.	DATE OF		SECTION.	LOCALITY OF FAULT.		CAUSE OF FAULT.	REMARKS.			
	Development of fault.	Completion of repairs.								
				Length of Interruption.						
			Days.	Hours.	Miles.	From				
{	1881. March, 25th	1881. August, 3rd	{	{	Bushire	399-03	Bushire	{	Uneven bottom; cable not resting on ground.	
	April, 1st	Ditto			Ditto	402-78	Ditto			...
	Unknown	August, 6th			Ditto	Ditto	383-00			Ditto
4	Ditto	August, 8th	...	...	Ditto	345-5	Ditto	...	Corrosion of guards
5	May, 30th	August, 11th	...	...	Jask-Gwadar	80-0	Jask	...	Fault not recovered
6	Unknown	August, 13th	...	17	Ditto	68-0	Ditto	...	Chafe East Maidance	
7	August, 21st	September, 28th	...	0	Bushire-Jask gutta percha	426-1	Bushire	...	Probably an earthquake. West Maidance	
8	September, 25th	September, 29th	...	39	Ditto	473-11	Ditto	...	Guards corroded where not resting on bottom.	
9	Unknown	October, 2nd	...	...	Jask-Gwadar	145-25	Jask	...	Long suspension; cable not resting on bottom.
10	Ditto	Ditto	...	52	Ditto	146-75	Ditto	...	Cable much mangled, twisted and broken.	
11	Ditto	October, 4th	...	23	Ditto	188-5	Ditto	...	Chafe Kah ke koh	
12	June, 1st	October, 5th	...	...	Ditto	268-5	Ditto	...	Chafed by rocks
13	May, 31st	October, 7th	...	...	Gwadar-Manora	51-7	Gwadar	...	Corrosion of guards, cable twisted and broken.
14	Ditto	Ditto	...	5	Ditto	53-3	Ditto	...	Total break.	
15	June, 2nd	November, 10th	...	163	Ditto	160-0	Ditto	...	Ditto.	
16	November, 22nd	December, 4th	...	4	Bushire-Jask India rubber	203-73	Bushire	...	Ditto.	
17	August, 24th	December, 12th	...	1	Fao-Bushire	29	Fao	...	Conductor broken. Insulation perfect.	
18	December, 6th	December, 15th	...	23	Bushire-Jask gutta percha	22	Bushire	...	Interrupted for repairs.	
19	November, 25th	December, 18th	...	6	Ditto	293-85	Ditto	...	Total break.	
20	1882. February, 22nd	March, 21st	...	27	Ditto	286-50	Ditto	...	Conductor broken. Insulation perfect.	
21	February, 18th	March, 26th	...	1	Fao-Bushire	27-00	Fao	...	Total break. Cable not resting on bottom.	
22	February, 25th	Ditto	...	36	Ditto	27-50	Ditto	...	Conductor broken. Insulation perfect.	
			...	...				...	Total break.

KARACHI; } Total repairs during 1881-82 ... 18.
19th May 1882. } Faults occurred during year ... 22.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Repairs and Renewals of Harbour Cables during the official year 1881-82.

or of cables.	DATE OF		Number of cable.	Locality of fault.	Cause of Fault.	REMARKS.
	Development of fault.	Completion of repairs.				
1	1881. April, 11th	1881. April, 14th	3	Baba west creek	Broken by Buglas anchor.	
2	April, 13th	Ditto.	2	East of Baba	Ditto.	
3	July, 8th	July, 12th	3	275 fathoms from box 9	Teredo.	
4	...	September, 13th	1, 2, 3,	...	White ants	A culvert, 185 feet long, built from box one to piping under Railway, where a well has been dug and the slack coiled. Core substituted for cable.
5	August, 8th	November, 23rd	1 and 2	Baba west creek	Teredo.	
6	1882. January, 23rd	February, 25th	1	Box 8	Perished	Ends of other cables renewed.
7	No. 3. Nov. 1881	February, 15th	1 and 3	Between box 9 and Manora	White ants	Three land lines put up between box 9 and Manora.
8	March, 27th	March, 31st	1	Box 9	Perished	Ends of other cables renewed.

KARACHI; }
The 19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

DESCRIPTION.	Balance, 31st March 1881.	RECEIVED SINCE.			Total.	Expended during year.	Balance in hand, 31st March 1882.	REMARKS.
		Manufactured at Manora.	Received from England.	Picked up at sea or transferred.				
GUTTA PERCHA.								
Shore end cable	9-00	9-00	3-00	6-00	2-43 knots shore end cable expended in repairs; 18 lost in splices and 39 transferred to short pieces class.
Main cable	30-80	38-20	...	69-00	45-01	23-99	
Short pieces	2-14	...	39	2-53	53	2-00	
		41-94					31-99	
Gutta percha core, good	11-75	...	39-15	50-90	38-90	12-00	45-01 expended in repairs; 14 of short pieces transferred to Indian Telegraph; 39 expended in repairs of Harbor cables.
" " indifferent	8-00	...	...	...	...	...
INDIA RUBBER.								
Shore end	4-41	4-41	...	4-41	7 knots of percha core transferred to Persian Telegraph; 38-2 knots made into cable during year. 4 knots of India rubber cable core made into cable during year and brought on charge.
Main cable	10-26	4-00	...	14-26	...	14-26	
Short pieces	10	...	...	10	...	10	
		14-77					18-77	
India rubber core	4-00	...	4-00	4-00	...	

KARACHI;

HENRY C. MANCE,

The 19th May 1882.

Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

Return showing the number of faults which have occurred on all sections of the Persian Gulf Cables since the laying of the duplicate cable and showing the causes to which the faults were due.

KARACHI,
The 19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Traffic received from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Telegraph lines, and from stations of the Section during the year 1881-82.

FROM	INDIA.			PERSIA.			TURKEY.			STATIONS OF THE PERSIAN GULF SECTION.			GROSS TOTAL.		
	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.
Month, 1881-82.															
April ...	1,934	27,843	22,364 8 0	1,469	30,279	19,481 3 0	226	2,574	2,102 10 0	259	3,323	904 6 0	3,918	64,019	44,852 11 0
May ...	2,084	29,284	23,636 15 0	2,399	40,261	27,260 4 0	213	2,203	1,922 5 0	303	3,954	887 10 0	5,009	75,702	53,707 2 0
June ...	1,987	24,844	19,932 6 0	3,194	45,467	30,477 13 0	97	1,049	816 0 0	161	2,036	608 2 0	5,389	73,396	51,834 5 0
July ...	7,057	84,300	61,112 14 0	6,975	86,761	54,903 11 0	101	1,354	892 9 0	185	2,325	778 0 0	14,318	174,740	1,21,687 2 0
August ...	5,438	68,887	51,916 2 0	5,726	73,822	50,794 15 0	60	658	397 8 0	223	2,251	684 5 0	11,447	145,648	1,03,832 14 0
September ...	2,435	34,616	27,889 4 0	2,682	40,070	27,026 1 0	151	1,854	1,194 7 0	247	2,335	901 12 0	5,515	79,475	57,011 8 0
October ...	2,311	30,563	24,628 12 0	3,142	45,593	30,881 4 0	252	3,344	2,728 14 0	280	3,017	1,127 4 0	6,015	82,517	59,366 2 0
November ...	520	6,301	4,483 11 0	1,720	22,118	16,373 2 0	236	2,491	1,864 8 0	239	2,847	628 10 0	2,715	33,827	23,349 15 0
December ...	2,383	26,419	18,587 13 0	725	11,050	7,274 8 0	270	3,023	2,420 2 0	296	3,459	1,248 8 0	3,674	42,951	29,230 15 0
January ...	2,375	30,213	23,266 13 0	2,170	36,724	24,418 0 0	375	4,211	3,549 3 0	307	3,614	1,109 8 0	5,227	74,762	52,343 8 0
February ...	2,558	37,701	30,530 10 0	4,641	65,292	45,373 6 0	189	1,917	1,549 15 0	238	3,061	839 0 0	7,926	107,971	78,297 15 0
March ...	3,393	46,539	37,390 2 0	4,168	60,385	40,135 0 0	21	201	143 14 0	268	3,386	908 1 0	7,850	110,511	78,577 1 0
Total for the year	34,735	447,510	3,45,479 14 0	39,011	556,821	3,78,404 3 0	2,221	24,309	19,581 15 0	3,036	36,208	10,625 2 0	79,003	1,065,530	7,54,091 2 0
Average per mensem	2,895	37,292	28,790 0 0		46,135	3,986 0 0	185	2,025	1,631 15 0	253	3,017	925 0 0	6,583	88,792	62,841 0 0

KARACHI; }
15 May 1882.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT B.

Showing the number of messages and words and the percentage of the Local Traffic of the Section, received from and forwarded to the Teheran and Turkish lines during the year 1881-82, compared with the previous year.

Month.	1881-82.										1880-81.													
	Fid TEHERAN.					VI. TURKEY.					Fid TEHERAN.					Fid TURKEY.								
	From	To	Total.	Messages.	Words.	From	To	Total.	Messages.	Words.	From	To	Total.	Messages.	Words.	From	To	Total.	Messages.	Words.				
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.				
...	1,409	30,276	1,754	25,312	3,223	55,791	226	2,574	187	1,013	363	4,157	1,546	29,913	1,786	44,234	8,332	71,017	428	5,216	238	3,511	686	9,037
...	2,899	40,261	1,939	27,846	4,838	68,070	213	2,293	141	1,505	354	3,468	1,535	25,400	1,670	41,501	3,205	67,301	265	3,445	129	1,549	390	5,087
...	3,194	45,467	1,878	24,396	5,072	62,543	97	1,040	60	606	157	1,537	1,434	26,253	1,554	38,060	2,998	64,313	129	2,030	125	1,748	254	3,778
...	6,975	86,761	6,966	83,621	13,971	176,382	101	1,354	57	649	168	2,603	1,599	25,413	1,673	37,024	3,272	63,437	200	2,569	170	2,387	379	5,466
...	5,726	73,822	5,314	67,105	11,040	140,827	60	688	86	831	146	1,519	1,452	22,544	1,655	46,136	3,107	68,940	197	2,238	133	2,973	332	5,209
...	2,682	40,070	2,319	32,167	5,901	73,037	151	1,864	133	1,316	284	3,473	1,569	25,555	1,702	42,043	3,271	64,408	254	3,036	160	3,067	420	6,123
...	3,142	45,503	2,077	28,081	5,219	73,674	282	3,344	163	2,172	475	5,516	1,719	31,004	1,455	34,533	3,204	63,617	300	3,736	225	2,977	525	6,713
...	1,721	22,188	387	4,544	2,107	27,032	236	2,401	134	1,281	370	4,675	1,839	36,890	1,881	35,762	3,750	66,542	213	2,270	138	1,599	371	4,169
...	725	10,050	2,183	24,163	2,908	34,213	270	3,023	186	1,570	456	4,893	1,904	29,528	1,612	35,079	3,516	61,607	197	1,932	91	1,016	288	2,948
...	2,170	36,724	2,184	28,266	4,334	64,690	375	4,211	266	2,263	581	6,504	2,105	45,235	1,801	31,500	3,906	70,733	290	3,350	161	1,749	451	5,129
...	4,641	63,292	2,739	36,318	7,350	101,810	189	1,917	113	1,215	392	3,132	2,318	41,754	2,042	31,080	4,360	72,640	265	2,659	140	1,388	405	4,347
...	4,168	60,385	3,297	45,060	7,465	105,984	21	201	29	366	50	501	1,833	39,251	2,402	29,812	3,525	68,063	241	2,986	154	1,809	395	4,806
Total for the year	36,011	536,862	33,057	425,831	72,068	985,723	2,221	24,040	1,475	15,079	3,696	40,488	20,043	370,748	20,843	447,590	41,766	818,333	2,088	36,126	1,906	26,789	4,896	63,891
Percentage of messages r'd Teheran	...	...	...	...	95%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.51	...	...	...	...	...	...
ditto r'd Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.49

KARACHI;

A. HERBAGE,

The 17th May 1882.

Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

KARACHI; }
May 17th 1882. }

Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT D.

Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European route via Teheran and Indian lines, via Karachi, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's line, via Suez and the Indian lines, as recorded in the Government Telegraph Gazette, during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

1890-81.						1881-82.					
EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE via SUEZ AND BOMBAY.						INDO-EUROPEAN ROUTE via TEHRAN AND KARACHI.					
Shortest time during the month.						Longest time during the month.					
Average monthly speed.						Longest time during the month.					
H. M.						H. M.					
April	...	53	27	1	11	2	32	1	9	5	16
May	...	1	19	3	32	3	...	...	54	7	49
June	...	1	56	...	54	2	50	1	7	5	4
July	...	1	19	...	36	2	59	...	59	3	59
August	...	1	28	...	28	2	39	...	40	4	22
September	...	1	2	...	41	2	49	1	9	4	18
October	...	1	26	...	53	4	6	1	21	16	34
November	...	2	22	...	28	5	16	3	4	9	16
December	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January	...	2	18	...	3	4	35	1	50	11	3
February	...	1	42	...	16	4	50	2	7	8	58
March	...	1	20	...	50	3	30	1	57	6	2
Monthly average during the year	...	1	33	...	5	3	33	1	29	7	31

KARACHI; }
The 17th May 1882.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager,
Perian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT E.

Showing the maximum, minimum and mean-rate of transmission of messages over the Persian Gulf Section from Fao and Bushire to Karachi during the year 1881-82 compared with that of the previous year.

MONTH.	1881-82.												REMARKS.														
	KARACHI FROM																										
	Fao.						Bushire.																				
	Maxi- mum.		Mini- mum.		Mean.		Maxi- mum.		Mini- mum.		Mean.																
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.															
April	2	25	...	2	...	15	1	47	...	1	...	12	One section workable from 30th. " " during the month. Eastern Company's line totally interrupted; not recorded owing to great pressure of traffic. Only one Gulf section workable. Two Gulf sections workable from 10th to 22nd. Total interruption from 25th to 4th December. Both sections workable on the 18th. 18th to 26th March Bushire-Fao section interrupted, and from 22nd to the 21st March one section in Gulf workable.	1	43	...	3	...	18	4	22	...	1	...	14	{ Working one Gulf Section, 11 days. { Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.	
May	1	20	...	3	...	15	2	47	...	1	...	22		1	22	...	5	...	13	1	21	...	1	...	10		
June	2	16	...	3	...	25	10	13	...	1	1	13		...	40	...	3	...	11	1	48	...	1	...	11		
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	6	...	3	...	13	1	7	...	1	...	11
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	25	...	3	...	14	2	2	...	1	...	13
September	...	40	...	3	...	15	1	54	...	1	...	11		...	54	...	3	...	12	2	52	...	1	...	12		
October	2	9	...	3	...	17	2	41	...	1	...	21		...	3	13	...	3	...	25	2	40	...	1	...		18
November	...	56	...	3	...	11	1	3	...	1	...	6		...	2	6	...	2	...	19	2	30	...	1	...		14
December	2	23	...	3	...	14	1	15	...	1	...	7		38	...	3	...	14	2	9	...	1	...		13
January	...	40	...	3	...	12	...	29	...	1	...	6		...	1	5	...	2	...	12	2	32	...	1	...		12
February	...	33	...	3	...	8	2	15	...	1	...	15	...	...	50	...	3	...	14	3	37	...	1	...	23
March	1	38	...	3	...	21	2	24	...	1	...	17	...	1	1	...	2	...	12	1	56	...	1	...	10		
Average monthly rate of transit during the year.	1	30	...	3	...	15	2	41	...	1	...	19	...	1	20	...	3	...	14	2	24	...	1	...	13		

KARACHI ;
The 17th May 1882.

L. GABLE,
Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT F.

showing the accuracy with which the Traffic was conveyed over the lines of the Section and the percentage of errors committed in transmission during 10 months of the year 1881 compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1881.			REMARKS.	1880.			REMARKS.
	Total number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	Monthly percentage of errors.		Total number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	Monthly percentage of errors.	
January	65,646	99.667	.333		87,960	99.615	.385	
February	80,129	99.718	.282		93,192	99.565	.435	
March	77,380	99.713	.287		85,480	99.574	.426	
April	64,019	99.802	.198		81,545	99.685	.315	
May	75,702	99.763	.237		75,439	99.732	.268	
June	73,396	99.640	.360		69,863	99.826	.174	
July	...	...	...	Not recorded owing to pressure of traffic.	71,340	99.707	.293	
August	...	...	...	Partially recorded.	78,085	99.865	.135	
September	79,475	99.692	.308		80,570	99.776	.224	
October	82,517	99.759	.241		76,688	99.778	.222	
November	83,827	99.640	.360		74,992	99.709	.291	
December	42,951	99.693	.307		72,615	99.555	.445	
Average monthly percentage during the year	...	99.709	.291		...	99.649	.351	

KARACHI;

A. HERBAGE,

The 17th May 1882

Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

Statement showing the differences between figures in the Capital and Revenue Accounts accompanying the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1881-82 and those in the Capital and Revenue Accounts for that year submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

Items.	As per Administration Report.	As per Annual Accounts.	DIFFERENCE.		REMARKS.
			More.	Less.	
Initial outlay to end of the year 1881-82.	Rs. 1,14,68,457	Rs. 1,14,61,572	Rs. 6,885	Rs. ...	This difference is made up of the following items :— Rs. 3,500 Amount deducted in the capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1879-80 submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, on account of value of a steam launch transferred to the Public Works Department in 1876-77.
					" 3,896 Amount deducted in the Capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1880-81, submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, on account of value of a cable-covering machine twice debited to Capital in 1879-80.
					Rs. 7,396 Total deduction.
					" 511 Amount of difference between the total charges on account of the I.G.S. " Patrick Stewart" during 1879-80, shown in the Capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1879-80 which appears on page 43 of the Home Accounts for that year, and the total of such charges shown in the London Office accounts for 1879-80 received in this Office, the latter being in excess.
					Rs. 6,885 Net difference.
Revenue Receipts—Earnings of the I. G. S. "Patrick Stewart".	Rs. 8,978	7,257	1,721	...	Rs. 8,978 was the amount of earnings first reported by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs. It was subsequently altered to Rs. 7,257.
Revenue Expenditure during 1881-82.	8,46,058	8,46,507	...	749	Difference due to value of printed forms being deducted by the Director-in-Chief, but included in the Revenue Account submitted by this office.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FI

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																			
DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Green Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Borghum.			Bairran Millet (Cen- doo, Bajra), Pennisetia typhala.			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Amjiam	8 13	8 13	11 13	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	17 13	22 13	24 6	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angapatam	12 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 2	9 0	11 5	12 6	11 14	23 13	25 14	25 14	22 13	24 11	21 13
Idavery . . . . .	...	9 0	11 11	...	...	...	...	11 14	17 13	15 0	15 0	20 0	26 14	26 14	...	...	...	...
Isna	10 13	13 3	13 11	...	...	...	16 11	19 6	19 6	17 14	21 3	21 3	26 8	32 13	31 3	...	...	...
Illore	9 0	7 3	10 13	...	...	...	12 11	12 14	15 13	14 0	14 0	...	23 0	23 0	44 3	32 2	32 2	3
Idnapah	14 11	14 11	16 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 2	25 5	30 3	31 10	31 14	33 5	533
Antapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 3	30 3	218
Illary	17 5	17 5	18 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 3	41 3	34 0	33 2	1332	028
Arneol	15 3	15 3	14 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	33 10	33 10	36 5	31 3	33 0	330
Adras	11 10	11 10	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 10	15 13	15 13	16 3	23 0	23 0	21 8	26 6	26 6	26 6
Anglepunt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 8	16 8	16 10	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	21 13	21 2	...
Arth Arcot	9 5	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	16 13	16 14	16 14	18 3	25 8	26 6	...	29 11	32 3	332
Arth Arcot	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	16 8	15 3	15 11	19 3	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	32 5	535	1331
Arjore	9 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	20 5	20 5	20 11	...	...	...	38 3	41 5	38 3	33 13	34 13	1331
Arjunopoly	5 3	8 10	9 3	...	...	...	18 6	18 0	18 0	18 13	18 8	18 13	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	330
Arura	12 8	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 13	18 10	20 5	17 11	32 6	35 10	25 14	32 5	33 2	5
Aravelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	19 11	19 14	15 8	20 2	20 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arbatore	14 13	14 13	15 10	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 11	15 6	15 6	16 11	27 13	27 13	26 2	23 13	1331	1338
Arjiris	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 13	18 8	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Arum	12 11	12 6	11 14	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 2	16 0	16 0	15 14	30 14	30 14	12 27	526	826	823
Arth Canara	9 0	9 0	10 5	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 11	14 3	14 3	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arubur	9 6	9 0	9 11	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 3	16 3	16 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arubay	10 9	10 6	11 4	16 8	15 4	18 0	7 10	7 8	7 12	13 6	13 9	13 2	19 9	19 2	228	417	821	319	
Armedabad	13 0	13 8	13 0	17 0	26 8	21 0	8 8	9 0	6 8	15 8	15 0	8 0	19 8	20 0	019	016	016	016	
Arura	11 7	11 7	12 12	22 14	20 0	21 5	10 0	10 11	9 2	15 4	15 4	15 4	18 13	18 20	014	915	415	415	
Arat	12 1	12 1	13 6	12 8	12 8	6 3	7 9	7 7	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	19 5	18 13	15 9	14 3	311	311	
Arach	12 10	11 12	13 12	...	...	...	10 11	10 0	10 8	13 7	11 8	12 13	17 9	17 8	17 12	114	816	816
Arana (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	10 15	015	016	016
Araba (Alibag)	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arundesh (Dhulia)	15 12	15 12	17 3	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	12 10	12 10	10 15	18 9	18 9	927	316	016	021
Arak	12 13	11 6	17 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 6	12 0	12 10	22 6	22 6	...	18 6	623	623
Armednagar	14 4	14 4	13 13	12 0	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 5	12 11	12 11	12 14	27 4	27 4	29 3	321	020	624
Arana	14 15	14 6	13 13	3 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 9	11 9	12 4	26 2	23 15	26 2	218	618	620	
Arakapur	14 8	14 5	15 6	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 15	11 5	11 5	11 13	34 8	31 15	36 4	425	1225	1228
Aradgi (Bagalkot)	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	31 0	31 0	35 0	229	829	831	
Arara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	21 5	22 10	28 0	18 12	1219	623
Arasim	19 0	19 0	20 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	026	025	027	
Ararwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	28 0	27 0	26 1	128	028	024
Arasigiri	12 0	11 3	11 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 6	16 4	16 4	16 15	20 13	20 13	20 13	11 15	1519	10
Arana (Kurwar)	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 13	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	020	...	15 0	016
Arth Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	12 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 10	26 10	26 10	10 17	1217	1216
Arden	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	7 11	311	311	3 9
Arasgarh	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 0	11 7	14 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	030	1223	023	030
Arada	9 12	9 11	12 0	13 11	11 7	14 14	9 2	8 13	8 9	12 0	11 7	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	14 5	514	514	
Aras	14 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	20 0	22 0	018	018	1219	017
Arasach	15 0	14 8	17 0	17 8	17 0	23 0	9 0	8 0	8 10	10 0	9 0	10 0	19 8	20 0	023	017	017	020	
Arasabud	15 12	16 6	17 10	22 10	22 6	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 8	24 1	28 0	019	019	019	
Arasikot	15 4	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	18 8	18 8	816	1215	015	015
Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	15 0	22 8	22 8	29 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	21 0	19 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	033	028	028	033	
Arasahi	13 0	13 10	12 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	023	018	017	018	
Arasabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	026	024	024	026	
Arasapur	13 0	12 12	14 5	25 6	27 0	26 8	13 0	12 12	13 5	18 0	17 6	20 0	26 6	28 2	426	1127	427	1239	
Arasur	14 8	14 0	15 8	29 8	27 8	31 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	18 0	19 8	16 0	29 8	28 8	827	024	828	825	
Aras and Parkar (Umarskot)	12 0	13 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	1222
Western Districts.																			
Araswan	14 9	18 12	16 0	20 0	22 8	55 0	19 8	20 0	28 8	24 0	23 4	32 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arasorah	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arasboom	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	25 8	22 8	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arasapore	15 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arasgily	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arasrah	13 4	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDIA.
 AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883.

WEIGHTS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Kari, &c. Sara, Veragu, Sawee, &c. (Coralco, Murn- ingies), Panicum scum, &c.						Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Wholesale.			Retail.				
											Present night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.										S. Ch.	
35 3	35 3	33 5	36 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	13 13	10 5	13 13	Ganjam			
22 3	25 3	35 2	33 14	28 2	87 8	93 5	90 6	14 10	15 3	14 0	14 5	14 10	12 14	Vizagapatam				
29 2	36 6	29 6	29 6	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery				
39 3	39 3	25 10	33 10	34 3	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	14 14	15 11	15 3	14 10	15 3	Kistna				
25 8	36 6	22 0	22 0	26 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore				
80 0	31 8	36 2	37 13	34 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	13 8	16 10	16 10	13 0	Cuddapah				
34 14	38 2	38 2	38 2	40 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Amritapur	
33 0	32 0	34 11	37 0	30 3	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	14 11	15 8	15 8	14 5	Bellary				
32 3	...	31 8	31 8	30 0	190 8	182 11	202 3	14 13	14 13	12 14	14 6	14 6	12 8	Kurnool				
28 13	29 10	26 14	26 14	27 11	83 13	83 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	15 13	16 8	16 8	15 3	Madras				
27 6	28 13	26 8	26 8	27 5	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	15 14	16 14	16 14	15 8	Chingleput				
34 3	34 3	32 8	33 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	North Arcot				
37 6	31 0	32 0	32 0	32 14	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 6	18 11	18 0	17 8	18 6	17 8	South Arcot				
40 13	37 11	35 0	36 11	33 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 3	15 10	15 3	14 11	15 3	15 3	Tanjore				
36 11	32 11	35 6	37 0	37 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	14 10	16 3	16 3	13 13	Trichinopoly				
30 8	32 8	43 10	40 0	43 10	121 8	121 8	131 3	15 6	17 5	13 13	15 0	16 13	13 8	Madura				
...	...	31 10	31 10	27 13	73 0	73 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	15 3	18 5	18 5	14 13	Tinnevely				
32 13	29 8	38 0	42 11	38 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 10	14 10	14 2	14 10	14 10	13 10	Coimbatore				
21 10	20 14	24 11	23 3	23 3	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	Nilgiris				
30 13	32 8	41 6	41 6	40 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 0	14 5	15 6	15 6	13 5	Salem				
20 3	21 2	23 3	23 3	20 3	116 10	116 10	116 10	16 14	16 14	14 3	15 13	15 13	13 2	South Canara				
23 6	23 6	26 14	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	12 10	14 6	14 6	11 11	Malabar				
19 6	21 4	17 15	19 9	19 2	62 6	62 6	61 7	14 6	12 9	14 5	14 6	12 9	12 9	Bombay				
...	...	20 0	19 8	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad				
...	...	18 13	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
...	...	14 3	14 3	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 10	13 9	13 9	13 10	Surat				
...	...	16 0	15 4	17 7	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 9	14 8	15 4	15 1	14 6	15 4	Broach				
25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	14 5	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	14 5	13 4	13 4	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)				
...	...	15 0	14 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	Colaba (Alibag)				
...	...	19 10	19 10	17 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	14 2	14 12	14 12	14 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)				
28 6	34 0	19 10	18 5	23 8	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	12 0	Nasik				
...	...	21 10	22 0	23 11	91 5	91 5	91 5	14 14	14 4	13 14	14 10	14 10	13 12	Ahmednagar				
...	...	16 2	16 2	19 9	68 0	68 0	68 0	15 4	14 6	14 3	15 0	14 2	13 15	Poona				
...	...	24 10	23 12	26 0	98 0	94 13	106 0	13 8	13 8	14 4	13 0	13 0	14 0	Sholapur				
...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	12 3	12 8	12 8	12 0	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)				
...	...	18 15	19 8	18 3	129 7	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	12 6	13 2	13 2	11 10	Sutara				
32 0	34 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	75 0	75 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	12 2	12 0	12 0	11 10	Belgaum				
32 0	35 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 3	9 8	9 13	10 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)				
21 2	23 8	15 6	15 6	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 11	14 4	11 13	15 8	14 4	11 10	Ratnagiri				
21 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	14 0	14 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)				
26 10	23 0	26 10	26 10	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Panch Mahals (Godhra)				
...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
...	...	21 0	21 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	Asirgarh				
...	...	17 2	16 19	17 2	80 0	80 0	85 0	14 15	14 15	14 5	14 1	14 14	14 5	Baroda				
...	...	18 12	19 12	19 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	Disa				
...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	Nimach	
...	...	23 2	24 7	25 8	90 0	90 0	88 7	16 2	16 2	16 6	15 12	15 12	16 0	Nasirabad				
...	...	18 13	19 6	20 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	65 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Rajkot				
...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 13	12 13	10 10	12 8	12 8	10 8	Upper Sindh Frontier				
9 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	18 8	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi				
24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)				
...	...	20 0	20 9	23 2	220 0	270 0	290 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	13 11	13 14	12 4	Shikarpur				
...	...	21 8	22 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Sukkur				
...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	9 10	12 0	12 0	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
Prices per md. of 40 seers.																		
...	...	22 1	26 4	25 8	120 0	120 0	166 0	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	
...	...	18 8	19 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bancoorah			
...	...	22 8	19 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 4 3	...	3 10 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Beerbhoom				
...	...	17 0	16 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	Midnapore				
...	...	10 0	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 2 0	13 9	13 9	12 0	Hooghly				
...	...	17 12	19 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah				

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Zizania Soryham.</i>			Bairnah Millet (Cumboo, Baira), <i>Pennisetia Spicata</i>								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																								
atta	14 9	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	26 14	10 12	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	34 8	24 8	32 0	0 16	0 16	0 . . .						
ergunnahs	18 8	13 0	11 8	18 0	20 0	2 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	17 12	20 0	20 0	21 12	23 0	0 13	5 13	0 . . .						
dea	15 3	...	16 13	...	...	26 0	16 1	17 4	22 15	18 4	18 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
olna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore	12 0	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 8	23 8	22 11	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ahedabad	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
egapore	16 0	16 4	13 10	13 4	13 4	22 13	19 4	19 4	26 6	23 8	23 8	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lahye	18 0	17 8	18 12	45 0	37 8	45 0	17 4	16 4	21 0	18 0	20 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gpore	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	16 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
na	13 8	15 15	22 8	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	18 0	24 0	26 4	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
na	19 8	17 4	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	22 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
eeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iguri	10 0	11 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																								
na	14 8	14 8	15 0	24 0	27 8	40 0	15 12	19 0	22 10	19 4	24 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
eedpore	22 0	20 0	22 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ensingh	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
erah	12 4	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	25 8	26 0	26 10	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
kholly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	13 5	17 14	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar.																								
na	17 8	17 8	19 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
na	22 0	20 0	18 8	24 0	22 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
na	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	37 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
abnd	18 0	18 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	37 0	13 0	11 8	22 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0					
bhunga	15 0	14 0	15 0	35 0	40 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
fferpore	21 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
na	16 8	15 8	15 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	34 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	
aparun	16 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	26 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ghyr	18 14	16 12	16 0	27 13	29 7	32 0	14 11	13 10	16 0	16 12	16 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
galpur	16 6	16 6	15 2	31 9	...	40 6	16 6	17 0	20 3	17 11	20 3	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
enah	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ah	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hal Pergunnahs	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																								
ack	11 13	14 7	17 0	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 12	26 4	26 4	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore	13 2	13 2	13 0	...	...	...	26 9	26 4	27 8	32 8	32 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																								
Sub-Western Frontier Agency.																								
ribgh	18 0	15 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rdugga	20 0	17 0	19 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bhoom	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bhoom	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	36 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

n the interior retail price of common rice varies from 32-13 to 42 seers per rupee.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Baraset 13 seers, Busarhat 10 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Koochitea and Ranaghat 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Choodaunga 12 seers, and Bongung 13 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Sutkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
n Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 13 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nilpore 12 seers.
n Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
n beragunge retail price of salt is 13 seers.
n retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silligoree 10 seers.
n retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-3 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Mautekunge 12 seers, Moonshoogunge 10 seers 5 1/2 chittaks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Gomtuado 12 seers, Magaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers and Bhoia 9 seers.

IS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Gram.										Firewood.						Salt.												DISTRICTS.						
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.												
																Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1882.								
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.							
...	...	17	12	18	13	22	14	90	0	90	0	90	0	2	10	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	14	9	14	9	13	8	Central Districts.					
...	...	18	0	17	12	20	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	13	5	13	5	10	12	Calcutta					
...	...	24	9	23	1	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	3	1	10	3	0	0	11	10	11	10	12	13	24 Pergunnahs
...	...	14	0	14	0	...	...	180	0	200	0	...	...	3	2	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	11	0	11	0	...	...	Nudda
...	...	18	0	18	0	21	0	120	0	120	0	110	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	11	8	11	8	8	0	Khoolna					
...	...	22	0	22	0	30	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	12	0	12	8	12	8	10	0	Jessore					
...	...	16	12	16	12	16	13	180	0	180	0	180	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	0	Moorshedabad					
...	...	22	8	22	0	28	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	...	3	2	0	3	8	0	12	0	12	12	12	11	4	0	Dinagopore					
...	...	16	0	16	0	20	0	110	0	120	0	135	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	...	...	11	14	11	14	10	0	0	Rajshahya			
...	...	15	0	13	8	19	8	67	8	67	8	67	8	3	8	0	3	2	0	3	5	4	10	8	12	0	11	1	Rungpore					
...	...	18	0	18	0	22	8	200	0	200	0	200	0	3	2	6	3	1	3	...	...	12	6	12	6	12	0	0	Bogra			
...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	128	0	128	0	160	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	Pubna					
...	...	14	8	14	8	16	0	128	0	128	0	120	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	0	Darjeeling				
...	...	16	13	17	0	25	0	90	0	80	0	91	4	3	1	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	12	8	12	4	13	0	0	Jalpaiguri				
...	...	16	8	16	8	16	0	120	0	120	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	4	3	4	12	0	12	0	8	0	0	Eastern Districts.				
...	...	18	0	18	0	21	0	120	0	120	0	100	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	4	8	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	0	Dacca				
...	...	16	0	18	8	23	0	3	6	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	11	8	12	4	11	8	0	Furzedpore				
...	...	16	0	17	10	20	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	12	4	12	4	11	0	0	Backergunge				
...	...	16	0	12	0	16	0	120	0	120	0	80	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	3	11	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	0	Mymensingh				
...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	4	6	0	10	0	10	0	8	8	0	Tipperah				
...	...	14	0	14	0	13	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	Chittagong				
...	0	Nonkholly			
...	...	29	8	29	8	42	8	130	0	130	0	130	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	15	6	10	8	10	8	9	1	0	Chittagong Hill Tracts				
...	...	21	0	21	0	28	0	180	0	160	0	140	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	12	0	12	0	11	8	0	0	Hill Tipperah			
...	...	25 0 to 26 0	27 0 to 31 0	130	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	12	8	12	8	12	0	0	0	Behar.			
...	...	20 0 20 0	25 0	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	0	Patna			
...	...	22 0 25 0	25 0	140	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	Gya			
...	...	26 0 25 0	32 0	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	4	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	Shahabad			
...	...	20 0 19 0	24 0	3	5	0	3	5	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	9	8	0	Durbhunga			
...	...	26 12 25 3	32 0	126	0	147	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	3	2	3	2	6	3	13	0	12	1	12	1	9	0	0	0	Mozufferpore			
...	...	26 8 26 8	27 12	138	14	138	14	138	4	138	4	138	4	3	2	9	3	2	9	3	0	0	12	10	12	10	11	6	0	0	Sarun			
...	...	18	0	16	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	2	0	10	8	10	8	9	0	0	0	Chumpran			
...	...	20	0	22	0	25	0	140	0	160	0	120	0	3	8	0	4	5	0	11	0	11	0	9	8	0	0	0	Monghyr		
...	...	17	0	17	0	22	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	3	7	0	3	7	0	4	0	0	11	0	11	0	9	8	0	0	0	Bhagalpur		
...	...	22	5	22	5	24	15	80	0	80	0	160	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	8	0	14	0	14	0	11	0	0	0	Orissa.			
...	...	15	11	18	6	17	8	108	0	100	0	105	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	6	0	11	4	11	4	11	0	0	0	0	Cuttack		
...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	120	0	120	0	160	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	7	0	12	3	12	3	11	0	0	0	0	Poorce		
...	0	Balasore		
...	...	18	0	18	0	23	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	9	6	11	0	10	10	0	9	0	0	0	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
...	...	16	0	14	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	140	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	South-Western Frontier Agency.	
...	...	24	0	24	0	21	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	13	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	0	0	0	Hazaribagh		
...	...	22	0	18	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	10	8	10	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	Lohardugga	
...	Singbhoom	
...	0	Manbhoom

* In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.
 † Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Huthazare 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
 ‡ In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers.
 § In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Saswaram 11 seers, Puxar 11-8 seers, and Bhaboon 10-12 seers.
 ¶ In Madhubani and Tejapore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
 †† In the interior retail prices of salt at some places is 12 seers, and at other places 11 seers.
 ††† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sowan 11-5 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
 †††† In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
 ††††† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 10-8 seers, and Jamui 12 seers.
 †††††† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 10 seers and Muddhepoora 10-8 seers.
 ††††††† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kisongunge 10 seers, and Raneeunge in Arrareah 12 seers.
 †††††††† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Rajmehal 12 seers, and Godda 10 seers.
 ††††††††† In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 10-8 seers per rupee.
 †††††††††† Retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers, and Khurruckdiha 12 seers.
 ††††††††††† Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 10 seers.
 †††††††††††† Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers, Burabazar 11 seers, and Govindpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bairrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Pennisetum Polystachyon.		
	Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.
at	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar	9 2	9 2	10 10	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 5	22 12	22 12	24 10	26 10	29 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
parā	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
rdp	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
gong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
gar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	16 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
himpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
of & Jaintia Hills	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
a Dón	18 8	19 0	19 8	29 0	30 0	33 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
raupur	21 8	19 13	21 9	37 10	27 15	32 5	9 11	9 11	10 12	12 15	12 15	14 0	32 4	32 4	42 6	15 27	15 27	15 29
Maragar	20 4	19 12	20 4	28 11	27 8	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	14 5	14 5	26 4	30 0	43 0	42 6	6 26	6 27 8
ut	18 0	17 8	18 12	28 0	28 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	28 8	8 23	8 23	8 25 0
ndabahr	20 0	19 14	19 8	28 8	26 8	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 0	10 5	28 0	26 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	22 0
rh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nun	12 8	13 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
wā	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
or	18 0	17 7	18 0	32 10	27 0	25 5	11 8	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 12	12 15	30 6	24 12	22 25	5 22	8 21	6 21
dnbad	18 12	18 12	19 6	30 10	26 14	30 10	11 4	11 4	8 2	16 4	16 4	14 6	30 0	24 1	6 27	8 23	2 23	12 23
un	17 14	17 6	19 12	28 12	25 3	28 12	9 9	9 9	9 9	15 9	16 0	15 9	26 12	21 1	25 5	3 22	3 19	8 21
ly	17 8	16 14	17 8	28 12	21 14	30 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	16 4	15 0	26 14	21 1	24 6	6 20	0 20	2 22
jāhānpur	19 8	19 0	18 8	29 0	24 8	29 12	9 12	9 12	9 4	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	25 0	...	...	24 8	...
Pergunnahs	18 12	19 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	2
ra	17 4	17 0	17 4	28 0	24 8	23 8	7 0	...	...	8 0	14 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	2
	17 0	16 12	16 12	25 0	25 0	25 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	24 8	24 0	21 8	23 0	22 0	7
khābad	17 14	18 3	18 3	24 12	24 8	27 11	7 5	7 5	7 13	14 13	14 5	16 12	24 8	24 1	26 8	21 5	22 5	5
puri	19 0	17 8	18 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	23 0	22 8	8 26	0 22	0 22	...
ab	17 8	17 8	16 8	33 0	22 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	21 1	22 3	23 0	...
	19 0	19 0	19 0	26 11	24 0	28 0	7 12	8 0	6 0	17 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	0 22	0 22	20
an	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	0 30	25 0	25 0	27
ai	21 0	21 8	24 5	36 11	39 15	34 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	34 0	34 0	0 30	26 0	26 0	8
pur	22 0	21 8	25 8	44 0	45 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	39 0	40 0	0 31	0 32	0 30	0
spote	18 4	18 8	20 4	29 0	27 0	30 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	15 8	15 8	17 8	35 0	29 0	0 32	0 28	0 27	0 28 0
pur	16 14	15 8	18 4	25 8	24 4	27 12	12 0	12 0	10 10	17 0	17 8	17 0	33 0	29 0	0 32	0 21	12 21	4 29 0
a	22 0	17 0	21 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	33 0	33 0	0 35	0 29	0 28	0 33 0
abnd	17 12	16 0	18 8	30 0	27 0	29 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	17 4	17 0	18 8	34 0	32 0	0 33	0 32	0 30	8 31 8
irpur	18 9	16 0	16 8	19 2	...	25 0	12 6	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	28 2	24 0	28 8	4 24	0 21	0
pur	19 0	19 0	21 3	33 1	23 4	33 14	7 12	7 12	8 7	15 8	15 8	17 10	28 4	28 4	43 2	7 25	6 25	6 25 6
āpur	21 9	18 7	20 13	28 13	23 6	30 9	17 1	16 3	17 1	17 1	17 9	21 9	31 3	33 0	9 36	0	...	...
	18 0	19 0	16 8	23 0	24 0	46 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	22 0	...	...	45 0	...	...	...
garh	16 4	16 4	15 8	22 2	22 2	32 7	10 5	10 5	10 5	16 8	15 8	19 4	29 8	27 0	0 41	4 21	8 21	8
pur	18 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	24 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	33 0	32 0	0 27	0 29	0 29	0 28 8
res	16 13	16 0	17 0	26 8	22 3	26 8	11 6	11 6	10 13	17 10	17 14	17 14	27 10	27 10	29 4	4 28	12 27	10
āpur	17 6	14 6	17 6	25 2	25 12	32 13	10 15	10 15	11 0	17 6	17 6	19 15	33 7	7 33	7 41	3 28	5 27	0 30 8
	17 8	16 4	16 4	26 4	26 4	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
hft	17 0	17 6	19 4	27 4	30 12	32 8	15 0	15 0	15 13	17 8	17 8	17 8	23 11	12 28	4 25	8 21	0 22	14 21 0
now	17 7	18 0	19 11	26 12	26 2	29 13	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 5	15 6	15 8	26 12	26 0	41 27	3 25	0 26	11 26 4
	17 0	17 8	18 11	25 0	24 0	27 3	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	32 0	0 32	0 24	0 26	0 26 0
Banki	19 0	19 8	20 0	30 0	25 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	34 0	33 0	0 31	0 20	0 22	0 26 0
pur	20 8	20 8	20 0	25 6	29 0	25 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	35 13	32 0	0 26	8 27	11 27	12 26 8
lui	17 13	17 13	20 6	24 6	23 7	27 11	5 10	6 9	5 10	11 4	12 3	13 3	23 7	7 23	7	...	13 0	13 0
i	20 0	20 0	19 4	36 0	23 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	43 0	42 0	0 27	0 36	0 28	0
bad	18 8	17 0	18 0	28 8	25 0	26 0	11 4	11 8	11 8	17 8	16 8	16 0	36 0	35 0	0 30	0	...	...
nich	18 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	27 0	33 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	44 0	45 0	0 45	0 24	0 30	0 15 0
la	22 8	20 2	19 8	33 0	32 8	34 0	15 12	16 0	17 4	18 4	18 8	20 12	46 8	46 0	0 42	0 28	8 28	8 27 0
dareli	21 0	18 12	20 8	32 8	26 8	28 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	18 8	28 0	28 0	0 29	8 25	0 26	0 28 8
āpur	22 0	20 0	22 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	0 31	0 30	0 30	0 28 0
ibgarh	20 10	18 12	20 10	34 9	32 9	32 6	17 12	17 10	17 5	18 6	19 0	18 5	33 4	32 0	0	...	31 4	29 8
i	19 0	18 8	19 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 8	29 0	0 27	0 23	0 23	0 23 0
āon (a)	20 0	20 0	18 8	32 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0						

ERS OF 80 TOLARS.

Millet, Ragl, Kavaru, Veragu, Cheena, Corallo, va, Nigloo, Pasi, Tilacum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale.			Retail.				
								Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	16 0	17 8	22 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 4	3 8	11 13	10 10	11 0	Sylhet	
...	...	13 5	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 6	3 4	10 10	10 10	11 6	Cachar	
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 8	4 4	12 0	11 0	9 6	Goalpara	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	5 6	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 6	5 5	Garo Hills	
...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Kamrup	
...	...	8 8	7 3	8 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	Sibsagar	
...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	Lakhimpur	
...	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	
...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Naga Hills	
...	...	25 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	11 0	11 0	9 8	Dehra Dun	
...	...	31 3	27 15	27 0	118 4	118 4	150 0	13 3	12 15	10 4	12 15	12 15	10 4	Saharanpur	
...	...	28 11	26 6	3 5	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 4	11 8	11 10	12 2	...	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Meerut	
...	...	25 0	26 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	11 0	11 12	...	...	...	Bulandshahr
...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	No return received	8 0	6 0	Aligarh	
...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun
...	...	25 14	22 12	21 6	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	11 6	11 13	Garhwal
...	...	23 12	23 12	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 3	12 3	13 2	Bijnor	
...	...	22 3	21 9	21 4	192 0	192 0	192 0	10 12	9 14	10 8	10 8	9 9	11 6	Moradabad	
...	...	23 12	21 14	20 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	Budann	
...	...	21 0	24 4	20 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Bareilly	
...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	Shahjahanpur	
...	...	27 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	Tarai Pergunnahs	
...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Mattra	
...	...	21 10	24 6	23 8	156 8	156 8	156 8	11 14	11 12	10 15	11 3	11 2	10 15	Agra	
...	...	24 0	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Farukhabad	
...	...	26 0	26 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Mainpuri	
...	...	24 8	23 5	22 0	160 0	150 0	140 0	11 8	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	11 12	Etawah	
...	...	32 0	33 0	32 0	110 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Etah	
...	...	33 9	35 12	30 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	11 15	11 8	11 8	11 7	Jhansi	
...	...	36 0	36 12	36 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	12 0	...	12 0	11 12	11 0	Lalitpur	
...	...	31 8	29 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Jalnan	
...	...	28 0	27 0	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 12	10 12	9 10	Cawnpore	
...	...	35 0	31 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 0	...	12 0	11 8	11 8	Fatehpur	
...	...	29 8	29 0	31 0	140 0	145 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Banda	
...	...	33 12	28 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	10 12	11 0	...	Allahabad	
...	...	21 0	26 14	24 0	148 12	148 12	169 8	10 12	10 12	...	10 10	10 10	8 15	Hamirpur	
...	...	27 0	18 7	30 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9	11 9	...	10 13	10 13	9 9	Jaunpur	
...	...	18 8	23 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Gorakhpur	
...	...	22 2	16 8	23 10	147 0	147 0	147 0	9 3	9 3	11 13	9 3	11 15	9 3	Basti	
...	...	27 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	103 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Azamgarh	
...	...	25 8	23 5	24 6	120 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	9 9	Mirzapur
...	...	27 0	27 0	31 8	128 12	128 12	130 0	10 15	10 15	9 10	10 5	10 5	9 0	Benares	
...	...	25 0	26 4	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 0	...	10 10	10 4	...	Ghazipur	
...	...	18 15	20 0	24 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Balia	
...	...	23 14	24 11	21 3	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 2	10 8	10 8	8 10	Pilibhit	
...	...	26 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 5	Lucknow
...	...	24 0	23 0	26 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	Unao	
...	...	21 3	25 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bara Banki	
...	...	20 10	20 3	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 7	8 7	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Sitapur	
...	...	22 0	21 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	Hardui	
...	...	25 12	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kheri	
...	...	25 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 4	8 4	Fyzabad
...	...	28 6	27 2	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	10 4	Bharaich	
...	...	23 0	22 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Gonda
...	...	26 0	25 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 4	Rai Bareilly	
...	...	23 10	23 14	23 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	11 2	10 10	8 14	Sultanpur	
...	...	25 0	24 12	22 8	80 0	80 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Partabgarh	
...	...	25 0	25 0	22 4	120 0	140 0	140 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Delhi	
...	...	30 0	27 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 6	12 4	10 12	12 4	12 0	10 8	Gurgaon (a)	
...	...	34 0	32 8	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Karnal	
...	...	27 8	26 8	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 12	9 15	11 10	12 4	9 4	Hissar	
...	...	33 0	34 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 6	11 0	11 0	Rohtak	
...	...	34 0	33 8	31 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	13 13	14 4	19 9	13 12	13 12	13 8	Sirsa	
...	...	40 0	36 8	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	Umballa	
...	...	22 0	22 0	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 5	11 5	9 12	10 10	10 10	9 2	Ludhiana (b)	
...	...	36 0	35 0	28 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	13 14	14 8	14 8	13 8	Simla	
...	...	36 0	33 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 12	13 12	12 8	Jullundur (c)	
...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Hoshiarpur (d)	
...	Kangra	

(b) Barley, jowar, and gram falling.

(c) Barley falling.

(d) Barley and jowar falling.

18 OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Kari, varu, Varagu, Jheena, Corn, etc., Naglee, Pans, sacum, &c.		Grain.						Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCE.	
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale.			Retail.				
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
...	...	40 0	38 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	12 13	14 8	14 8	12 4	Amritsar	PUNJAB—continued.				
...	...	31 8	31 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	Sialkot					
...	...	34 0	34 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Gurdaspur					
...	...	36 0	35 0	30 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	Lahore (a)					
...	...	40 0	40 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 9	14 0	...	13 8	12 0	11 8	Ferozepore (b)					
...	...	32 8	31 0	26 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	Gujranwala					
...	...	27 0	27 4	23 8	120 0	100 0	80 0	15 12	15 12	14 8	...	...	14 4	Rawalpindi			
...	...	28 0	28 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	90 0	16 10	16 8	16 0	16 4	16 0	15 8	Jhelum					
...	...	29 8	30 0	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 0	Gujrat					
...	...	29 0	31 0	21 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpur					
...	...	26 8	26 0	23 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	14 12	15 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	Mooltan					
...	...	25 8	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 4	15 0	15 6	14 12	14 8	15 0	Jhang					
...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	10 4	Montgomery					
...	No return received					Muzaffargarh				
...	...	27 8	26 1	23 1	125 0	100 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	56 4	63 0	63 0	54 0	Dera Ismail Khan					
...	...	22 3	22 8	21 14	100 0	100 0	125 0	32 8	32 8	25 0	31 4	31 4	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khan					
...	...	30 10	27 8	31 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	Bannu					
...	...	20 10	20 10	17 6	99 0	99 0	92 0	61 2	60 0	55 14	59 0	58 0	53 8	Peshawar					
...	...	20 6	20 6	17 3	127 8	127 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	87 0	87 0	81 9	Kohat					
...	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Hazara			
...	...	19 12	18 8	25 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 12	Nagpur	CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
...	...	29 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	Bhandara		
...	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	Chanda		
...	...	22 0	23 0	23 4	155 0	160 0	135 0	12 8	12 8	10 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	Wardha					
...	...	32 0	25 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Balaghat					
...	...	33 0	34 0	35 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	11 14	11 14	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	Jubbulpore					
...	...	31 0	34 0	38 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 12	10 8	8 4	10 8	10 0	8 0	Saugor					
...	...	39 0	39 0	49 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 4	Damoh					
...	...	27 0	25 0	31 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 0	7 4	11 0	11 0	7 0	Seoni					
8 0	35 0	40 0	35 0	57 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	Mandla		
5 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	11 0	10 0	9 0	Betul					
9 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Chhindwara					
...	...	28 0	27 0	31 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	10 12	10 12	8 0	Hoshangabad					
...	...	31 0	35 0	43 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Narsinghpur					
...	...	24 0	22 0	28 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	12 12	12 12	11 0	Nimar					
...	...	30 0	28 0	48 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	9 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	Raipur					
...	...	20 0	15 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Sambalpur					
50 0	225 0	42 0	10 0	54 0	160 0	150 0	140 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur		
...	...	12 0	...	10 0	180 0	...	210 0	40 0	...	50 0	32 0	...	40 0	Arakan Division.					
...	9 0	Akyab	Pegu Division.				
...	...	4 0	...	4 0	50 0	...	180 0	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	Northern Arakan
...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	30 0	Kyaukpada				
...	39 0	39 0	30 0	Sandoway					
...	...	19 7	19 7	18 1	320 0	324 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	Irrawaddy Division.				
...	...	31 9	17 2	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	27 7	35 11	35 11	18 5	Tharrawaddy			
...	...	12 7	12 7	10 6	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome					
...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	Tenasserim Division.				
...	...	10 14	10 14	12 12	241 5	269 5	142 4	28 9	28 9	39 0	23 1	23 1	28 6	Bassein					
...	...	14 15	22 7	13 7	147 10	147 10	147 10	35 7	39 6	47 5	33 12	35 7	14 5	Thonegwa					
...	...	15 13	15 13	13 14	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thuyetnyo					
...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	50 6	22 12	22 12	22 6	Moulmein Town & Amherst	BRITISH BURMA.				
...	399 3	...	399 3	24 2	...	24 2	16 1	...	16 1	Tavoy					
...	428 0	428 0	423 0	30 6	30 6	36 8	14 7	14 7	29 3	Mergui					
...	...	12 9	14 6	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 3	30 12	32 0	18 12	18 12	18 12	Toungoo					
...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	27 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaggyin					
...	Salween					
...					
...					
38 15	27 0	18 13	22 8	20 11	133 0	130 0	130 0	11 1	11 1	10 14	10 8	10 8	10 6	Secunderabad	HYDRABAD & NORTHERN DISTRICTS.				
...	...	23 2	23 10	25 1	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 10	Holarum		
...	...	19 8	23 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	Chuddeghat		
...	No return received						Amraoti			
...	Akola					
...	Ellichpur					
...	Buldana					
...	Wun					
...	Basim					

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1882-83, and of the eleven preceding years
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																	YEAR.								
	BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.						TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.							
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.		On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.					
1-72 .	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,06,11	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	3,74	12,57	14,31	30,62	1,82	4,60	23,53	30,25	28,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72.
2-73 .	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	4,01	12,55	12,25	28,81	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,06	2,40,15	1872-73.
3-74 .	11,23	65,09	21,19	97,51	6,71	51,69	4,34	62,74	1,30	1,00	1,40	3,70	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,57	2,36,59	1873-74.
4-75 .	12,10	76,05	19,42	1,07,57	7,59	51,92	5,44	64,95	1,22	1,00	1,72	3,94	3,76	13,22	14,22	31,20	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75.
5-76 .	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	8,17	50,29	4,43	62,89	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76.
6-77 .	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	8,58	43,93	1,29	53,80	1,49	75	38	2,62	5,55	11,83	6,55	23,93	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	33,18	1,28,90	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77.
7-78 .	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	8,56	49,56	1,51	59,65	1,87	89	48	3,24	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78.
8-79 .	13,49	83,09	20,78	97,36	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,58	1,96	69	36	2,91	5,40	9,30	5,14	19,84	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79.
9-80 .	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	9,47	40,53	2,57	52,57	3,46	75	38	4,59	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80.
0-81 .	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	9,04	56,07	2,81	67,72	5,04	1,25	26	6,55	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81.
1-82 .	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	10,47	45,19	2,06	57,72	4,01	1,24	51	5,76	5,01	9,20	4,99	19,20	7,53	7,69	47,88	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82.
2-83 .	14,31	17	20,12	34,60	10,49	—96*	2,02	11,55	3,41	6	62	4,09	5,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,17	9	54,18	62,44	41,82	—56*	41,26	81,31	1,22,57	1882-83.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 27th April 1883.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 14. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 14.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April, 1883.

No. 8.—Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick has been granted leave of absence from his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay, for a period of nine months, with effect from the 30th ultimo.

No. 9.—Mr. J. C. Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, or until further orders.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 24th March 1883.

No. 455.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th April 1883.

No. 86.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant the Hon'bley. Gibbs, c.s.i., c.l.e., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 20th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 6th April 1883.

No. 89.—The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab:—

Lieutenant H. S. P. Davies, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop-Smith, 4th Sikh Infantry.

The 6th April 1883.

No. 93.—Mr. W. B. Jones, Barrister-at-Law, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in succession to Mr. J. H. Morris, c.s., c.s.i.

SANITARY.

The 6th April 1883.

No. 97.—Surgeon-General J. M. Cunningham, M.D., Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, has obtained three

months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 13th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, M.D., Surgeon-General, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India during the absence on leave of Surgeon-General Cunningham, or until further orders.

Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General, Bengal, during the deputation of Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, or until further orders.

Brigade Surgeon W. Watson, M.D., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the 2nd Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Surgeon-General, Central Provinces, during the deputation of Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th April 1883.

No. 456.—The Hon'ble W. Macpherson, C.S., took his seat as Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The 4th April 1883.

No. 72.—The Reverend C. J. Waterhouse, M.A., a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th March 1883.

EDUCATION.

The 5th April 1883.

No. 122.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Girls' Department of the Allahabad High School to the University of Calcutta up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st January 1883.

FORESTS.

The 5th April 1883.

No. 301 F.—That part of Notification No. 890 F., dated the 20th November 1882, which directs the transfer of Mr. A. Smythies, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab is hereby cancelled.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 31st March, 1883.

No. 928 G.—The following Brigade orders, issued by the Commandant of the Central India

Horse, dated the 3rd February, 1883, are confirmed:—

1st Regiment.

Captain G. E. Money, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th December, 1882.

Lieutenant B. M. Allen, Officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, with effect from the 30th October, 1882, during the absence of Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, or until further orders.

No. 940 G.—Major O'Moore Creagh, * V.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Mhairwarra Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, or until further orders.

No. 945 G.—The following Brigade orders, issued by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, dated the 1st March, 1883, making temporary appointments, with effect from the 24th February, 1883, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major A. H. S. Neill, are confirmed:—

2nd Regiment.

Captain H. A. Vincent, 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Captain A. Masters, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander.

Lieutenant J. B. Edwards, Officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander.

Lieutenant W. A. Watson, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to officiate as Squadron Officer, with effect from date of joining.

No. 947 G.—The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse:—

1st Regiment.

Captain H. A. Vincent, Squadron Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller, officiating as Commandant, or until further orders.

2nd Regiment.

Captain A. Masters, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on furlough of Major A. H. S. Neill, or until further orders.

Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Vincent.

Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Masters.

Lieutenant W. A. Watson, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to officiate as Squadron Officer and Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Hughes.

POLITICAL.

The 31st March, 1883.

No. 942 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 453 G., dated the 13th February, 1883, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 3rd April, 1883.

No. 968 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Macfadyen, Vice-Consul for Denmark at Calcutta, as Acting Consul-General for that State at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. F. Brown.

The 4th April, 1883.

No. 969 G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Follet as Consul for France at Bombay.

No. 985 G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. M. do Canto e Castro as Consul of the 1st Class for Portugal in British India.

GENERAL.

The 31st March, 1883.

No. 930 G.—Major E. Moeklor, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent at Muscat, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 932 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is appointed temporarily to be an Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Political Agent at Chirkari, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 934 G.—Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Busreh, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 936 G.—Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 938 G.—Mr. H. G. Ross, c.s., Officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 5th March, 1883.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April 1883.

No. 65.—Mr. W. Wells, having been appointed to be Comptroller, British Burma, assumed charge of the duties of the office after noon on the 14th March 1883.

No. 75.—Whereas, under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance No. 3616, dated 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency has paid Rs. 600 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 which has been raised by the said Municipality by the issue of debentures of Rs. 500 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 240 and bearing date the 1st of April 1883:

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the above-mentioned debentures from the payment of any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, or subdivision.

No. 106.—Mr. T. H. Biggs, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General, assumed charge of his duties before noon on the 26th March 1883.

No. 112.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again

Resolution in this Department, No. 59, dated the 11th January 1882, relating to the issue of duplicates of Government Promissory Notes alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

Proceedings in this Department (Accounts and Finance) for the month of November 1882, Nos. 1644 to 1750, relating to the extension to Madras and Bombay of the scale of fees authorised for the Government Solicitor, Calcutta, for the preparation of Bonds of Indemnity in cases of issue of duplicates of lost Government Promissory Notes.

Read also—

Letter from the Comptroller General, No. 478D., dated the 30th September 1882, forwarding copy of correspondence with the Government Solicitor, in which certain questions are raised in connection with the payment of interest on and issue of duplicates of lost Government Promissory Notes.

RESOLUTION.—Certain new rules on the subject of indemnity bonds having been prescribed by the Government of India, it is desirable that, as suggested by the Comptroller General, all the orders of Government relating to claims to lost Promissory Notes should be consolidated for the sake of convenience. The following rules are accordingly prescribed in supersession of the orders cited in the preamble:—

- (1) Claims to draw interest in respect of a promissory note of which either one-half or the whole has been lost, or for the issue of a

No. 176.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. G. Smith, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 14th Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 6th March, 1883.

No. 177.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following extract paragraphs 1 and 2 of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :—

MILITARY, INDIA OFFICE ;
No. 83, London, 28th February, 1883.

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—Para. 1. The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 30th September, 1882, the date of their joining the Army Medical School :—

Albert William Denis Leahy.

William Wilfrid Webb.

Richard Rose Weir.

2. They will be permitted to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School, from the 30th September, 1882, to the 5th February, 1883, inclusive.

No. 178.—MILITARY DEPARTMENT—

Captain F. Stevenson, Bombay S. C., Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed as Officiating Assistant Secretary in this Department, with effect from the 4th April, 1883.

No. 179.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Major H. G. Pritchard, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, to be Controller of Military Accounts.

Major C. J. Durand, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade.

Captain E. J. G. Lewis, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Captain D. A. A. Macpherson, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Lieutenant H. F. Cadell, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant J. G. Downing, Assistant Military Accountant (on furlough), to be Military Accountant, 3rd class.

With effect from the 1st April, 1883, *vice* Colonel W. T. Chitty, who has vacated on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 180.—MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT—

The following appointments are made in the Engineering Establishment :—

Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.

Captain C. H. Brookes, R.E.

Captain C. C. Carter, R.E.

Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E.

Lieutenant F. H. Kelly, R.E.

Lieutenant C. A. R. Browne, R.E.

Lieutenant E. Townshend, R.E.

Lieutenant R. F. Allen, R.E.

Lieutenant R. S. MacLagan, R.E.

No. 181.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Sylhet Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant William Marillier to be Captain-Commandant, *vice* Captain H. Luttmann-Johnson, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 182.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. St. G. Tucker, C.B., Infantry, Commandant, 32nd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and six days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. J. Pasley, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 17th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Perreau, Bengal S. C., Controller of Military Accounts, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major J. Cook, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 14th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. J. Bolton, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant V. M. Stockley, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, (u. p. a.) for 150 days, under rule VIII of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major R. Gray, M.B., (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon E. J. Batt, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd Circle, Bengal, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 183.—Captain (Brevet Major) E. Bruce, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, leave to sea (m. c.) for 90 days, under rule XXVII of the regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 184.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 27th. February, 1883, pages 1124 and 1125.

"WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 27th February, 1883.

MEMORANDA.

Honorary Captain John Jackson, late Barrack Master, Bombay, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 27th March, 1882.

The following Honorary Captains and Deputy Commissaries, late of the Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement :—

James Miller, V.C. Dated 10th August, 1882.

George B. Bleazby. Dated 11th August, 1882 (since deceased).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th March 1883.

No. 77.—Mr. R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on the local Railways.

No. 78.—Mr. R. Siveveright, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Madras for employment on Railway Surveys in that Presidency.

No. 79.—The services of Captain C. C. Railway, r.m., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on Railway Surveys in that Presidency.

No. 80.—Mr. W. K. Stent, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, has been granted by Mr. Malet's Secretary of State for India five months' furlough in extension of that granted to him in Central Provinces Public Works Department Notification No. 11 of 10th March 1882.

No. 81.—The Government of India is pleased to confer the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on Mr. E. Haldwell, Sub-Engineer, Dhokeburi, r.m., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in Mysore.

The 6th April 1883.

No. 83.—The services of Mr. W. E. Hart, District Traffic Superintendent on the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 84.—Mr. C. M. Davies, District Locomotive Superintendent on the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 85.—The services of Mr. W. C. Lewis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Assam, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment in the Public Works Department.

No. 86.—Mr. S. Athim, Apprentice Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st December 1882.

W. E. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.F.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Majidar Akbar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Thar Khan, deceased,—11th February, 1882.

REWARDS.

No. 129.—Order of British India—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council

Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India from the date specified:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Sabdar Rajah Ram, "Bahadur," (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, *vice* Sabdar Major and Honorary Captain Mahomed Abdul, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—7th December, 1882.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur." Sabdar Shakh Hamid, and Native Infantry, *vice* Sabdar Rajah Ram, "Bahadur," promoted,—7th December, 1882.

Sabdar Ram-sany, 27th Native Infantry, *vice* Subdar-Major Abdul, "Bahadur," deceased,—12th January, 1882.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 193.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of an mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps at Cachar, to be called the "Cachar Mounted Rifles."

The corps will be under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 191.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Cachar Mounted Rifles.

Mr. John Knax-Wigat, c., to be Major-Commandant.

G. CHISHAM, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th April, 1883.

PERUOGH AND LAVER.

No. 20.—Mr. A. Gwyn, Commanding I.R.S. *Amberley*, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, under section 123 of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave.

G. CHISHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

John Ford. Dated 16th September, 1882.

William Swinerton. Dated 16th September,

1882.

Hortio Boardman Steward. Dated 16th Sep-

tember, 1892.

David Johnston. Dated 16th September, 1882.

Patrick Kiordan. Dated 16th September, 1882.

The following Honorary Lieutenants and Assist-

ant Commissioners, late of the Bengal Establish-

ment, to have the honorary rank of Captain on

retirement:—

Archibald Lister. Dated 18th August, 1892.

James Wilks. Dated 16th September, 1882.

Thomas Foston. Dated 16th September, 1882.

William Francis Hardinge. Dated 28th Sep-

tember, 1882.

INDIA OFFICE;

27th February, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following

promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps

and Indian Military Forces, made by the Govern-

ments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Arthur Donald Butler. Dated 12th De-

cember, 1882.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert

Cecil Richard Clifford. Dated 13th Decem-

ber, 1882.

Major Henry Sullivan Jarrett. Dated 13th De-

cember, 1882.

Major Leopold John Herbert Grey, C.S.I.

Dated 13th December, 1882.

Major Edmund Sweetenham. Dated 13th De-

cember, 1882.

Major Warshaw Cortlandt Anderson. Dated

13th December, 1892.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry

Marsh Pratt. Dated 13th December, 1882.

Major Charles Henry Cantor. Dated 13th

December, 1892.

Major Henry Bristow Sanderson. Dated 20th

December, 1882.

Major Connel O'Donell. Dated 20th December,

1882.

Major George Farquhar Irving Graham. Dated

20th December, 1892.

Major Charles James Garstin. Dated 20th

December, 1882.

Major Alan Murray. Dated 20th December,

1882.

Major George Atkins. Dated 20th December,

1882.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major Edward Barry Bishop.

Dated 2nd December, 1882.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Alexander Masters. Dated 30th

November, 1882.

Lieutenant Frederick DeMelft Welchman. Dated

30th November, 1882.

Lieutenant Charles Gerald Harvey. Dated

30th November, 1882.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Vyse. Dated 14th

December, 1882.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade Surgeon Robert Raure Hutchinson.

M.D. Dated 9th December, 1882.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Samuel Steward,

Madras Cavalry. Dated 22nd October, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry St. George Tucker,

C.B., Bengal Infantry. Dated 10th Novem-

ber, 1881.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry Alexander Shakespear, Bengal

Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General

the Honourable Sir H. Ramsay, K.C.S.I.,

C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to the

Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st

July, 1882.

Major Charles Chase Morris, Madras Cavalry,

in succession to Lieutenant-General C Cooke,

Madras Staff Corps, transferred to the Un-

employed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st

July, 1882.

The promotion of Major Henry Phipson Peacock,

Bengal Cavalry, to the rank of Lieutenant-

Colonel by brevet is antedated to the 1st

July, 1882, in succession to Lieutenant-Gen-

eral Sir D. M. Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.,

Bengal Cavalry, transferred to the Unem-

ployed Supernumerary List."

"London Gazette," dated the 6th March, 1883,

page 1261.

"War Office;

Pull Mail, 6th March, 1883.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-General John Gustavus Halliday,

Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the

Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 5th

January, 1883."

PENSIONS.

No. 185.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers

are transferred to the Pension establishment:—

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commis-

sary William Cummings, Public Works De-

partment, 26th January, 1883.

Conductor John Knigbt, Ordnance Depart-

ment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 186.—The following promotions are made,

subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Francis Badgley, 4th April,

1883.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) George Masson

Abbott, 31st March, 1883.

Captain Alfred Nimmo Sandilands, 31st

March, 1883.

No. 187.—NATIVE ARMY—

45th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Balla to be Subadar, vice Indur, de-

ceased; Pay and Color Havildar Muktoola to

be Jemadar, vice Balla, promoted, 23rd Feb-

ruary, 1883.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 14.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY APRIL 7, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd APRIL 1883.**

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report there has been slight rain in most districts of the Punjab, in two or three districts of Central and Eastern Bengal, in Assam, and in South Coorg. Light showers also fell in three districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in two districts of the Madras Presidency, and at Bhopal. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report, and dry, hot weather has generally set in.

In the Madras Presidency cotton, sugarcane, and dry grains are still being harvested, and general prospects are good. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is generally over. In the Punjab crops are ripening and harvest prospects are good, except in Umballa, where the *rabi* is expected to be below the average. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* crops are either being cut or have been harvested in most districts, and prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces the harvest is almost completed, and threshing is well in hand. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is still progressing generally with a fair outturn; the crops on the ground are doing well, though in North Bengal and in a few other parts rain is said to be much wanted. From Burma the reports of the paddy crop are favourable. In Berar the threshing of *rabi* has been completed, while in the Nizam's territories the *rabi* crops are still being reaped. In the Central India States and in Rajputana the *rabi* crop has been generally a good one, and prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceeding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 4th)		
Bellary ...	·75 (one station)	Standing crops generally good, but cotton diseased in parts; harvest dry grains, sugarcane, and cotton, yield average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield below average; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	.....	No report received.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops affected by blight and grubs in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; small-pox in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	.....	No report received.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera abating.
Madura ...	.....	Harvest paddy; standing crops paddy failed in parts; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	.....	Third crop paddy growing; small-pox general; fever and slight cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	·05	Preparations for cultivation commenced; fever and small-pox continue.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain, except in Bellary and Travancore; general prospects good.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(April 4th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 1st, 2 feet 7 inches against 3 feet 4 inches on same date last year; <i>rabi</i> harvesting going on; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in six talukas; small-pox prevalent in following localities in Kurrachee—Bagdadi lines, old town, and Rambagh quarters, 60 fresh cases, 10 deaths from 18th to 31st March, total to latter date 427 cases, 109 deaths, 128 remaining sick; also 22 cases in eight villages in district; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 25, 32 and 34 lbs., in Dadu 32 and 50 lbs., in Tatta 24, 32 and 40 lbs., and in Mirpur Botoro 20, 36 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues; small-pox in seven, fever in four, and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops over; public health good; wheat 27½ and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> completed in some places; slight fever in Naosari and Kadi divisions; small-pox in Naosari and Baroda cities; cattle-disease in Kalol and Sidhpur; <i>bajri</i> 30 and common rice 25½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvest mostly completed; preparations for <i>kharif</i> commenced; small-pox in Surat, daily average deaths 5; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>nagli</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Nāsik ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting almost completed; 6 persons died from cholera in Nāsik, most of them attacked in neighbouring villages; wheat 28½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 28th to degree warm on 31st, and then gradually fell to 2° cool on 3rd; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly on 31st and 1st; wind normal on all other days.
Poona ...	.....	Public health good; <i>bajri</i> 42 and <i>juari</i> 56 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmodnagar ...	.....	<i>Bajri</i> —maximum 57 lbs. per rupee in Sheogaon, minimum 39 lbs. in Sanganner; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola; cattle-disease in taluka Parner.
Sholapur ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvest almost completed; small-pox continues in Kurnala taluka; <i>juari</i> 69 lbs. 38 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 56 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Harvesting of late crops in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in six villages of Nargund; fever and small-pox in one taluka; rice minimum 30 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop harvest continues; preparing grounds for monsoon crop above ghāt; small-pox in Sirsi and Sidhpur; fever and cattle-disease partial; common rice in Karwar 13½ seers per rupee, in district, average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather warm; some cases of measles in Rajkot; small-pox in Rajula, Und, and Bantwa; cholera in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas, 19 cases, 8 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 37 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal—(April 4th)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather fine and seasonable; prospects of crops improving; prices steady; cattle-disease and small-pox still continue; public health generally good.
Dacca ...	06	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; prospects of standing crops good; early rice and <i>til</i> being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 42	No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for <i>aman</i> paddy; price of common rice stationary; public health good, though isolated cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore and Basirhat subdivisions.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good; harvesting of winter crops continue, and land being prepared for <i>aus</i> rice; health generally good, except a few cases of small-pox and cholera.
Rajshahye ...	81; Nattore, 83	Hailstones on 29th, did slight damage; ploughing and sowing of paddy and jute continue; slight cholera here and there.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Weather hot; outturn of angurane very fair; cholera reported from various parts of the district.
Rangpore ...	Nil	Weather hot, rain wanted; prospects of crops favourable; early rice still being sown; public health good.
Bhagulpur ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues with excellent results, but outturn of peas poor; <i>mohwa</i> and mango blossoms suffered from cloudy weather in beginning of March; rain much needed for rice and indigo sowings; public health good.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects of crops very fair; <i>kaon</i> millet and <i>dhadoi</i> paddy being sown; mango crop promising; health good.
Patna ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good; <i>rabi</i> harvest in progress; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	Nil	Weather cloudy with lightning in the north; prospects of crops fair; health also fair; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Hazáribágh ...	Slight shower on night of 2nd.	Weather fair and seasonable, very high winds; <i>mohua</i> crop being gathered; general health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot; ploughing commenced; <i>dalu</i> rice in ear and in some places being cut; wheat being reaped; cases of cholera reported; public health generally good.
General Remarks. —Slight rain fell in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal attended by hail in Rajshahye, Pubna, and Furreedpore; ploughing and sowing making good progress, and crops on the ground doing well, but in North Bengal and a few other parts rain is said to be much wanted; <i>rabi</i> harvest is still progressing, generally with a fair outturn; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported from several districts, and fever lingers in Nuddea.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 3rd)	No rain	All crops good average, except mustard; no sickness; prices steady; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad (" 4th)	No rain	Crops harvested, average outturn 14 to 16 annas, except <i>sarron</i> which is only 7 annas; prices of <i>rabi</i> products falling slightly.
Gorakhpur (" 2nd)	.....	Weather fine; harvesting in progress, outturn good except for barley and oilseeds; sporadic small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Jhánsi ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; harvesting in progress; slight injury is reported from hail, investigations as to its extent are still in progress; health good; cattle-disease of a mild form continues; prices fluctuating.
Agra (" 3rd)	Slight hail and rain on 2nd.	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; small-pox in five and fever in three parganas; general health good; prices steady.
Barilly ( " " )	.....	Harvest proceeding; prices stationary; condition of people and cattle good.
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Weather cool; health good; crops ripening; harvest promising.
Kumaun ( " " )	.....	Clouds gathered but have gone off, giving only a sprinkle of rain; crops ripening; barley being reaped in warm valleys; prospects fair, but a fall of rain would be beneficial; health good, but <i>mahamari</i> reported in two villages; prices rising.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Strong west wind; prospects of crops good; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> going on; people healthy; small-pox in Malabad disappearing.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices stationary; barley and wheat cut; general health good.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	The <i>rabi</i> outturn promises to be a good average; supplies plentiful; prices slightly fluctuating; small-pox in Sitapur tahsil.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Prospects of crops good; prices stationary; public health good.
Rae Bareilly (" 2nd)	.....	Weather seasonable, heat increasing; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops going on; small-pox abating; condition of cattle good; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 3rd)	No rain	Weather clear; small-pox in town and in two parganas; indigo, sugarcane, <i>ghuran</i> , and extra crops being sown; markets well supplied with food-grain; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; health of the people good, though small-pox still prevails in some parts; harvest nearly over.
General Remarks. —A little rain has fallen in Kumaun, Agra, and Jhánsi, with slight hail in two latter districts; the <i>rabi</i> crops are either being cut or have been harvested in most districts; prices are normal; prospects and health are generally good.		
Punjab—(April 3rd)		
Delhi ...	10	Health fair; reaping commenced; prices stationary.
Hissar ...	No rain	Weather cloudy; health good; crops ripening; prices almost stationary.
Unballa ...	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvest expected to be below the average; standing crops somewhat injured by recent wind; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	50	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Health and state of crops good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	10 at Sadr	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Sialkot ...	20 at Zafarwal	Health and condition of crops good; slight fall in prices.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; state of crops good; prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	10	Health and <i>rabi</i> prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and condition of crops good; slight fall in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight rain	Health good; harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
General Remarks. —Health and harvest prospects are generally good; most districts have had slight rain during the week.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 4th)	.....	Weather warm; <i>rabi</i> harvested; health unchanged; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather hot; reaping progressing; threshing begun; prospects good; small-pox slight; prices steady.
Saugor (April 2nd)	.....	Crops excellent; harvesting almost finished; winnowing in progress; health good; prices falling.
Seoni (" 3rd)	.....	Weather very hot; threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices of wheat fallen, rice stationary.
Hoshangabad ( " " )	.....	Weather hot and windy; winnowing progressing; fever prevalent; 144 cases of small-pox; wheat 16 and rice 10½ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>contd.</i>		
Raipur (March 31st)	.....	Weather warm; health good; prices rising.
Nambalpur („ 29th)	.....	Weather sultry, with thunderstorm at close of week; sugarcane-planting nearly completed; fever and ague diminishing; rice 50 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 199 cases of small-pox, 23 deaths; prices of wheat fallen, <i>juar</i> and rice stationary. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather warm and dry; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> almost completed; threshing well in hand; prospects favourable; small-pox in few districts, otherwise health generally good; prices show a tendency to fall.
British Burma— (March 31st)—		
Akyab ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 11 cases of cholera in town, of which 10 fatal; 1 death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 14 inches; 6 deaths from small-pox and 1 from cholera, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Eight deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	.....	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 27; 1 death from cholera in Moulmein, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in one township.
Toungoo ...	.....	Total rainfall 0·3 inch; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Sharp cholera in Akyab, but as yet limited in extent, with this exception and slight small-pox, public health is good; cattle-disease insignificant; reports of paddy crop favourable, more extended and detailed enquiries being made.
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 3rd)	1·14	Weather warm in the day but cool at night; cholera still in Gauhati; sowing of <i>aus</i> crop in progress.
Sylhet („ 4th)	3·49	Cultivation going on; more rain wanted in south-west; cholera and small-pox still reported; <i>boro</i> paddy promising well.
Cachar („ „)	4·02	Common rice 22½ seers per rupee; much small-pox prevails in the south of the district, but only 2 deaths are reported; a few cases of cholera with 1 death reported.
Dibrugarh ...	0·27	Weather seasonable; ploughing for <i>aus</i> ; sugarcane crushing in progress; cholera and small-pox reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 4th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	Tumkur, 11	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	.....	Heavy shower of rain in South Coorg, was useful for coffee blossoms, but more rain is needed in North Coorg; prices of food-grains falling; small-pox prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Crops in good condition; planting of sugarcane continues in some districts; prospects favourable; public health good; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad— (April 4th)		
Amrōti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> completed; preparations for <i>khariif</i> sowings commenced.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Tabi</i> crops prospering; <i>rabi</i> reappings continue; small-pox still prevalent; cholera increasing; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 24½, yellow <i>juari</i> 28½, and <i>tur</i> 23 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (April 4th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; the <i>rabi</i> crop generally has been a good one; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health and prospects good; weather hot and cloudy.
Nuemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good; wheat crops gathered; grain being gathered.
Goona ...	.....	Weather warmer; health and crops good.
Bhopal ...	39	Weather seasonable; crops and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Opium being collected; agricultural prospects and public health good.
Sutna ...	.....	No rain; cholera at Rewah.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; <i>rabi</i> crop is being reaped; prices steady; health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No rain; prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 4th)	Weather pleasant and seasonable.
Sirohi (" 1st)	Weather warm and seasonable; wells full; health good; barley and corn nearly all cut.
Marwar (March 30th)	Weather partially cloudy, heat increasing; tanks all empty, water obtained from wells; small-pox prevails; crops good; prices stationary.
Meywar (" ")	Weather seasonable; wells and tanks fair; health good; crops being harvested.
Harowti (" 31st)	Weather hot, high winds; wheat being harvested.
Jhallawar (" 28th)	Northerly cool winds; health good.
Ajmere (April 3rd)	Weather seasonable; harvest proceeding.
Jeypore (" ")	Harvesting commenced in some districts; prospects and health good; prices lower.
Ulwur (" ")	<i>Rabi</i> crops being harvested; small-pox in three tahsils; wells failing.
Nepal—(March 29th)		
Katmandu ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather rapidly becoming warm; prospects good.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

No. I.—As to age and sex.

			DEMERARA.				MAURITIUS.				FRENCH W. I. COLONIES.				TOTAL.		Grand Total.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	...	...	16	10	26	40	6	6	12	50	5	7	12	40	27	23	50
From 2 to 10 years	...	...	26	15	41	36	15	7	22	41	15	7	22	41	56	29	85
" 10 " 20 "	...	...	83	29	112	26	42	16	58	26	83	29	112	26	208	65	273
" 20 " 30 "	...	...	229	93	322	20	122	51	173	22	229	101	321	22	571	248	819
" 30 " 40 "	...	...	11	11	22	50	27	19	46	59	2	1	3	40	43	31	74
" 40 " 50 "	...	...	6	1	7	86	1	5	6	94	...	...	...	40	7	6	13
Above 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	374	159	533	...	213	107	320	...	325	136	461	...	912	402	1,314

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

			DEMERARA.				MAURITIUS.				FRENCH W. I. COLONIES.				TOTAL.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	2	1	3	33	10	17	27	41	4	2	6	16	20	36
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	1	1	50	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Behar	...	...	51	19	70	26	73	25	98	21	15	36	145	59	204	204
North-Western Provinces	...	...	137	66	203	33	80	40	120	184	88	272	410	194	604	604
Oudh	...	...	73	18	91	20	32	22	54	68	20	88	173	60	233	233
Central India	...	...	17	4	21	...	...	...	...	29	8	37	46	12	58	58
Punjab	...	...	7	1	8	86	...	3	...	8	2	10	18	3	21	21
Nepal	...	...	14	1	15	93	...	1	...	8	1	9	23	2	25	25
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c....	...	...	73	48	121	37	1	2	...	3	...	3	77	49	126	126
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	374	159	533	...	213	107	320	...	325	136	461	...	912	402

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

			DEMEPARA.			MAURITIUS.			FRENCH W. I. COLONIES.			TOTAL.		
Brahmins, high caste	...		78	27	105	51	15	66	66	26	92	195	68	263
Agriculturist	...	}Hindoos ...{	86	29	115	62	19	81	98	27	125	216	75	321
Artisans	...		20	3	23	11	5	16	23	5	28	54	13	67
Low castes	...		139	76	215	57	48	105	84	31	115	280	155	435
Musulmans	...		51	24	75	32	20	52	54	47	101	137	91	228
Christians	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...		374	159	533	213	107	320	325	136	461	912	402	1,314

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos	775	311	1,086
2. Musulmans	137	91	228
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	912	402	1,314

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

No. I.—As to age and sex.

				JAMAICA.				TOTAL.		Grand Total.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	...	...	...	5	7	12	37.07 women to every 100 men.	5	7	12
From 2 to 10 years	...	...	...	12	8	20		12	8	20
" 10 " 20	...	...	...	94	30	124		94	30	124
" 20 " 30	...	...	...	171	66	237		171	66	237
" 30 " 40	...	...	...	2	3	5		2	3	5
" 40 " 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.07 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...
Above 50	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	284	114	398	...	284	114	398

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

				JAMAICA.			TOTAL.		
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	...	...	...	4	5	9	4	5	9
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	151	54	205	151	54	205
Oudh	...	...	...	76	37	113	76	37	113
Central India	...	...	...	12	5	17	12	5	17
Punjab	...	...	...	39	13	52	39	13	52
Nepal	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	284	114	398	284	114	398

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

			JAMAICA.			TOTAL.		
Brahmins, high caste	92	22	114	92	22	114		
Agriculturist ...	50	24	74	50	24	74		
Artisans ...	17	2	19	17	2	19		
Low castes ...	74	27	101	74	27	101		
Musulmans ...	49	38	87	49	38	87		
Christians ...	2	1	3	2	1	3		
GRAND TOTAL			284	114	398	284	114	398

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	233	75	308
2. Musulmans ...	49	38	87
3. Christians ...	2	1	3
TOTAL	284	114	398

E. C. BUCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

to be calculated afresh every year according to the variations which take place in the relative value of gold and silver, and a calculation which will hold good for even one year is exceedingly difficult to make. In March 1882 the value of the rupee was taken at 1s. 8d., and at the time this estimate was made it was a reasonable one, based on the facts of the past and present. The value of silver was then about 52d. an ounce, which corresponds with a value of 1s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to the rupee. But since then the value of the rupee has been as high as 1s. 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ d., and as low as 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. The average price obtained for the bills, amounting to £14,184,000 (true sterling), placed on the market up to March 9th, 1883, has been 1-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. When the Budget was framed it was thought that a debt of £14,184,000 (true sterling) would be liquidated by a payment of ₹17,02,03,000. It has actually cost ₹17,43,81,000 to liquidate that debt. It is sufficient to state these facts in order to show the grave inconvenience to the Government which results from the unstable value of the rupee.

137. It will be desirable that I should explain in this place two financial transactions of the year which are intimately connected with each other and with the Expenditure under *Exchange*. The first relates to the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The second to the application of the annual grant of £1,500,000 under *Famine Relief and Insurance*.

*Southern Mahratta
Railway and
Famine Insurance.*

138. The Southern Mahratta Railway was commenced by the Government as a famine work in April 1879, and work was afterwards recommenced by Government in November 1881. Up to the end of 1881-82 £394,000 had been spent on it, of which £291,000 had been charged to the Protective grant. A further sum of £369,800 was provided in the Budget Estimates for 1882-83 from the Protective grant for expenditure on this line.

139. In the summer of 1882 the line was handed over to a private Company. Capital to the extent of £1,724,600 (true sterling) has already been raised in London and paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India. Of this amount about £550,000 is due to the Government for work already done, the remainder being intended to provide funds for the continuation of the works. The amount to be re-credited to the Protective grant during the present year is estimated to be £270,000, besides the expenditure incurred this year, and whatever is repaid will be credited to the head of *Famine Relief and Insurance* and become available for the construction of Protective Works, in addition to the annual grant of £750,000. Further, the original allotment of £369,800 made in the Budget from the Protective grant for expenditure on the Southern Mahratta Railway became available for expenditure on other Protective Works. The Public Works Department was, however, unable to spend the large sum of money which thus became available on Protective Works during the year. Their total net expenditure on these works in 1882-83 is now estimated at only £144,200. It was thought undesirable not to utilise at once the large sum of money belonging to the Famine Insurance grant which was thus available. A transfer of £605,800 will, therefore, be made to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt, thus increasing the amount available during the year for reducing debt to £1,330,200. A demand for money having recently sprung up, and the Secretary of State having already drawn the total sum required for the annual expenditure in England, it is contemplated to remit home an additional sum of about £1,000,000 (true sterling) during 1882-83, to invest this sum, and to apply it, as opportunity may offer, to the reduction of sterling debt in England. The Commissioners have been consulted on the subject, and approve of this arrangement. A separate account of the transaction will be rendered to them. The cost of the bills drawn in order to carry out this transaction will be debited to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt. In 1883-84 a reduction will be made in the amount available for *Reduction of Debt*, and a corresponding increase in the amount available for

Reduction of Debt

and the former having in 1882-83 been increased

to £1,330,200 will, in 1883-84, be reduced to £131,700 and the latter having, in 1882-83, been reduced to £144,200, will, in 1883-84, be increased to £1,355,800. It is estimated that the direct expenditure on *Famine Relief* in 1882-83 and 1883-84 will be £25,600 and £12,500, and consequently the aggregate expenditure on *Famine Relief, Protective Works, and Reduction of Debt* will be £1,500,000 in each of the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

140. So far I have only dealt with the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company mainly in so far as they affect the Revenue and Expenditure of the year. I now turn to the consideration of the transactions in so far as they have affected the Ways and Means of 1882-83.

141. As the capital of the Company was paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India, it was necessary, in order to enable the Company to proceed with its works, to provide funds for the Company from the Treasuries of the Government of India. A sum estimated at £480,000 (£400,000, true sterling) had to be so provided. For this, of course, no provision had been made in the Estimate of Ways and Means for the year. The Secretary of State, therefore, undertook to reduce his drawings during 1882-83 by an amount of £400,000 (true sterling), but he did not reduce his drawings by the total amount of the paid up capital of the Company. The balance of the money paid by the Company to the Secretary of State in excess of £400,000 (true sterling) was used to strengthen the Home cash balance, and thus enable the Secretary of State to purchase the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking. It results, therefore, that, inasmuch as the Government of India has to supply funds for the Company in India at a rate of exchange of 1s. 8d., every £1 paid to the Company in India involves a payment of R12, of which R2 appears as expenditure under *Exchange*. As a matter of fact the total expenditure under *Exchange* is, on this account, increased by £126,500 in 1883-84.

Result of these Operations.

142. I trust that I have made these operations clear. They are somewhat complicated. The general result, so far as the drawings and the expenditure under *Exchange* of the year 1882-83 are concerned, is as follows: (1) The Secretary of State's drawings for the year 1882-83 are now estimated at £15,042,000 (true sterling), of which £14,184,000 (true sterling) had been drawn up to March 9th; (2) the expenditure under *Exchange on Transactions with London* is now estimated at £3,116,000, being £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate; (3) a further sum, estimated at £227,000, representing *Exchange* on the remittance home of the sum of £1,000,000 (true sterling) will be charged against *Appropriation for the Reduction of Debt* (vide Abstract C).

Original Estimate	£ (True Sterling) 15,342,000
Deduct:—	
(1) Excess drawings in 1881-82 in round figures	£ 900,000
(2) Reduction by Secretary of State on account of Southern Mahratta Railway transactions	400,000
Total deductions	1,300,000
Add:—	
(1) Remittance on account of Debt Commissioners	1,000,000
Net deduction	300,000
Revised Estimate of drawings	15,042,000

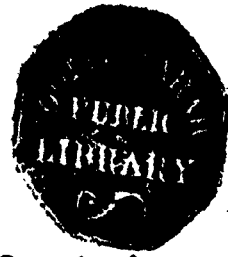
Budget Estimates, 1882-83.

143. The Budget Estimates for 1882-83 were as follows:—

	£
Revenue	66,078,000
Expenditure	65,793,000
Surplus	285,000

Revised Estimates, 1882-83.

144. I have already mentioned (para. 131) that net Expenditure to the extent of £797,000, for which no provision was made in the Budget, was incurred during the year on account of the Egyptian Expedition. Also that the Expenditure under *Exchange* is now estimated at £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 2nd April 1883.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. W. Craw has been appointed to act as Agent at Benares, *vice* Mr. H. K. Gordon.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1883.

No. 344.—With reference to Notification No. 329, dated 2nd February 1883, granting Mr. W. McNair, Surveyor, 1th Grade, one year's furlough, he is allowed to spend the first four months in India, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th March 1883, the date on which he availed himself of his furlough.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 30th March 1883.

No. 627.—Mudhornoo, Hospital Assistant, 1st Class, of the Residency Hospital at Indore, has been granted three months' privilege leave from 1st April to 30th June 1883.

By Order,

J. BURNE,

*2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd April 1883.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	85,50,813	4	0
Reserve Fund	35,11,648	4	4	Other authorized Investments	47,73,942	8	0
	R	a.	p.	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	63,65,830	10	3
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,49,037	0	4	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	52,07,283	10	1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,74,54,976	1	9	Bills discounted and purchased	2,82,70,017	10	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,64,91,683	1	3	Balances with other Banks	10,84,809	15	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,78,911	8	1	Bullion	7,40,429	7	6
Sundries	10,08,284	3	11	Dead Stock	12,10,053	1	3
				Stamps	9,007	4	0
				Sundries	4,93,380	5	3
					5,67,05,567	12	3
					R	a.	p.
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	65,25,015	7	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,12,63,955	0	1
					1,77,88,970	7	5
					R	a.	p.
					7,44,94,538	3	8
					RUPES		
					7,44,94,538	3	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th April 1883.J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
1	D 17—43370	50	Baboo Doorga Narain Mullick, Muldahi.

ALLAHABAD,
The 4th April 1883.W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. General.
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		R	
324	P 43—15546	100	Mr. G. E. Manisty, C.S.
325	P 43—24382	100	Jou Raj Kowrach.
326	P 43—52003	100	Onupchand Roopchand.
	" —77034	100	
327	P 43—67265	100	
	" —65047	100	Poorunchand Mongulchand.
	" —61378	100	
328	P 11—53624	500	Baishnoo Das.
1	O 65—18206	60	Asgur Hossein.
	O 97—65251	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1883.J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and Akyab.)

Madras . Rangoon.
Bombay . Karachi.
Bombay . Busreh (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 15th March 1883.

Hitherto it has been necessary, under the rules published in the Postal Guide, for the sender of a parcel intended for transmission to a foreign country to post it enclosed in an outer cover addressed to the Postmaster at the Indian port of embarkation.

2. With effect from 1st April 1883, the use of an outer cover for foreign parcels will be dispensed with. A separate declaration of the contents and value will be tendered by the sender with each parcel at the time of posting, and in no case will more than one copy of the declaration be required. The postage at the rate of 8 annas per lb. or fraction of a lb. must be prepaid in cash.

3. Foreign parcels containing coin, bullion, precious stones, and jewels, must be partially insured at the rate of 1 anna for Rs50, 2 annas for Rs100, and 2 annas for every additional Rs100 or fraction thereof. The partial insurance is intended

to cover all risks during transit to the port of embarkation. Such parcels must be packed and sealed in the manner prescribed for insured parcels in the Postal Guide.

H. E. M. JAMES,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th April 1883.

Bolland, Thos. R.	Fraser, W. A.	Patten, C.
Dundas, E. H. D.	Gillam, W.	Thompson, Rev. R. W.
Ellis, Mrs. Jane.	Istaitie, C. F. G.	Tufton, Capt. Wm.
Fagan, G. L.	Martin, C. N.	Vitale, Natale.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. F.	Douglas, Mrs. S. C.	McEwan, R.
A. W.	Dunn, Capt. in R. G.	Miller, Mr.
Anderson, Mrs. A.	Edwin, Edward.	Miller, Robert.
Angelo, Harry A.	Elder, T. Jardine.	Mincher, Barris.
Bahman, Edward.	Erler, Madame Bella.	Moore, Capt. R. F.
Balingall, R. H.	Falce, Cornelia.	Moorhead, Dr. J.
Bankee, Ralph.	Fleming, Wm.	Morris, C. E.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.	Fletcher, John.	Newhouse, H.
Blackett, J. J. B.	Fraser, W. A.	Onesti, Cresto.
Bose, P. N.	Fraser, William.	Patrone, Andrea.
Bradley, P. W.	Frith, Mrs. Edward.	Pimlett, James Thomas.
Brener, Mrs.	Fryer, Col. G. E.	Potts, John Geo.
Brittan, Mrs. A.	Galloway, W. J.	Purcell, Miss N.
Browne, B.	Gardner, Wm.	" Rex "
Browne, Col. Horace.	Gertse, Miss	Rodney, Arthur G.
Burton, J. R.	Gow, Mrs. John F.	Ross, Henry.
Burlington, Charles.	Greenwood, Mrs. L.	Sandison, W. G.
Burns, G. A.	Gray, Alex.	Sanford, E. C. A.
Cammell, Minard A.	Grieff, Miss M.	Sharp, Miss.
Carrier, Antony.	Hall, Colonel C. H.	Smith, J.
Clark, Geo. R.	Haly, J. J.	Spalding, A.
Clark, Mrs. M. A.	Hardy, T. R.	Stamslaus, Walter.
Cole, J. C., Rev.	Hawkins, Geo.	Stevens, H. W.
Cooper, Henry.	Hensley, John.	Stewart, Duncan.
Cummings, Miss Annie.	Jackson, J. O.	Stovell, Capt. Gerald.
Cushine, Hubert.	Kahaby Matthew J.	Stuart, Wallace.
Danicks, E. W.	Lewis, J. C.	Thun, G. W.
Davis, Ellen.	Lewis, S.	Vetch, Major.
DePoniatowsky, Capt. H.	Lodge, T. B.	Watson, T. W.
Dogahoy, Jamsetjee	Lund, Knock.	Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Dubosh.	Ma Ban, Miss Dun can.	Williamson, William F.
Dick, Arthur.	McClunell, R. J.	Windeman, Mrs.
	McDonald, Deglan.	Winlach, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Burnett, W.	Deveria & Co., Powell	Macguire, T.
Bruce, Henry W.	Duke, Henry.	Mewanjee, C.
Clarke, J. H.	King, H. O.	Misaleah, F.
Connolly, Patrick.		

The 7th April 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
	1983	
Persian Gulf	14th April	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	13th "	Str. <i>Bhandara</i> .
Madras and Ceylon	5th "	" & O. Str
		<i>Kusar-i-Hind</i>
Foreign Mails via Bombay	10th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	9th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits	12th "	Str. <i>Rajpootana</i> .
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	12th "	Str. <i>Commilla</i> .
Port Blair and Camorta	12th "	Str. <i>Makaras</i> .

* Also for South Africa via England, also via Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nosé, Ile and Réunion, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty ponnas* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs-5*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs-5*; per pound tin, *Rs-16-8*. The general public can be

supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs-5*; per eight ounce tin *Rs-10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs-20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیورے اورکے جر کوئی ایک مشف بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی با کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسیورے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them

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Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340	
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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375	
pages tables, 3 charts	8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to, 149 pages text, 380	
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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1879, 4to, 164 pages text, 273	
pages tables, 4 plates, 4 charts	8 0 0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter
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MUNICIPALITY OF MADRAS.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council, conveyed in Order No. 383, dated 15th February 1883, under Section 208 of the City of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 3,00,000) three lakhs of rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. The said loan will be expended in carrying out the Drainage project of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th May and the 15th November of each year, and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500 or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 3,00,000) three lakhs of rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 16th April.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal Office addressed to "The President, Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 16th April 1883 at noon, a minimum rate, below which no Tenders will be accepted, having first been fixed by the President.

7. Parties tendering must pay direct to the President, or into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund, a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. If the deposit be paid into the Bank of Madras, the Bank's receipt must be forwarded with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited, if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 15th May 1883.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which will form the security for the Loan amounts to Rs.80,000. Loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows :—

	Annually R	
Water Works Loan of 1869, Rs.14,30,000, interest at 4 per cent., payable to Government.	57,200	Repayable in 30 years by a Sinking Fund at 2 per cent.
Market Loan of 1879, Rs.20,000, interest at 6 per cent., payable to Debenture-holders.	1,200	Do. do.
Water Works Loan of 1882, Rs.2,00,000, interest at 5 per cent., payable to Debenture-holders.	10,000	Do. do.
Drainage Loan of 1882, Rs.1,50,000, interest at 5 per cent., payable to Debenture-holders.	7,500	Do. do.
	75,900	

A. T. ARUNDELL,
President.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, MADRAS,
The 12th March 1883.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for R of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Madras Municipality dated 12th March and published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 13th March, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of R for every R100 allotted to me.

I enclose [a cheque, currency notes, or a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for] R being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras the sum allotted to me on or before the 15th May 1883.

Signature.

Address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

Madras, the 1883.

No.

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878, we, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of R paid to us by , promise to pay to the said , or Order, the sum of () thirty years after the date hereof, together with interest on () at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of May and on the 15th day of November.

For the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

President.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

N.B.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement, which must be made in the following form :—

I, A. B., of , do hereby transfer to C. D., of , the Debenture Bond issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to the amount of R and standing in my name, to hold unto the said C. D., his Executors, Administrators, Representatives, or Assigns, subject to the conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Dated the day of

No transfer will be effectual until the endorsement has been registered in the Office of the Commissioners.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Charles Curties Philpott has received the procuration of the Corporation as at this date.

J. A. BOYCE,
Managing Director.

RANGOON,
The 13th March 1883.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the First Quarter ending 31st July 1882, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the past year 1881.

PARTICULARS.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1882.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1881.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	78,82,328 10 1	73,95,975 13 0	4,86,353 13 1		...	
ADD RECEIPTS—						
Subscriptions from May to July in the Widows' Fund	1,14,251 1 9	1,12,982 15 9	1,268 2 0		...	
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	77,235 4 0	75,439 3 9	2,096 0 3		...	
Entrance fees, &c., ditto Charges, General	555 14 6	460 14 6	95 0 0		...	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,92,042 4 3	1,88,583 2 0	3,459 2 3		...	
GRAND TOTAL	80,74,370 14 4	75,84,558 15 0	4,89,811 15 4		...	
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—						
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	77,760 2 1	75,001 2 9	2,758 15 4		954 9 9	
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	52,096 3 11	53,050 13 8	...		...
Pay of establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	9,770 13 11	8,196 15 0	1,573 14 11		2,256 10 1	
Loss in exchange on remittances to England	9,053 8 4	11,310 2 5	...		...
Amount of divisible surplus passed to credit of subscribers of over and above five years' standing in the Widows' Fund	81,833 4 0	72,923 4 0	8,940 0 0		...	
Amount of divisible surplus passed to credit of subscribers of over and above five years' standing in the Children's Fund	51,744 12 0	42,708 12 0	9,036 0 0		...	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,82,288 12 3	2,61,191 1 10	A 22,308 14 3		3,211 3 10	
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon Capital	77,92,082 2 1	73,31,367 13 2	B 4,67,503 1 1		3,211 3 10	
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to subscribers	33,402 0 0	28,908 0 0	4,494 0 0		...	
	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,483	984	1,461	966	19	18
Ditto of Incumbents	368	543	357	546	11	42
Ditto of Subscribers sharing interest on Reserve Fund	984	676	932	634	52	42

R a. p.
A—Net increase in disbursements 19,097 10 5
B— „ balance 4,70,714 4 11

G. W. MACLEOD, Accountant.

R. A. FINK, } Auditors.
S. TREMEARNE, }

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND, Secretary,
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

FUND OFFICE, the 15th March 1883.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. as per annexed list, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for Rs30,900, originally standing in the names therein set forth, and last endorsed to the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, the present holder, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the present holder.

List of Government Promissory Notes destroyed.

	No.	Year.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Original Name.	Last endorsed Name.
				Rs		
1	124757	1865	4 per cent.	500	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta.	
2	124758	"	"	500		
3	124759	"	"	1,000		
4	124760	"	"	500		
5	124761	"	"	500		
6	124762	"	"	1,000		
7	124763	"	"	10,000		
8	124771	"	"	500		
9	124772	"	"	500		
10	124773	"	"	1,000		
11	124774	"	"	1,000		
12	124775	"	"	1,000		
13	124776	"	"	2,000		
14	151974	"	"	500		
15	110251	1842-43	"	500	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta.	
16	020690	1835-36	"	1,000		
17	056847	1805	"	500		
18	056848	"	"	500		
19	049461	"	"	500		
20	109021	"	"	2,000		
21	131234	"	"	500		
22	111627	"	"	500		
23	155423	"	"	1,000		
24	077312	1842-43	"	500		
25	066820	"	"	100		
26	052975	"	"	100		
27	051130	"	"	100		
28	069450	"	"	100		
29	057135	"	"	100	Oriental Bank Corporation.	
30	057133	"	"	100		
31	090485	"	"	2,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	
32	077377	"	"	300	Roma Nath Mannah.	
			TOTAL R	30,900		

R. CRAWFURD STERNDALÉ,
Vice-Chairman, Suburban Municipality,
Alipore.


OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
ALIPORE,
The 28th March 1883.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 15. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 15.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th April, 1883.

No. 10.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 19th instant, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 12th April 1883.

No. 497.—Mr. C. Venkata Jajga Rao, B.A., a probationer in the Civil Service, having fulfilled the requirement of the rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, is confirmed in his appointment as a Member of the Civil Service of the Madras Presidency.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 13th April 1883.

No. 21.—Mr. B. L. Gupta, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honour in

Persian in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 4,000.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th April 1883.

No. 513.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. James O'Kinealy, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 10th February 1883.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th April 1883.

No. 85.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Senior Chaplains of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to retire from the Service, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

The Reverend W. B. Drawbridge,—12th March 1883.

The Reverend W. D. Cowley, D.D.,—1st April 1883.

PATENTS.

The 9th April 1883.

No. 303.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal,

Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 138 of 1882.—William Richard Sumption Jones, M.I.M.E., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, Ajmere, Rajputana, India, for improvements in combined central buffer traction and coupling gear suitable for railway, tramway, or roadway rolling stock which couple up in trains.

No. 157 of 1882.—John Callarnan, Improved Rubber Stamp Manufacturer, No. 16, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, for a motive power for driving punkahs, either revolving fans or swinging punkahs.

No. 37 of 1883.—William Flood Murray, Surgeon-Major of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, and Alexander Douglas Larymore, Superintendent, Jail Department, Bengal, both at present residing in Calcutta, for a cheap self-acting punkah.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—REVENUE.

Simla, the 10th April 1883.

No. 411 R.—The services of Mr. J. B. Lyall, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for two months.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 12th April, 1883.

No. 1051 G.—The following extract from Regimental orders, issued by the Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, dated the 28th March, 1883, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau having yesterday proceeded to Bombay on subsidiary leave, granted in the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification, No. 725G., dated 14th instant, Major O'M. Creagh, v.c., assumed command of the Battalion, in addition to his other duties, from that date.

No. 1053 G.—Lieutenant C. G. Harris, Royal Irish Rifles, a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from date of joining.

POLITICAL.

The 9th April, 1883.

No. 1011 G.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Madhavrao Janoji, late Subordinate Judge of Panwell, the title of "Rao Sahib," as a personal distinction.

The 10th April, 1883.

No. 1025 G.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Inspector Varadaraja Mudali, of the Madras Police, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 9th April, 1883.

No. 1013 G.—Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, c.s., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 8th March, 1883, during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. Henvey, c.s., or until further orders.

The 11th April, 1883.

No. 1033 G.—The services of Mr. W. B. Jones, B.C.S., Resident at Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date of relief.

No. 1036 G.—Mr. J. G. Cordery, B.C.S., Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division, is appointed to be Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. W. B. Jones, B.C.S.

The 12th April, 1883.

No. 1062 G.—The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 25th April, 1882, consequent on the retirement from the service of Major J. H. C. G. Lassalle, Political Assistant of the 1st Class:—

Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Pundit Sarup Narain, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

No. 1063 G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department, under the provisions of Rule 4, Section 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code:—

Consequent on the seconding of Major C. A. Baylay, Political Agent, 2nd Class, as Additional Political Agent, 1st Class,—

Captain A. C. Talbot, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Major A. W. Roberts, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Captain N. C. Martelli, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Captain A. P. Thornton, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Consequent on the seconding of Captain A. C. Talbot, Political Agent, 2nd Class, as Additional Political Agent, 2nd Class,—

Major H. B. Abbott, Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Fuan-Smith, c.s.t., Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Captain J. H. Newill, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Captain E. A. Fraser, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and to continue to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. M. Temple to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Consequent on the seconding of Lieutenant H. M. Temple, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, as 2nd Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda,—

Major J. Burne, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Consequent on the seconding of Major H. B. Abbott, Political Agent, 2nd Class, as Additional Political Agent, 1st Class,—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Consequent on the seconding of Major F. H. Maitland, Political Assistant, 1st class, as Additional Political Agent, 2nd Class,—

Captain N. C. Martelli, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Captain W. Loch, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Consequent on the seconding of Captain W. Loch, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, as Additional Political Agent, 3rd Class,—

Captain C. E. Yate, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

The 13th April, 1883.

No. 1069 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as Political Agent at Jacobabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April 1883.

No. 200.—Mr. J. F. Finlay, M.A., B.C.S., having been granted privilege leave for three months, availed himself of the leave after noon on the 4th April 1883.

The 12th April 1883.

No. 216.—The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

C. P. C.

PAGE 37.

Section 81.

Insert the following Exception under this Section:—

EXCEPTION.—This Section does not apply to establishments paid from Port Funds managed by Government; service in such establishments is treated as qualifying, provided that pension for service under such a Port Fund is paid by the Port Fund.

The 13th April 1883.

No. 267.—Privilege leave for one month and eleven days having been granted to Mr. T. W. Rawlins, B.C.S., Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Lahore, Mr. Rawlins availed himself of the leave on the 9th April 1883 after noon.

Mr. Adam Anthony having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Lahore during Mr. Rawlins' absence on leave, assumed charge of the duties of those offices after noon on the 9th April 1883.

No. 282.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, with retrospective effect, the whole of the duties payable under the said Act on contracts executed in accordance with the provisions of Act I of 1882 (The Inland Emigration Act) for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department or under District Committees constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879.

No. 301.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1883, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION	
		Coin.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	7,51,00,005	1,22,01,676	1,35,73,684
Allahabad	81,72,210	10,30,540	1,00,30,540
Lahore	73,11,375	1,21,10,100	1,24,10,100
Bombay	3,53,53,245	3,46,78,402	14,74,818
Kurrachee	31,24,300	20,54,855	7,800
Madras	1,51,25,000	87,93,610	9,10,000
Calicut	8,08,070	3,15,300	.....
Total	14,50,64,075	8,12,90,183	37,81,626

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,26,37,700 held under Section 10 of the Act ... 5,00,00,000

GRAND TOTAL 14,50,64,075

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, Page 6, Section 11, Exception.

No. 305.—After the word "Bombay" insert "and peons of the Salt Department in Madras."

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th April, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 192.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the provisions of paragraph 7⁴ of G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882 are extended to all officers over 55 years of age who may be required under the rules to vacate staff, departmental, or civil appointments, and for whom other suitable employment cannot be found.

No. 193.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edward Lancelot Hight, Hampshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, —29th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Charles Grant Franco Edwards, Dorsetshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, —6th November, 1881.

Lieutenant Clement Henry Billings, East Lancashire Regiment, Wing Officer, 11th Native Infantry, —6th March, 1882.

No. 194.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Lieutenant R. B. Coke, Welsh Regiment.

Lieutenant J. M. Stewart, Gloucestershire Regiment.

No. 195.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

Lieutenant W. H. Pollen, R.E., to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp. Dated 7th April, 1883.

No. 196.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff :—

To be Honorary Surgeons.

Brigade Surgeon E. H. Roberts, Army Medical Department, *vice* Brigade Surgeon J. A. Marston, M.D., transferred to the Home establishment.

Surgeon-Major G. W. M'Nalty, M.D., Army Medical Department, *vice* Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, transferred to the Home establishment.

No. 197.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. H. Young, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 11th March, 1882.

No. 198.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—*1st Cavalry.*

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Farrington, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command (on furlough), to be Commandant.

Major J. G. D. Walker, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Farrington.

3rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. O. FitzGerald, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel H. C. Dowker, who vacates.

Major H. S. Stewart, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. O. FitzGerald.

Lieutenant J. W. B. Meade, Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Major H. S. Stewart.

1st Infantry.

Captain W. G. C. Johnstone, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Colonel D. Shaw, who reverts to the 3rd Infantry.

Captain F. D. Welchman, Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain W. G. C. Johnstone.

Lieutenant A. Hatton, Officiating Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant F. A. Harris, transferred to the 3rd Infantry.

3rd Infantry.

Colonel D. Shaw, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel R. K. Macquoid, who vacates.

Captain A. J. Garrett, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Colonel D. Shaw.

Lieutenant F. A. Harris, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry (on probation), to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain A. J. Garrett.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant R. V. Garrett, Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. H. Sewell, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel T. T. Turton, who vacates.

Captain J. J. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. H. Sewell.

Lieutenant T. H. Plumer, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant R. V. Garrett, transferred to the 4th Infantry.

The above appointments to have effect from the 1st April, 1883.

No. 199.—Captain A. J. Garrett, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Captain J. J. Kennedy, whose tour of staff service expires.

2nd Infantry.

Captain J. J. Kennedy, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 5th Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. H. Sewell.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Adye, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command during Captain Kennedy's absence, or until further orders.

The above appointments to have effect from the 19th April, 1883.

No. 200. *2nd Cavalry.*

Surgeon-Major J. F. Sargent, Medical Officer, 5th Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Brigade Surgeon H. Crocker, M.D., retired.

5th Infantry.

Surgeon R. James, M.B., Officiating Medical Officer, 3rd Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. F. Sargent.

3rd Infantry.

Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, M.D., to be Officiating Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon R. James, M.B.

No. 201.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

The Reverend Andrew Lumsden Mitchell and the Reverend Charles Dowding to be Honorary Chaplains, to fill existing vacancies.

Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps.

Major Matthew Conway Poole, Madras S. C., Lieutenant-Commandant, to be Major-Commandant.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 202.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. J. Barton, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) W. A. Lawrence, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major M. J. King-Harman, Bengal S. C., (m. e.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway System, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., Assistant Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. P. Leach, R.E., Interpreter and Quarter Master, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. Ellis, M.B., (p. a.) for one year and 220 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major W. F. Murray, M.B., (p. a.) for 304 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 203—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 13th March, 1883, page 1387.

"WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 13th March, 1883.

BREVE.*Memoranda.*

Deputy Assistant Commissary Charles Bather, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 5th July, 1882.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Henry Glover Puckle, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1882.

Alexander Temple Cox, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1882.

Archibald George Douglas Logan, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1882.

Sidney Herbert Williams, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1882.

Alexander Thomson Reid, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1882.

William Henry Ross, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1882.

James William Hope Johnstone, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1882.

John Lampen, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1882.

John Charles Hay, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1882."

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.**No. 204.—GRATUITY—**

The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in notifying to the Army that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the issue of a gratuity to the troops engaged in the recent operations in Egypt, all those being eligible for the grant who landed in that country between the 16th July and the 14th September, 1882, both dates inclusive.

2. The gratuity will be issued (at the rate of Rs. 12 for every pound sterling) to all British officers and troops, according to the War Office Circular, clause 45, of 1883, copy attached.

3. Officers holding the following appointments, not specified in the above circular, will receive the gratuity shown opposite their names :—

Commanding Engineer	...	} Colonel on the staff.
Principal Medical Officer	...	
Principal Commissariat Officer	...	
Director of Transport	...	} Lieutenant-Colonel.
Deputy Judge Advocate	...	
Field and Assistant Engineer	...	} According to regimental rank.
Provost Marshal	...	

Superintendent of Army Signalling ...	} Captain.
Presbyterian Chaplain ...	
Commissary of Ordnance ...	
Deputy Assistant and Sub-Assistant Com- missary General.	
Transport Officer ...	
Warrant Officers holding honorary com- missions.	} According to rank.

Conductors, Apothecaries, Sub-Conductors and Assistant Apothecaries ...	Rs. 96
Hospital Apprentices ...	24

4. The gratuity to Native troops will be on the following scale :—

Subadar, Ressaldar-Major, Ressaldar, Ressaidar, Woordie-Major ...	120
Jemadar, Naib-Ressaldar ...	48
Havildar, including Havildar of artillery drivers, Farrier-Major, Drum, Fife or Trumpet Major, Hospital Assistant, Duffadar ...	24
Naick, including Naick of artillery drivers ...	16
Medical pupil, Private, Farrier, Salootrie, Trumpeter, Drummer, Fifer, Bugler, Driver of artillery ...	12

5. Gratuity is inadmissible to followers, regimental or departmental.

6. Bills, with nominal rolls, and supported by a certificate from the commanding officer, or head of the department, that the officers or men for whom the gratuity is claimed were actually in Egypt between the dates mentioned, should be sent for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong.

WAR OFFICE CIRCULAR OF 1883, CLAUSE 45.

GRATUITY ON TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

[Issued as a special Army Circular on the 27th February 1883.]

1. A gratuity will be issued to the European troops engaged in the recent operations in Egypt. Every Officer, Warrant Officer, non-commissioned officer, and private who landed in Egypt between 16th July and 14th September, 1882 (both dates inclusive), will be entitled to participate in the grant.

2. The gratuity will be issued according to the rank or relative rank of the recipient upon the scale shown in the list herewith.

3. The amounts due to Officers will be paid to them by the agent of the corps or department to which they belong, and charged against the public in his accounts, the charges being supported by a certificate signed by the officer commanding the corps or department that each officer was actually in Egypt between the dates in question.

4. Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men will be settled with by the Paymaster or other Officer paying the corps or battalions with which they were serving in Egypt, the charge being supported by a similar certificate to that required in the case of Officers, and by proof of payment.

5. Each Paymaster and other Accountant will transmit to the War Office, as soon as may be practicable, a list of such Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men as may be entitled to the grant, but whom he is unable to settle with owing to death, discharge, transfer to the Reserve, or any other cause.

TABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF GRATUITY ON TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

I.—STAFF.

Appointment.	Relative rank.	Amount of gratuity.
General ...	General ...	£ 1,000
Chief of the Staff ...	... ..	500
Lieutenant-General ...	Lieutenant-General ...	304
Major-General ...	Major-General ...	152
Brigadier-General ...	Brigadier-General ...	114
Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General ...	Colonel on the Staff ...	102
Colonel on the Staff ...	" " ...	102
Military Secretary ...	" " ...	102
Deputy Judge Advocate General ...	Brigadier-General ...	114
Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General ...	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	34
Brigade Major ...	Captain ...	24
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General ...	" ...	24
Aide-de-Camp ...	" ...	24
Staff Captain ...	" ...	24
Staff Lieutenant ...	Lieutenant ...	15

2.—REGIMENTAL.

Rank.	Amount of gratuity.
Colonel	£
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding	31
Lieutenant-Colonel	32
Major	24
Captain	15
Lieutenant	24
Riding Master	15
Quarter Master	15
If less than 10 years' service	15

3.—DEPARTMENTAL.

Title of Officer.	Relative rank.	Amount of gratuity.
<i>Chaplain's Department—</i>		£
First Class Chaplain	Colonel	34
Third Class "	Major	32
Fourth Class "	Captain	24
<i>Commissariat and Transport—</i>		
Commissary General	Major-General	152
Deputy Commissary General	Colonel	34
Assistant Commissary General of over 5 years' service as such.	Lieutenant-Colonel	34
Assistant Commissary General	Major	32
Deputy Assistant Commissary General	Captain	24
<i>Medical—</i>		
Surgeon-General	Major-General	152
Deputy Surgeon-General	Colonel	34
Brigade Surgeon	Lieutenant-Colonel	34
Surgeon-Major (after 20 years' service)	"	34
Surgeon-Major	Major	32
Surgeon	Captain	24
<i>Ordnance Store Department—</i>		
Commissary General	Major-General	152
Deputy Commissary General	Colonel	34
Assistant Commissary General	Lieutenant-Colonel	34
Deputy Assistant Commissary General	Major	32
	Captain	24
<i>Veterinary Department—</i>		
Principal Veterinary Surgeon	Colonel	34
Inspecting "	Major	32
First Class "	Captain	24
Veterinary Surgeon	Lieutenant	15
<i>Pay Department—</i>		
Chief Paymaster	Colonel	34
Staff Paymaster	Major	32
Paymaster	Captain	24

4.—WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

	Amount of gratuity.
	£
Warrant Officers	8
Staff Sergeants, as under—	
Quarter Master Sergeant	
Sergeant Instructor of Musketry	
" " Fencing	
" " Gunnery	
Armourer Sergeant	
Paymaster Sergeant	
Orderly-Room Sergeant	
Farrier Quarter Master Sergeant	
3rd Class Master Gunner	
2nd Class Staff Sergeant, Ordnance Store Corps	
" " Commissariat and Transport Corps	
Staff Sergeant, Army Hospital Corps	
Color Sergeants	
Battery Sergeants-Major	
Troop "	
Company "	
3rd Class Staff Sergeants, Ordnance Store Corps and Commissariat and Transport Corps	

The 12th April 1883.

No. 93.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. T. McKelvey ...	Superintendent, 4th Grade	Superintendent, 3rd Grade	2nd March 1883.
Mr. F. R. DeMarsac ...	" 4th "	" 3rd "	21st "
Mr. G. M. Robinson ...	Asst. Supdt., 1st "	" 4th "	2nd "
Mr. W. B. Melville ...	" 1st "	" 4th "	21st "

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in a few districts in the Madras Presidency, in the Punjab, in British Burma, and in parts of Bengal proper. There has also been some rain in Mysore and Mercara and in Cachar. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report during the week.

The harvest of summer *ragi*, *cholum*, and paddy continues in nearly all the districts of the Madras Presidency and prospects are good, except in Madura, where the standing crops are reported to have failed in parts. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is over; sugarcane is being planted in parts; scarcity of drinking-water still prevails in some places in Dharwar. Locusts have reappeared in the Dekkan districts, and measures for their destruction have been commenced in Satara. In the Bengal Presidency the *rabi* harvest is for the most part over, with generally a fair outturn; rain is much wanted throughout Bengal proper for general ploughing and for sowing of autumn crops and also for standing crops in Orissa. The *rabi* harvest is in active progress throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and has been nearly completed in some places. Prospects are good; but rain is wanted in Kumaun for late *rabi* and for *kharif* sowings. Harvest operations have commenced in two districts of the Punjab, and prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces harvest prospects are good, and in one district the *rabi* outturn is reported to be above the average. In Assam ploughing and sowing is reported to be in progress. In Mysore and Coorg paddy and sugarcane has been more or less harvested in all districts, and in the Nizam's territories reaping is still in progress. In the Central India States and in Rajputana the harvest is in progress and prospects are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 11th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but cotton diseased in parts; harvest sugarcane, Bengal gram, and white <i>cholum</i> , yield average.
Kurnool ...	·16 (one station)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield between 6 and 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam { (April 3rd) ...	.....	Standing crops, cotton, and summer <i>ragi</i> thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
(„ 10th) ...	02 (one station)	Standing crops cotton; sugar and <i>ragi</i> thriving; harvest summer <i>ragi</i> , outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops good, but castor, cotton, and paddy diseased in one taluk; harvest Bengal gram, &c., outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn half; small-pox and measles prevail; cholera and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore { (April 3rd) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition, but cotton in one taluk requires rain; harvest paddy and dry grains; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue, fever more general.
(„ 10th) ...	·6 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops in good condition, but cotton in one taluk requires rain; harvest paddy and dry grains in parts; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue, fever more general.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, <i>ragi</i> , <i>cholum</i> , and gingelly seed, yield below average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	·6 (one station)	Standing crops failed in parts; harvest paddy; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	·6 (average of six stations).	Third crop paddy progressing in parts; cholera and fever in parts.
Travancore ...	·05	Preparation for cultivation progressing; small-pox and fever prevail. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 11th)		
Karachi ...	Nil	River at Kotri on 8th, 3 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year; small-pox decreasing, but prevalent in the following quarters of Karachi—Bagdadi lines, old town Machi Miani, and Rambagh, 21 fresh cases, 3 deaths from 1st to 9th instant, total to latter date 454 cases, 112 deaths, remaining sick 76; disease also in five villages in districts—10 cases, 5 deaths; fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> —in Karachi 24, 32 and 34, in Sehwan 30, 38 and 46, in Sakro 16, 34 and 48, and in Jati 20, 40 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting in progress; weather unseasonably sultry, storm apparently brewing; small-pox in eight, fever in nine, and cattle-disease in seven talukas; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 38, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize commenced; small-pox in Farantij taluka; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand, 1 cholera case fatal; wheat 28 and <i>bajri</i> 31 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Baroda ...	.....	Extracting of opium juice in progress in Kadi division; sugarcane in good condition; small-pox in mild form in Baroda city; cattle-disease in Kalol and Sidhpur; <i>bajri</i> 80 and common rice 24½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvest completed; small-pox in Surat, Balsar and Pardi, daily average deaths 9 in Surat; <i>juari</i> 41 and <i>nagli</i> 51 lbs. per rupee.
Nāsik ...	.....	Cholera continues in Nāsik and neighbouring villages, deaths in Nāsik 17, in villages 29, one fatal case in Dindori taluka out of 3 attacks; weather very warm; wheat 23½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Thunder, distant lightning, and a few drops of rain on the night of 9th.	Average abnormal temperature 1° cool from 4th to 6th, nil on 7th, and 1° warm from 8th to 10th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; wind normal from 4th to 7th, afterwards abnormal, wind southerly.
Poona ...	.....	Public health good; <i>bajri</i> 43 and <i>juari</i> 55 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; cattle-disease in Parner, Shrigonda, and Karjat talukas; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Sanganner; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 57 lbs. in Shrigonda.
Sholapur ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvest completed in all talukas except Mudha; small-pox disappearing; a few cases of cattle-disease in Karmala taluka; <i>juari</i> 69 lbs. 8 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 56 lbs. 9 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Harvesting of late crops and cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in nine villages of Nargund; fever and small-pox in one taluka; rice minimum 30 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop harvest continues; preparing ground for monsoon crop; planting sugarcane in above-ghāt talukas; small-pox in four talukas and one potta, cattle-disease and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 13½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather very hot; some cases of measles in Rajkot; cholera continues in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 36 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvest over; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar; locusts in Belgaum, Ratnagiri, and Satara, measures for their destruction commenced in last district; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts
Bengal—(April 11th).		
Chittagong ...	.....	Weather hot, with foggy mornings; rain wanted; prices unchanged; cholera broken out in several places; cattle-disease not yet ceased.
Dacca ...	.....	Weather hot; harvesting of mustard, safflower, and pulses continues, sesamum and early rice being sown; prospects of standing crops good; rain wanted.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Nil	No crops on the ground; price of common rice stationary; public health good, but cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore and Bassirhat sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	<i>Boro</i> paddy doing well; winter crops still being cut; ploughing for <i>aus</i> paddy going on; public health on the whole good.
Rajshahye ...	.....	Weather hot; rain wanted; paddy and jute being sown; some cholera in the district.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Weather hot; <i>rabi</i> crops good; sugarcane average crop; cholera still reported.
Rungpore ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects fair; rain wanted; <i>aus</i> paddy being sown; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops and sugarcane going on; public health good.
Bhagulpur ...	Nil	Prospects good; <i>rabi</i> harvest nearly finished, outturn generally good; mango promises well, but rain now wanted; small-pox spreading, but not in an epidemic form.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects of crops continue fair; <i>bhadoi</i> crops still being sown; public health good.
Patna ...	Nil	Weather hot, with west wind; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops going on; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing, outturn fair; prices stationary; health good.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Weather warm, high west wind blowing; <i>rabi</i> crops nearly all harvested and stored; <i>mohwa</i> being gathered; mango promises well; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Weather hot; <i>dalua</i> rice being reaped; sugarcane being planted; ploughing has commenced; scattered cases of cholera reported; general health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in parts of Bengal proper on night of 2nd, accompanied with strong wind and heavy hail-storm in some places, hail said to have caused some damage to tea in Darjeeling, elsewhere no damage reported; more rain much wanted throughout Bengal proper for general ploughing and for sowing of autumn crops, also for standing crops in Orissa; spring rice being harvested in Chota Nagpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs; <i>mohwa</i> being gathered and yielding a good outturn; on the whole <i>rabi</i> harvest for the most part finished, generally with a fair outturn; sporadic cases of cholera reported from several districts and of small-pox from some in Nuddea; fever still lingers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 10th)	No rain	Crops cut, outturn good, save mustard; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad (" 11th)	No rain	Heat increasing rapidly; slight small-pox and fever and a few cases of cholera in one village; prices easy.
Gorākhpur (" 9th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn generally good; health fair; prices stationary.
Jhānsi ( " " )	.....	Weather clear and hot; crops nearly all cut; prices stationary; health generally good; cattle-disease of a mild nature continues.
Agra (" 10th)	No rain	Heat increasing; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing; small-pox in five and fever in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly ( " " )	.....	Harvest nearly half completed; heat increasing considerably; prices slightly falling; health of cattle and people continuing good.
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Weather getting hotter; health good; crops being harvested.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	Rain wanted for late <i>rabi</i> and for <i>kharif</i> sowings; harvest commenced; health good, but <i>mahamari</i> in three villages; cattle-disease still prevalent; prices stationary.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Strong west wind; prospects of crops good; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing; condition of people and cattle good.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices stationary; harvest nearly over, outturn fair; general health good; cattle-disease in a mild form in three tahsils.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	General health good; supplies plentiful; prices rising.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Strong west wind; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> going on; heat increasing; small-pox in parts of tahsil Fyzabad; condition of cattle good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli (" 9th)	.....	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> harvesting in progress; health of men and condition of cattle good; prices steady.
Cawnpore (" 10th)	No rain	Small-pox in town, milder in pargana Bilhaur; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; indigo, sugarcane, and extra crops being sown; cattle-disease in Bilhaur; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Weather getting warmer; prices steady; health of people fair; crops nearly all cut.
Punjab—(April 10th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health fair; small-pox continues; reaping commenced; prices falling.
Hissar ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; general health good; crops being harvested; prices fluctuating.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvest expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvest expected to be above the average; prices falling.
Sialkot ...	3 at Pasrur	Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	1	Fever in Kahuta tahsil continues; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and crop prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 11th)	.....	Weather hot during day; crop prospects very good; small-pox and cattle-disease still prevail; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" 10th)	.....	Weather hot during day; reaping and threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; prospects favourable; health good; rice 16 and wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	.....	Crops excellent; <i>rabi</i> harvest nearly finished; winnowing continues; prices falling; health good.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> outturn above average; health good; wheat 21 and rice 19 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (April 10th)	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing in progress; fever prevailing, 88 cases small-pox; prices slightly fallen.
Raipur (" 7th)	.....	Days hot, nights pleasant; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur (" 5th)	.....	Weather warm; sugarcane planting nearly completed; health good; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 399 cases small-pox, 41 deaths; wheat 17, <i>juari</i> 26, and rice 16 seers per rupee.
British Burma—		
(April 7th)		
Akyab ...	Nil	Total rainfall 1.35 inches; 34 cases of cholera in town, of which 21 fatal; 3 deaths from cholera and 5 from small-pox in district.

Provost Marshal	...	}
Superintendent of Army Signalling	...	
Presbyterian Chaplain		
Commissary of Ordnance		Captain.
Deputy Assistant and Sub-Assistant Commissary General.		
Transport Officer	...	
Warrant Officers holding honorary commissions.		} According to rank.

Conductors, Apothecaries, Sub-Conductors and Assistant Apothecaries	...	Rs.
Hospital Apprentices	...	96
	...	24

4. The gratuity to Native troops will be on the following scale:—

Subadar, Ressaldar-Major, Ressaldar, Ressaidar, Woordie-Major	...	120
Jemadar, Naib-Ressaldar	...	48
Havildar, including Havildar of artillery drivers, Farrier-Major, Drum, Fife or Trumpet Major, Hospital Assistant, Duffadar	...	24
Naick, including Naick of artillery drivers	...	16
Medical pupil, Private, Farrier, Salootrie, Trumpeter, Drummer, Fifer, Bugler, Driver of artillery	...	12

5. Gratuity is inadmissible to followers, regimental or departmental.

6. Bills, with nominal rolls, and supported by a certificate from the commanding officer, or head of the department, that the officers or men for whom the gratuity is claimed were actually in Egypt between the dates mentioned, should be sent for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong.

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GRATUITY ON TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

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1. A gratuity will be issued to the European troops engaged in the recent operations in Egypt. Every Officer, Warrant Officer, non-commissioned officer, and private who landed in Egypt between 16th July and 14th September, 1882 (both dates inclusive), will be entitled to participate in the grant.

2. The gratuity will be issued according to the rank or relative rank of the recipient upon the scale shown in the list herewith.

3. The amounts due to Officers will be paid to them by the agent of the corps or department to which they belong, and charged against the public in his accounts, the charges being supported by a certificate signed by the officer commanding the corps or department that each officer was actually in Egypt between the dates in question.

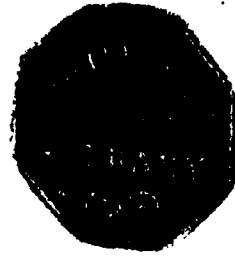
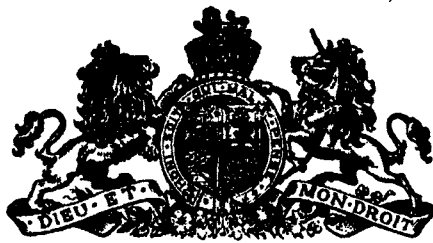
4. Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men will be settled with by the Paymaster or other Officer paying the corps or battalions with which they were serving in Egypt, the charge being supported by a similar certificate to that required in the case of Officers, and by proof of payment.

5. Each Paymaster and other Accountant will transmit to the War Office, as soon as may be practicable, a list of such Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men as may be entitled to the grant, but whom he is unable to settle with owing to death, discharge, transfer to the Reserve, or any other cause.

TABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF GRATUITY ON TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

1.—STAFF.

Appointment.	Relative rank.	Amount of gratuity.
		£
General	General	1,000
Chief of the Staff	"	500
Lieutenant-General	Lieutenant-General	304
Major-General	Major-General	152
Brigadier-General	Brigadier-General	114
Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General	Colonel on the Staff	102
Colonel on the Staff	"	102
Military Secretary	"	102
Deputy Judge Advocate General	Brigadier-General	114
Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General	Lieutenant-Colonel	34
Brigade Major	Captain	24
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General	"	24
Aide-de-Camp	"	24
Staff Captain	"	24
Staff Lieutenant	Lieutenant	15



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

	R	s.	p.
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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th April 1883.

No. 3 R.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. P. C. H. Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, in Notification No. 2, dated 15th February last, is extended for a further period of nineteen days.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Surveyor General,
in charge Revenue Surveys.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th April 1883.

Offices opened during the month of March 1883:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Kalka .	Punjab .	6th	Re-opened.
Raipur .	Central Provinces.	5th	Opened.
Sehore .	Central India	21st	Ditto.
Solon .	Punjab	12th	Ditto.
Wellington	Madras Presdy.	2nd	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel*,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 4th April 1883.

No. 683.—Major G. R. Peart, of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury in

CONTROLLER OF

List of Securities in the custody of the

PARTICULARS AS PER COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S PRINTED STATEMENT, DATED 30TH DECEMBER 1882.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						TOTAL.
	5½ per cent. 1859-60.	3½ per cent. 1853-54.	Sicca 4 per cent. 1832-33.	4 per cent. 1865.	4½ per cent. 1870.	4½ per cent. 1879.	
Notes received and converted into Stock	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Government Promissory Notes received but not converted into Stock . . . . .	...	3,000	4,500	7,45,400	9,000	47,700	8,09,600
Government Promissory Notes received by the Comptroller General for safe custody under Financial Resolution No. 3214, dated 27th October 1880	1,000	500	...	96,900	...	1,500	99,900
TOTAL	1,000	3,500	4,500	8,43,800	9,000	49,200	9,11,000

ICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS;

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

Roller of Military Accounts on 31st December 1882.

NAME OF PERSON OR FUND ON WHOSE BEHALF HELD.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						TOTAL.	NAME OF OFFICER TO WHOM INTEREST IS SENT.
	5½ per cent., 1859-60.	3½ per cent., 1853-54.	Sicca 4 per cent., 1832-33.	4 per cent., 1865.	4½ per cent., 1870.	4½ per cent., 1879.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Security deposit of various contractors, &c.	23,500	500	300	24,300	Executive Commissariat Officer, Calcutta.
Ditto	1,000	46,000	...	20,000	67,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Store and Ship- ping, Calcutta.
Ditto	11,500	...	...	11,500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Golaghat.
Ditto	17,300	...	...	17,300	Ditto Dinapore.
Ditto	14,000	...	...	14,000	Ditto Allahabad.
Ditto	18,900	...	...	18,900	Ditto Jabalpur.
Ditto	...	500	...	17,700	1,000	2,500	21,700	Ditto Cawnpore.
Ditto	95,700	...	5,700	1,01,400	Ditto Lucknow.
Ditto	13,500	...	...	13,500	Ditto Agra.
Ditto	...	500	...	28,000	...	...	28,500	Ditto Meerut.
Ditto	13,300	500	...	13,800	Ditto Sealkote.
Ditto	1,000	20,500	...	1,100	22,600	Ditto Gwalior.
Ditto	16,000	...	2,000	18,000	Ditto Bareilly.
Ditto	6,500	...	...	6,500	Ditto Ranikhet.
Ditto	...	500	...	60,100	1,000	1,500	63,100	Ditto Umballa.
Ditto	...	1,000	2,500	28,100	...	1,500	33,100	Ditto Kasauli.
Ditto	23,500	...	500	24,000	Ditto Ferozepore.
Ditto	20,000	...	2,000	22,000	Ditto Meeran Meer.
Ditto	17,600	...	1,000	18,600	Ditto Mooltan.
Ditto	34,800	500	3,000	38,300	Ditto Rawalpindi.
Ditto	6,500	...	...	6,500	Ditto Murree.
Ditto	19,700	...	...	19,700	Ditto Peshawar.
Ditto	37,000	500	...	37,500	Officer in charge special office for Arrear Commis- sariat Accounts.
Ditto	2,500	...	...	2,500	Officer in charge Assam Transport Depot, Gola- ghat.
Ditto	1,000	1,000	...	2,000	Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, on account of the late Right Field Office of Accounts.
Ditto	35,000	...	...	35,000	Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, on account of the late Left Field Office of Accounts.
Ditto	...	500	...	97,500	4,000	6,000	1,08,000	Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, on account of the late 2nd Field Office of Accounts.
Ditto	1,800	...	...	1,800	Executive Commissariat Officer, Calcutta, on account of the late Naga Field Office of Ac- counts.
Ditto	14,400	...	600	15,000	Superintendent and Agent, Army Clothing, Alipore.
Ditto	1,500	...	...	1,500	Ditto Reserve Remount Depot, Saharun- pore.
Ditto	10,000	...	...	10,000	Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli.
Ditto	5,000	...	...	5,000	Deputy Director of Marine, Kidderpore.
Ditto	5,000	...	...	5,000	Presidency Pay Master, Calcutta.
Ditto	3,000	...	...	3,000	Pay Master, North-Western Provinces Circle, Allahabad.
Ditto	1,000	...	...	1,000	Pay Master, Punjab Circle, Rawalpindi.
	...	3,000	4,500	7,67,400	9,000	47,700	8,31,600	
Account of Government Promis- sory Notes received for safe custody.								
Security deposit of various contractors, &c.	1,500	...	...	1,500	Names of Officers from whom received.
Ditto	4,600	...	...	4,600	Executive Commissariat Officer, Golaghat.
Ditto	4,600	...	500	5,100	Ditto Dinapore.
Ditto	14,100	...	1,000	15,100	Ditto Jabalpur.
Ditto	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto Cawnpore.
Ditto	9,000	...	...	9,000	Ditto Sealkote.
Ditto	1,500	...	...	1,500	Ditto Gwalior.
Ditto	1,500	...	...	1,500	Ditto Bareilly.
Ditto	11,000	...	...	11,000	Ditto Umballa.
Ditto	6,500	...	...	6,500	Ditto Ferozepore.
Ditto	5,000	...	...	5,000	Ditto Rawalpindi.
Ditto	11,800	...	...	11,800	Ditto Murree.
Ditto	3,000	...	...	3,000	Ditto Peshawar.
Ditto	2,300	...	...	2,300	Officer in charge late Naga Field Office of Ac- counts, Calcutta.
Ditto	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	Superintendent and Agent, Army Clothing, Alipore.
	Officer in charge special office for Arrear Commis- sariat Accounts.
	1,000	500	...	76,400	...	1,500	78,400	
TOTAL	1,000	3,500	4,500	8,43,800	9,000	49,200	9,11,000	

W. T. CHITTY, Colonel,
Controller of Military Accounts.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th April 1883.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta. 11th April 1883.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF HULLION		Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
		General Treasury.	Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	
1883.	\$			\$	\$	\$
Apr. 2	...			8,42,078	36,65,133	92,875
" 3	84,808			0,20,846	36,20,133	
" 4				0,20,880	36,71,133	92
" 5				0,20,846	35,38,506	,475
" 6		3,20,120		6,20,200	36,60,952	4,20,175
" 7	1,380		3,18,440	3,28,700	40,82,232	7,45,465

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 9th April 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the Transport Department, dated at Agra, this 8th day of April 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 2305, Corporal Edward Maxwell, 1st East Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Transport Sergeant, Agra.	Date of Enlistment,—14th May 1879.
Age,—28 years 7 months.	At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Cheetham, Manchester, Lancashire.
Color of— Complexion, fresh (much freckled); Hair, auburn (large red moustache); Eyes, blue.	Marks,—None.
Date of Desertion,—2nd April 1883.	Trade,—Clerk.
Place of Desertion,—Agra.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trowsers— Rm MARKS,— Under 4 years' service.

Gray coloured
civilian clothes
and black felt
hat

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

J. B. SMITH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Sub-Asslt. Comsy. General.

Calcutta Circle.

Regt. No.	NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
3	P 43--67938	100	Babu Sreemonto Dey.
	—67939	100	
	—50776	100	
	—67940	100	
	—60299	100	
	—53853	100	
	—50775	100	
	—60298	100	
	—79665	100	
	O 97--83646	100	
4	P 43--69689	100	Babu Mritunjoy Rai.
	"—45882	100	
5	P 10--81989	100	Babu Srimth Dhar.
6	P 43--79107	100	Babu Harichaitanya Ghose.
7	P 43--70606	100	Babu Gopaul Chunder Ganguly.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th April 1883.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge Paper Currency.

*Report of a Deserter from the 9-1 Scottish Division,
Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Colaba,
Bombay, this 9th day of April 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 5508, Gunner James Welsh.	At what Place Enlisted,— Newport, Monmouthshire.
Age,—26 years.	Parish and County in which Born,—Merthyr, Glamor- ganshire.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.	Marks,—Scar of burn on left hip.
Colour of— Complexion, dark ; Hair, dark brown ; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion,—2nd April 1883.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—31st October 1881.	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,— Under 2 years' service.

*, Major, R.A.,
Comdg. 9-1 Scottish Division, R.A.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment
of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum,
this 11th day of April 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—
No. 1974, Private John
Connolly.
Age,—28 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair,
brown; Eyes, blue.
Parish and County in which
Born,—New London, near
New London, "United
States."
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Clerk.

Coat or Jacket,—
Waistcoat,—
Breeches or
Trowsers,—
Date of Desertion,—9th
April 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-
Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd
July 1878.
Place of Enlistment,—
Wrexham.
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

C. ELGEE, Colonel,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

*Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment
of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum,
this 11th day of April 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—
No. 2011, Private Eli
Seabright.
Age,—23 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair,
dark brown; Eyes, blue
Parish and County in which
Born,—St. Peters, Wor-
cester, Worcestershire.
Marks,—Scar of burn, right
axilla, star tattoo-mark,
left fore-arm.

Trade,—Horse-driver.
Coat or Jacket,—
Waistcoat,—
Breeches or
Trowsers,—
Date of Desertion,—9th
April 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-
Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—6th
August 1878.
Place of Enlistment,—Wor-
cester.
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

C. ELGEE, Colonel,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st
July 1883, by the Director General of the Post
Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea
on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and
Akyab.)
Madras . Rangoon.
Bombay . Karachi.
Bombay . Busrah (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be
obtained on application to the Director General of
the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post
Office on 12th April 1883.

Arbuthnot, J. B. G. Fraser, W. A. Vitale, Natale.
Dundas, R. H. D. LeTourneau, E. Vincent, Claude.
D'Crux, Miss M. Patten, C. Waters, John Atkinson.
Farrington, S. H. Tutton, Capt. Wm.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. W. Anderson, Mrs. A. Angelo, Harry A. Babnanu, Edward. Ballingall, R. H. Bankes, Ralph. Barry, J. M., Doctor. Blackman, Russell. Bose, P. N. Bradley, P. W. Bremer, Mrs. Brittan, Mrs. A. Browne, B. Browne, Col. Horace. Burlington, Charles. C. P. Cammell, Minard A. Carrier, Antony. Clark, Geo. R. Clark, Mrs. M. A. Cox, Mrs. Cooper, Henry. Cunamings, Miss Annie. Danicks, E. W. Davis, Ellen. DePonlatowsky, Captn. H. Dossabhoj, Jamsetjee Dubosh. Dick, Arthur. Douglas, Mrs. S. C. Dunn, Captain R. G.	Edwin, Edward. Elder, T. Jardine. Erich, Madame Bella. Fullee, Cornelia. Fleming, Wm. Fletcher, John. Fraser, W. A. Frith, Mrs. Edward. Fryer, Col. G. E. Galloway, W. J. Gardner, Wm. Gersee, Miss. Greenberg, Rose. Greenwood, Mrs. L. Gray, Alex. Griff, Miss M. Hall, Colonel C. H. Haly, J. J. Hawkins, Geo. Hensley, John. Hutchinson, Miss Flo- rence. Jackson, J. O. Johnstone, H. J. Kelly, Mrs. E. Laraby, Matthew J. Lewis, J. C. Lewis, S. Lodge, T. S. Lund, Enoch. McCannell, R. J. McDouland, Deglan.	McEwan, R. Miller, Robert. Mincher, Boris. Moore, Capt. R. F. Morris, C. E. Newhouse, H. Onesti, Cresio. Patrono, Andrea. Pinnett, James Thomas. Porter, Seymour Foulow. Potts, John Geo. Purcell, Miss N. "Rex." Rodney, Arthur G. Sandison, W. G. Sanford, E. C. A. Sharp, Miss. Shaw, Lt. D. G. I. Smallwood, Mrs. G. Smith, J. Spalding, A. Stanislaus, Walter. Stevens, H. W. Stewart, Duncan. Stowell, Capt. Gerald. Stuart, Wallace. Thain, G. W. Vetch, Major. Watson, T. W. Wilson, Dr. G. A. Windegar, Mrs. Winlach, Lord.
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Registered Letters.

Burnett, W. Bruce, Henry W. Clarke, J. H. Connolly, Patrick.	Deveria & Co., Powell. Duke, Henry. King, H. O. Macquiere, T.	Merwanjee, C. Mileah, F. Munzer, Boris.
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The 14th April 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.*

Foreign Mails for		Per Steamer
Persian Gulf .	21st April	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	20th ..	Str. <i>Mahdah</i> .
Madras and Ceylon	22nd ..	P. & O. Str.
		<i>Raccana</i> .
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	17th ..	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay	17th ..	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	16th ..	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulinein and Straits	19th ..	Str. <i>Bagdad</i> .†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyoo, Sando- way, and Rangoon	19th ..	Str. <i>Mahratta</i> .

* Also for South Africa via England can be forwarded.

† Mails for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which
hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp
of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON.

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for
Quinine and can be purchased by Government
officers for public and charitable purposes, and by
any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the
Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for
cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce
tin, *R1-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R3-8*; per
pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be
supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens,
for *cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four
ounce tin *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin *R10-8*;
per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold
by the principal European and Native druggist
in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight
ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addi-
tion to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئٹائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملزم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیوے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنے

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی با کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دکانی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسیوے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ذاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنے ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنے

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	R	a.	p.
	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts			
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 113 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to, 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1879, 4to, 164 pages text, 273 pages tables, 4 plates, 4 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1880, 4to, 174 pages text, 286 pages tables, 6 plates, 4 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, cloth bound, 4to, 438 pages, 33 plates	10	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0

Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	R	a.	p.
	1	9	0
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Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

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A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, R5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

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Cash must be sent with order.

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	R	a	p	
Entire Gazette	15	0	0	per annum.
Postage	5	0	0	"
Supplement	6	0	0	"
Postage	3	0	0	"
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Postage	2	8	0	"
For a single copy—				
Entire Gazette	0	8	0	
Postage	0	2	0	
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Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
Postage	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offy. Under-Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

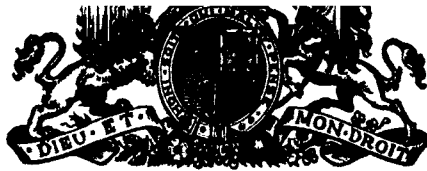
PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. as per annexed list, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for Rs80,900, originally standing in the names therein set forth, and last endorsed to the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, the present holder, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the present holder.

List of Government Promissory Notes destroyed.

	No.	Year.	Per Cent.	Amount	Original Name.	Last endorsed Name.
				R		
1	124757	1865	4 per cent.	500	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta.	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta.
2	124758	"	"	500		
3	124759	"	"	1,000		
4	124760	"	"	500		
5	124761	"	"	500		
6	124762	"	"	1,000		
7	124763	"	"	10,000		
8	124771	"	"	500		
9	124772	"	"	500		
10	124773	"	"	1,000		
11	124774	"	"	1,000		
12	124775	"	"	1,000		
13	124776	"	"	2,000		
14	151974	"	"	500		
15	110251	1842-43	"	500		
16	020690	1835-36	"	1,000		
17	056847	1865	"	500		
18	056848	"	"	500		
19	049461	"	"	500		
20	109021	"	"	2,000		
21	131234	"	"	500		
22	111627	"	"	500		
23	155422	"	"	1,000		
24	077312	1842-43	"	500		
25	066820	"	"	100		
26	052975	"	"	100		
27	051136	"	"	100		
28	069450	"	"	100		
29	057135	"	"	100		
30	057133	"	"	100		
31	090485	"	"	2,000		
32	077377	"	"	300		
TOTAL R				30,900		



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 15.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.		
	WEST.								EAST.												
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.		No.	Indian Value.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			
INDIAN.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.			
Received . . .	1,884	8,818 9	175	334 9	45	341 0	4,967	11,238 1	10	18 2	818	2,891 11	163	131 4	315	507 10	1,003	3,114 12	9,910	27,733 10	
	1,820	10,208 14	161	540 4	58	171 12	4,442	17,903 9	12	32 11	789	2,280 10	231	282 14	...	...	1,712	3,248 8	9,234	34,739 2
TOTAL .	3,710	19,026 7	298	874 13	103	512 12	9,409	29,201 10	22	50 13	1,607	5,172 5	397	714 2	345	507 10	3,315	6,393 4	19,174	62,463 12	
TRANSIT.																					
From East to West—																					
Via Madras .	210	1,203 12	3	8 14	11	37 5	4,470	18,015 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,604	19,205 14
" Rangoon .	5	35 8	...	...	...	...	103	352 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	387 9
" Lalongha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben .	194	648 0	2	7 3	...	...	231	764 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	1,420 0
From West to East—																					
Via Madras .	2,003	10,048 14	85	275 2	3	5 10	1,827	7,530 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,588	18,489 12
" Rangoon .	2	4 14	...	...	...	...	2	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13 13
" Lalongha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben .	89	296 14	14	46 7	...	...	238	790 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	1,139 9
From East to West—																					
Via Bombay and Karachi .	...	...	4	16 5	0	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	41 1
Via Karachi and Bombay .	...	...	2	5 3	2	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16 9
From West to East—																					
Via Paumben	66	331 9	2	0 6	58	217 10	68	337 14
" Madras	217 10	...
" Rangoon	1	1 15	1	1 15	...
TOTAL .	3,164	12,838 4	120	350 2	22	78 1	6,974	27,467 10	...	...	66	331 9	2	6 6	1	1 15	58	217 10	10,307	41,300 9
GRAND TOTAL .																			20,461	1,08,783 5	

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran.	1,826	1,884	3,710	28.15	26.91	27.51
	" Turkey.	161	105	266	2.48	1.50	1.97
	Persian Gulf via Karachi.	58	45	103	0.89	0.61	0.76
RED SEA	Via Suez.	4,442	4,967	9,409	68.48	70.95	69.76
TOTAL		6,437	7,001	13,438	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bairush Millet (Omb- boo, Bajra), Pennisetia Opulenta.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Amritsar	8 13	8 13	13 5	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	16 3	24 6	21 3	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapurna	12 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 0	9 0	12 6	11 14	11 14	25 14	25 14	14 25	24 11	27 11	25 11
Benares	9 0	9 0	16 3	...	...	...	11 14	13 14	13 14	15 0	17 0	18 0	26 14	28 13	...	...	...	...
Bombay	13 3	10 5	13 3	...	...	...	19 6	17 13	19 6	21 3	18 11	21 3	32 13	25 0	32 13	...	...	...
Bre	7 3	...	10 11	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	15 13	14 0	14 0	...	23 0	23 0	38 6	22 3	22 3	...
Bunah	14 11	14 11	16 14	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 0	13 5	13 11	14 2	30 0	30 0	31 10	33 3	533	536 3
Bapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	15 2	15 2	15 2	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	230	218 13
Bh	17 5	19 3	18 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 3	41 3	335	032	030	226 5
Bol	16 3	13 5	14 10	...	...	...	11 0	10 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	35 10	37 0	35 10	33 1	330	0
Bu	11 10	11 10	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 3	15 13	15 2	15 13	23 0	23 0	13 24	826	626	626 6
Buput	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	17 6	17 5	16 10	...	...	...	21 2	...	...
Burol	9 5	9 11	11 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 14	16 14	16 0	16 14	26 6	25 8	31 13	33 3	033	0
Burol	8 10	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	17 0	18 6	18 6	17 14	...	...	30 3	335	1335	132 5
Burol	9 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	20 5	20 11	21 10	...	...	...	41 5	41 5	6 12	14 34	13 37	11 29 11
Burol	8 10	8 10	9 3	...	...	...	18 0	18 11	18 0	18 8	19 10	18 13	...	...	30 13	33 0	31 11	29 3
Burol	12 8	11 5	10 2	...	...	...	17 10	17 3	16 13	20 5	18 3	18 3	35 10	34 0	29 3	333	1332	630 14
Burol	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	19 14	15 2	15 8	20 2	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burol	14 13	11 14	10 11	...	...	...	14 6	15 5	14 6	15 6	16 5	15 6	27 13	28 11	25 3	33 1	1335	035 0
Burol	9 14	8 8	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 0	12 13	21 10	20 0	21 10	19 10	19 10	10 21 0
Burol	12 6	11 0	11 14	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 2	16 0	16 0	15 0	30 14	30 14	12 25	826	826	822 2
Burol	9 0	9 3	9 8	...	...	...	10 3	9 11	10 11	14 3	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burol	9 0	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	15 6	16 3	16 10	16 8	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burol	10 6	10 2	11 14	15 4	17 0	18 7	7 8	7 8	7 12	13 9	13 13	13 13	19 2	18 11	21 4	121	320	217 6
Burol	13 8	13 8	15 8	26 8	26 8	19 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	016	016	015 8
Burol	11 7	14 11	13 5	20 0	21 5	24 9	10 11	10 0	9 2	15 4	16 0	15 4	18 13	20 0	20 0	015	415	415 4
Burol	12 1	12 1	13 6	12 8	12 8	6 3	7 7	7 4	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	18 13	13 15	914	314	811 3
Burol	11 12	11 12	12 13	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 11	14 8	14 8	12 13	17 8	17 8	818	1314	814	813 144
Burol	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	1015	015	018	0
Burol	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	015	014 0
Burol	15 12	14 14	19 7	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	12 10	12 10	10 15	18 9	20 4	27 3	16	016	023 61
Burol	11 8	11 6	17 12	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 10	22 6	22 6	6 18	618	622 9	...
Burol	14 4	13 8	14 6	...	...	...	9 9	9 5	10 5	12 11	12 4	12 4	23 15	22 13	26 2	18	618	620 11
Burol	14 6	14 15	13 13	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 9	11 9	12 4	23 15	22 13	26 2	18	618	620 11
Burol	4 5	14 8	14 15	...	...	...	10 7	10 15	10 7	11 5	11 9	11 5	31 15	32 1	531	125	1226	1028 0
Burol	21 0	19 8	21 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	29 8	29 8	832 0
Burol	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	22 10	21 5	28 0	019	619	624 0
Burol	19 0	18 6	20 8	12 0	13 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	10 8	12 8	13 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	29 6	25 0	25 0	027 0
Burol	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	28 1	23 0	23 0	026 0
Burol	11 3	11 3	11 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 6	16 4	16 4	16 15	20 13	20 13	20 13	15 15	15 15	1010 10
Burol	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	20 13	15 15	15 15	1010 10
Burol	10 0	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	017	12 17	12 17 12
Burol	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	7 11	311	311	3 9 5
Burol	15 0	15 2	16 7	...	...	...	12 0	12 3	10 15	14 0	14 0	12 6	23 0	22 13	20 0	023	023	327 7
Burol	9 11	9 11	12 0	11 7	11 7	14 9	8 13	9 11	8 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	014	514	514 9
Burol	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	22 0	22 0	23 0	017	018	030 0
Burol	14 8	15 0	17 8	17 0	13 0	21 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	017	018	030 0
Burol	16 6	16 11	18 4	22 5	22 11	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 14	25 6	28 0	019	019	019 4
Burol	16 8	17 14	14 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	18 8	20 8	18 8	815	017	016 0
Burol	14 4	14 4	15 0	23 8	23 8	29 0	12 8	13 0	12 4	19 0	19 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	35 8	828	029	032 0
Burol	13 10	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	15 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	017	018	019 0
Burol	16 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	27 0	20 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	20 0	18 4	20 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	024	025	1225 0
Burol	12 12	12 10	13 12	27 0	26 4	24 10	12 12	12 8	12 12	17 6	19 0	20 0	28 4	27 12	23 0	027	1226	031 14
Burol	14 0	14 0	15 8	27 8	29 8	30 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	14 8	26 8	29 0	29 0	023	823	827 0
Burol	13 4	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 14	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	821 6
Burol	18 12	18 0	14 0	22 8	30 0	70 0	20 0	20 8	30 12	23 4	23 12	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burol	14 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 8	26 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burol	13 8	13 12	16 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	24 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burol	14 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burol	16 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burol	18 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa and Kanoogunge 13 seers, and Cutwa 15 seers.
In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa and Kanoogunge 13 seers, and Cutwa 15 seers.
In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa and Kanoogunge 13 seers, and Cutwa 15 seers.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Mets. Bari, &c. n. Veragu, sawee, Coraloe, Murn- spice), Panicum sam, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCE.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale.			Retail.				
								Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
35 3	35 3	36 10	33 5	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	10 5	13 13	12 0	Gunjam	MADRAS.
24 3	26 5	33 14	35 2	35 2	93 5	93 5	90 6	15 3	14 0	11 11	14 10	13 6	11 2	Vizagapatam	
29 2	36 6	29 6	33 10	33 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
31 5	39 3	33 10	30 13	33 10	145 13	155 8	145 13	14 14	16 5	14 14	14 10	15 11	14 10	Kistna	
27 5	36 6	22 0	23 2	29 6	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 11	Nellore	
33 0	33 11	37 13	37 13	38 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah	
34 14	37 13	38 2	35 13	39 3	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur
33 0	31 0	37 0	38 2	31 6	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	12 13	15 8	15 8	12 8	Bellary	
...	...	31 8	26 3	30 0	182 11	198 3	198 5	14 13	14 13	12 14	14 6	14 6	12 8	Kurnool	
29 2	30 2	26 14	26 2	28 2	83 13	83 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	15 6	16 8	16 8	14 6	Madras	
27 6	28 13	26 8	25 11	26 8	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	16 14	16 14	13 14	Chingleput	
34 3	34 3	33 8	32 8	36 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 5	North Arcot	
37 6	32 10	32 0	32 0	32 0	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 14	18 14	15 11	18 6	18 6	15 5	South Arcot	
41 8	42 5	36 11	36 11	35 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	12 14	15 3	15 3	12 14	Tanjore	
36 11	32 11	37 0	37 0	35 6	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 13	14 10	16 3	17 0	13 13	Trichinopoly	
41 13	34 2	40 0	42 11	42 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	17 5	17 5	13 13	16 13	16 13	13 8	Madurai	
...	...	34 10	34 10	27 13	73 0	73 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	15 3	18 5	18 5	14 13	Tinnevely	
32 13	29 8	42 11	38 0	38 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 10	15 2	12 11	14 10	14 10	12 3	Coimbatore	
30 10	22 5	23 3	21 10	24 14	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	Nilgiris	
21 3	30 13	41 6	39 6	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 6	14 5	16 6	15 6	13 5	Salem	
21 2	22 0	23 3	24 3	20 3	116 10	109 5	116 10	16 14	16 14	13 2	15 13	15 13	12 2	South Canara	
23 6	23 6	26 14	27 11	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	13 8	14 6	14 6	12 10	Malabar	
18 14	17 3	19 4	18 12	19 2	62 6	62 6	61 7	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	11 2	Bombay	BOMBAY.
...	...	19 8	19 8	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	Ahmedabad	
...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira
...	...	14 3	14 3	15 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	11 6	13 9	13 9	11 6	Surat	
...	...	15 4	15 4	16 13	106 0	106 0	108 0	14 8	14 8	12 12	14 6	14 6	12 12	Broach	
25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	17 3	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 4	13 4	10 2	Tamun (Salsette)	
...	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Colaba (Alibag)	
...	...	19 10	19 10	21 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	13 2	14 12	14 12	13 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
28 6	34 8	18 5	16 15	23 8	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	12 0	Nasik	
...	...	22 0	22 11	23 11	91 5	85 1	91 5	14 14	14 14	12 3	14 10	14 10	12 1	Ahmednagar	
...	...	16 2	18 6	20 11	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 6	14 11	12 8	14 2	14 7	12 4	Poona	
...	...	23 12	25 1	25 9	94 13	94 13	106 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 12	Sholapur	
...	...	18 8	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	11 13	12 8	12 8	11 0	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	
...	...	19 8	19 8	18 3	129 7	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	12 6	13 2	13 2	11 10	Satara	
32 6	35 0	17 0	15 0	16 8	75 0	75 0	70 0	12 8	12 11	11 0	12 0	12 2	10 8	Belgaum	
32 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 13	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
21 2	23 8	15 6	15 6	14 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	11 13	14 4	14 4	11 10	Ratnagiri	
22 0	22 5	14 0	14 0	15 6	213 5	213 5	213 5	14 0	16 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
26 10	32 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	12 13	13 4	15 4	12 4	Panch Muhale (Godhra)	
...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden
...	...	21 0	19 10	24 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 15	12 0	12 0	10 15	Asirgarh	
...	...	16 9	14 14	17 2	80 0	80 0	85 0	14 15	14 15	13 2	14 14	14 14	13 2	Baroda	
...	...	9 12	9 12	16 6	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	Disa	
...	...	20 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	11 0	Nimach
...	...	24 7	24 15	24 0	90 0	86 2	85 0	16 2*	16 2*	14 6*	15 12	15 12	13 12	Nasirabad	
...	...	19 6	21 4	20 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Rajkot	
9 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	12 13	12 13	10 5	12 8	12 8	10 5	Upper Sindh Frontier	
24 0	...	16 0	17 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	Karachi	
...	...	20 9	21 0	22 2	270 0	220 0	250 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	13 14	13 14	11 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
...	...	22 8	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Shikarpur	
...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 0	11 5	9 10	12 0	11 5	9 10	Sukkur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tharand Parkar (Umarkot)
Prices per md. of 40 seers.															Western Districts.
...	...	26 4	20 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	12 0a	12 6	10 12	Burdwan	
...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0b	12 0	9 8	Bancoorah	BENGAL.
...	...	19 0	18 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	...	3 4 0	4 5 0	12 0c	12 0	9 0	Beerboom	
...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 0d	13 0	10 0	Midnapore	
...	...	19 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 9e	13 9	9 0	Hooghly	
...	...	19 0	18 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	Howrah	

* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow : - Ghatal 12-8 seers, Tumlook 13 seers, and Contal 10 seers.
 * In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow : - Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

* Sambhar Salt.
 † In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i>			Bairush Millet (Camboo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia Opuntia</i>								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																								
Nutta	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 12	10 0	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	24 8	24 8	32 0	0 16	0 17	0 . . .						
Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 12	17 12	20 0	21 12	21 12	26 0	0 13	0 13	0 . . .						
Idea . . . . .	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	17 4	17 4	22 16	18 12	18 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tore	11 12	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 11	25 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oradeband	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 8	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ngapore	16 4	13 2	12 12	13 4	14 0	22 12	19 4	20 4	22 12	23 8	24 0	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahye	17 8	17 4	13 8	37 8	37 8	48 12	16 4	16 8	21 0	20 8	20 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ngapore	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	16 0	20 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ra	15 15	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	18 0	26 4	28 2	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ma	17 4	16 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	24 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maguri	11 8	11 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																								
Ca	14 8	14 8	13 12	27 8	27 8	42 8	19 0	20 8	22 10	24 0	25 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reedpore	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	33 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nennung	12 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pornh	13 0	13 4	11 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	26 10	27 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itagong	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kholly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar.																								
Na	17 8	17 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
habad	18 8	18 8	17 0	26 0	30 0	36 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	19 0	18 8	23 0	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	31 0	...						
...	14 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 8	18 8	14 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	32 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...			
...	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 12	18 12	16 0	29 7	32 0	40 0	13 10	16 0	16 0	16 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 6	16 6	12 10	...	...	...	17 0	18 5	20 3	20 3	21 7	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																								
...	14 17	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	17 1	26 4	27 9	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 2	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	26 4	27 9	25 0	32 8	32 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																								
North-Western Frontier Agency.																								
...	15 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 32 seers per rupee.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Barasat 13 seers, Basarhat 10 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 13 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochta and Choudanga 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Ramnagar 11-8 seers, and Bougong 13 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sankhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhulidah, Magoorah, and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungpore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
 Retail prices of salt at Raiganj 11-8 seers and Nalpur 12 seers.
 In Natore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers, and Karigram 10 seers.
 In Farajunga retail price of salt is 18 seers.
 Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Shilligore 10 seers.
 Retail price of salt at Falacottin in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshengunge 10 seers 6 1/2 chittaks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gomundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Bhanga 11 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patankhali 10-10 seers, Bhola 9 seers, and Perazpore 11 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Aitua 13 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokna 12-5 seers.
 In Brahmanbaria and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883—continued.

RS OF 80 TOLAHs.

Dist. Bari, &c.
Veraguas, &c.
Coronico, &c.
Santo, &c.
Pamona
San, &c.

Gram.		Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.			
					Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	18 13	18 13	23 14	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	14 9	14 9	8 0	Central Districts.
...	...	17 12	17 12	22 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 0 0	13 5	13 5	9 0	Calcutta
...	...	22 1	22 15	29 0	...	...	160 0	3 1 10	3 1 10	3 12 0	11 10	11 10	9 2	24-Pergunnahs
...	...	14 0	14 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	...	Nuddea
...	...	18 0	17 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	Khoolna
...	...	22 0	22 0	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	Jessore
...	...	16 12	16 12	17 8	180 0	160 0	180 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	11 8	11 7	9 8	Moorshedabad
...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 1 6	12 12	12 12	9 12	Dinagepore
...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 14	11 14	10 0	Rajshahye
...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	8 10	Rangpore
...	...	18 0	18 0	21 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 10 0	12 6	12 12	10 8	Bogra
8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	6 0 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Pubna
...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	Darjeeling
...	...	17 0	17 8	22 10	80 0	90 0	91 4	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 12 0	12 4	12 8	10 8	Jalpaiguri
...	...	16 8	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 4	12 0	12 0	9 0	Eastern Districts.
...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	4 8 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	Dacca
...	...	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	Furzedpore
...	...	17 10	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 12	10 0	Backergunge
...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	120 0	160 0	80 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	9 0	11 4	9 0	Mymensingh
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	10 0	11 0	8 8	Tipperah
...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong
...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts
...	...	29 8	29 8	42 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	10 8	10 8	9 1	Bihar.
...	...	21 0	22 0	31 0	160 0	180 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Patna
...	...	27 0	27 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 14 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	Gya
...	...	20 0	21 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 6 10	11 0	11 0	9 0	Shahabad
35 0	40 0	25 0	22 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Durbhanga
32 0	32 0	25 0	27 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Mozufferpore
...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 8 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	Saran
...	...	25 3	24 8	32 0	147 0	100 0	120 0	3 2 6	3 1 0	4 0 0	12 1	12 4	9 0	Chumpanun
...	...	26 8	26 8	31 9	138 14	151 8	137 8	3 3 9	3 3 0	3 1 0	12 10	12 10	10 1	Monghyr
...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	4 4 6	10 0	10 0	8 0	Bhagalpur
...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	3 10 0	...	4 6 0	11 0	...	9 0	Purneah
...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	4 8 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Maldah
...	Sonthal Pergunnahs
14 7	13 2	22 5	22 5	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	Orissa.
...	...	18 6	19 11	17 8	100 0	100 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Cuttack
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 3	12 12	13 0	Poorce
...	Balasore
...	CHOTA NAGPUR.
...	South-Western Frontier Agency.
27 0	40 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Hazaribagh
32 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 1 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Lohardugga
...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 8 3	9 0	9 0	7 0	Singbhoom
...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 15 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Manbhoom

u Retail price of salt at Hathamree 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

u In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

u In Nowada retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Basseeram 11 seers, and Bhabooa 10-8 seers.

u In Tajpore and Madhubani sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

u In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12 seers.

u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bewar 11-4 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

u In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.

u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jumai 12 seers, and Beguseral 10-8 seers.

u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kisengunge 10 seers, and Ranegunge in Arrarrah sub-division 11 seers.

u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 12 seers, and Godda 10 seers.

u In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 12 seers.

u Retail price of salt at Chutra 10 seers, and Khurrukhdiha 12 seers.

u Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 12 seers.

u Retail price of salt at Burrabazar 11-8 seers, and Govindpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																										
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hicous Sorghum.			Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Pennisetum Spontaneum.											
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Aizawl	24 8	24 8	22 8	42 0	44 0	46 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	45 0	43 0	43 0	42 8	36 0	36 0	37 8	26 8	26 0	27 8	...	...	...
Kot	27 0	28 0	22 8	47 0	45 0	41 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
Dapur	No return received	No return received	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sre	24 0	22 0	23 0	43 0	45 0	42 0	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	10 0	45 0	48 0	36 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...
Mopore	23 8	23 0	21 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	14 0	11 0	43 0	46 0	40 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	...
Ranwala(a)	26 4	25 0	22 8	50 0	46 0	45 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
Malpindi	22 12	22 0	20 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 1	13 12	35 0	...	32 0	45 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...
Lum	No return received	No return received	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rat	28 0	29 0	23 12	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	11 12	46 8	46 0	33 0	46 8	46 0	46 0	46 0	30 8	...	...	...	...	...
Bpar	25 0	24 8	19 4	43 0	43 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	42 8	42 8	42 8	42 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
Man(b)	17 0	16 4	17 8	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
Ng	No return received	No return received	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gomery	18 0	18 8	21 0	32 0	33 0	29 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	5 8	35 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
Margurh	18 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ismail Khan(c)	21 13	21 9	16 9	32 8	32 8	29 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 2	40 0	40 0	15 30	34 8	34 11	34 11	34 11	28 8	...	...	...	...	...
Ghasi Khan	No return received	No return received	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawar	18 0	18 2	13 10	39 8	36 11	28 12	...	...	...	12 0	11 6	9 0	35 6	35 6	22 0	28 4	27 10	27 10	27 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...
Sat	18 8	18 13	13 11	30 10	30 10	25 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 2	36 15	38 4	19 12	35 11	36 15	36 15	36 15	19 2	...	...	...	...	...
Sara	...	...	...	47 0	48 0	26 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gpur	17 8	17 4	21 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	17 4	17 4	17 4	26 12	26 12	30 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ndara	21 4	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	23 12	23 12	22 8	35 0	35 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
inda	19 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rdha	20 0	20 0	23 4	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 12	15 0	13 0	12 8	31 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
aghat	20 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 3	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bulpore	18 0	19 8	21 8	19 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
gor	21 0	21 8	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	37 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
noh	22 0	22 8	30 4	31 0	...	...	15 12	15 12	13 8	16 12	16 8	14 8	49 0	44 0	...	44 0	81 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ni	21 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ndla	24 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	22 8	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
di	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
indwara	19 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hangabad	16 9	16 9	21 4	...	...	...	4 8	5 10	4 0	10 11	13 8	11 0	19 18	18 0	27 0	19 8	19 11	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
raingapur	19 8	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nar	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ipur	24 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	48 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
abalpur	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	38 0	52 8	52 8	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
apur	22 0	31 0	40 0	...	...	...	37 0	36 0	40 0	66 0	66 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan Division.																											
yah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
thern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
onkpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	27 7	26 13	26 13	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ndoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu Division.																											
ngoon Town	15 5	15 5	9 10	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	15 4	15 4	15 4	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 9	16 5	16 5	13 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ome	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	16 2	19 10	17 2	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrawaddy Division.																											
nzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	17 14	17 14	19 8	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
sein	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 9	19 8	20 4	20 2	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ongwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	15 1	15 1	14 11	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ayetmyo	10 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 11	15 9	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenasserim Division.																											
ulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 4	15 10	15 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	15 6	17 5	21 12	21 12	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 0	18 5	21 5	18 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
waygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	15 15	12 12	12 7	20 12	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
underabad	17 12	16 12	17 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 11	8 18	9 13	10 3	9 13	24 14	25 14	24 14	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
olaram	18 15	18 1	22 0	...	...	...	8 1	7 12	7 11	10 2	9 9	9 10	25 11	29 9	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
udderghat	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
ndoti	17 0	17 0	18 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	017 0	017 0	017 0	017 0	017 0	017 0	017 0	017 0	017 0	017 0		
kola	17 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	020 0	020 0	020 0	020 0	020 0	020 0	020 0	020 0	020 0	020 0
liehpar.	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	29 0	024 0	024 0	024 0	024 0	024 0	024 0	024 0	024 0	024 0	024 0		
adana	20 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	022 0	022 0	022 0	022 0	022 0	022 0	022 0	022 0	022 0	022 0
an	18 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	31 8	36 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDIA FOR THE

N SERS OF 80 TO

Lesser Millets, Ragi,
 &c. (Kavaru, Vengru,
 Eawee, Cheena, Coraioo,
 Murhwa, Nuzisee), Pan-
 cum Miliaceum, &c.

Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
 (Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH FEBRUARY 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD FEBRUARY 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 4TH FEBRUARY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 3RD FEBRUARY 1883.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
17th Mar. 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 87,157	R 507	193	R 1,01,522	R 526	R 40,14,061	R 606	R 50,35,327	R 655	R 4,21,276	R ...
10th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkbund	547	1,23,012	225	547	81,077	148	43,91,006	181	46,40,823	102	2,49,817	...
10th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	1,89,644	281	676	1,79,530	266	80,52,766	269	83,43,139	279	2,90,373	...
10th ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,33,196	155	861	1,14,793	133	53,19,416	139	58,35,273	153	5,15,857	...
10th ditto	South Indian . . .	655	71,413	109	655	61,140	93	31,63,171	109	32,16,169	111	47,998	...
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,57,710	662	1,458	8,22,783	564	2,83,10,477	441	2,71,63,553	423	...	11,46,92
3rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	444	1,78,570	402	461	2,08,441	452	79,75,629	405	83,56,841	410	3,81,212	...
	TOTAL	4,789	17,40,702	363	4,851	15,69,286	324	6,18,31,515	291	6,25,91,124	294	7,59,809	...
17th Mar. 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian . . .	1,504	11,36,162	755	1,507	8,31,836	552	3,91,89,926	588	3,76,89,000	566	...	15,00,000
10th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	8,451	123	43	4,170	97	1,28,127	103	1,84,147	123	56,020	...
17th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,584	59	27	1,554	58	55,788	47	59,287	50	3,499	...
3rd ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	37,092	159	230	47,402	206	16,17,485	157	18,63,875	183	2,46,390	...
10th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	55	18,583	219	159	13,397	84	4,91,627	131	5,51,995	145	60,368	...
...	Patna-Gya . . .	57	14,757	259	...	(a)	...	4,38,926	174	(a)	...	...	...
10th Mar. 1883	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,436	84	29	2,233	77	1,10,970	86	1,05,592	82	...	5,375
10th ditto	Cawnpore-Furruckhabad	87	8,074	93	87	6,801	78	2,80,591	104	2,87,494	74	6,903	...
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	967	81	12	986	82	34,745	65	38,658	73	3,913	...
10th ditto	Rajputann-Malwa . . .	1,117	2,40,905	216	1,116	2,24,520	201	80,11,426	162	87,75,762	178	7,64,336	...
3rd ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	9,606	213	45	14,351	319	4,24,756	213	5,05,576	254	80,820	...
3rd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	14,024	143	140	29,409	197	2,77,494	103	5,61,599	125	2,84,105	...
3rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	33,806	210	161	47,830	297	11,31,203	159	12,05,783	169	74,580	...
10th ditto	Sindia . . .	75	6,960	93	75	5,550	74	2,72,339	82	2,62,281	79	...	10,069
10th ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	368	53,067	144	422	43,754	104	25,49,807	159	24,59,768	136	...	90,039
10th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	93,676	142	650	90,269	139	43,33,263	148	42,82,280	146	...	50,983
10th ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	980	43	23	1,190	52	(b) 12,501	45	56,824	56	44,323	...
10th ditto	Kauria-Dharla Tramway . . .	19	1,633	86	32	2,490	78	(c) 45,815	80	83,067	59	37,252	...
	TOTAL	3,121	5,41,591	173	3,260	5,35,915	164	2,02,16,863	149	2,12,83,988	154	(d) 15,00,000	...
10th Mar. 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	193	16,438	84	193	13,935	72	6,57,252	90	6,81,686	80	27,434	...
3rd ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	19,862	184	121	17,160	142	6,52,052	121	7,37,720	138	85,668	...
3rd ditto	Mysore . . .	58	2,363	41	86	4,272	50	1,27,590	50	2,55,495	67	1,27,895	...
3rd ditto	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	900	47	...	...	(e) 18,970	31	18,970	...
	TOTAL	872	38,663	104	419	36,267	87	14,36,894	94	16,96,861	92	2,59,967	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,799	34,57,118	353	10,037	29,73,304	296	12,26,75,198	286	12,32,60,973	283	(d) 10,24,70	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,15,33,052	144	5,94,05,168	136	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,11,42,146	142	6,38,55,805	147	(d) 31,52,58	...

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.

(b) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 4th February 1882.

(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 4th February 1882.

(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.

(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 3rd February 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATIONS OPERATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE
KHARIF SEASON 1882-83.

No. 618 I., dated Camp, 3rd March 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A, B, and C—15, showing irrigation operations for kharif, 1882-83, of canals in the North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The kharif season of 1882-83 (from 1st April to 30th September 1882) was not very favorable for canal irrigation owing to the early setting in of the rains. In the beginning of June heavy rain fell in almost all districts, but the break in September caused a demand for water on the Eastern Jumna and Upper Ganges Canals.

2. The returns, however, show an increase of 33,385 in acreage, and of Rs. 1,64,584 in assessments over the totals of last year. The total area irrigated during the season under review was 739,410 acres, or 7,825 acres more than the highest ever recorded, *viz.*, in 1877, a year of drought, when the irrigated area exceeded the highest previously attained by 229,960 acres.

The following statement shows in detail the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last four years:—

TABLE I.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	165,661	135,292	164,569	197,978
Rice	75,903	135,570	101,755	96,357
Bajra and juar	6,635	43,266	4,141	5,104
Maize	17,265	89,274	22,376	33,411
Other food-grains	12,535	9,207	6,887	5,983
Fodder crops	5,996	7,924	4,554	9,930
Fibres	59,580	63,680	63,247	49,722
Dyes	185,195	194,983	319,992	316,872
Miscellaneous	26,871	20,913	18,504	24,354
TOTAL	555,641	700,139	706,025	739,410

Sugarcane has far exceeded the area of last year, and the increase is fairly distributed over all divisions. Rice is slightly under the average of the last three years. The chief falling off is on the Rohilkhand Canals.

The increase in food-grains is due to the large area under maize, which cultivators were compelled to irrigate owing to the break in the rains in September. The increase in this crop alone is 11,000 acres.

3. The items given below exhibit the aggregate differences in the chief crops as compared with the previous year:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	164,569	197,978
Food-grains	135,159	150,784
Dyes, fibres and others	406,297	390,648
TOTAL	706,025	739,410

The rise in the acreage of sugarcane is alone equal to the total increase in the irrigated area on canals, whilst that in food-grains is counterbalanced by a

decrease in dyes, &c. The falling off, however, in the latter is not due to any appreciable diminution of the area under indigo, the total under which is 316,903 acres against 319,040 acres last year.

4. Table II compares the irrigated areas of the two years, 1881 and 1882, by canals :—

TABLE II.

Canals,	1881.	1882.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	296,554	335,570	39,016	...
Lower Ganges	204,572	199,115	...	5,457
Agra	56,497	52,263	...	4,234
Eastern Jumna	104,197	112,483	8,286	...
Rohilkhand	35,922	32,663	...	3,259
Dún	5,315	5,520	205	...
Bijnor	2,894	1,678	...	1,216
Hamsirpur Lakes	45	76	31	...
Jhānsi	29	42	13	...
TOTAL	706,025	739,410	47,551	14,166

The increase on the Upper Ganges Canal is in the four upper divisions, *viz.*, the Northern, Meerut, Anúpshahr and Bulandshahr, which, in round numbers, have extended their irrigation by 8,000, 17,000, 5,000, and 10,000 acres, respectively, over the figures of last year.

On the Lower Ganges Canal the falling off is entirely in the two old divisions, the Cawnpore and Etáwah, owing to short supply in the river in the early part of the season. The new divisions taken by themselves show a slight increase, 74,800 acres against 66,527; and this might have been greater had there been more water available for the tail portions.

The principal crops in these new divisions compare as follows :—

Crops.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	2,739	6,652	9,415
Indigo	13,171	51,855	56,720
Cotton	1,220	250	80
Others	11,587	7,770	8,585
TOTAL	28,717	66,527	74,800

This clearly shows that the tendency is for sugarcane and indigo to increase. Cotton apparently is unable to obtain a footing.

There is a slight falling off on the Agra Canal, the decrease being about equal to that in cotton alone. There is, however, an increase in sugarcane, but almost the same decrease in indigo.

On the Rohilkhand Canals there is a rise in sugarcane and a falling off in rice, and, on the whole, there is a slight decrease. This is due to there being no demand for water for late kharif rice sowings.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal the increase is due to sugarcane.

5. Table III shows the assessment on account of occupier's rate for the last four years :—

TABLE III.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R	R	R
Upper Ganges	12,01,470	9,09,785	9,69,853	11,01,884
Lower Ganges	31,072	4,15,906	4,92,948	5,11,884
Agra	69,478	98,055	1,68,598	1,57,621
Eastern Jumna	3,99,739	3,99,757	4,29,219	4,55,995
Rohilkhand	20,106	46,857	33,527	32,800
Dún	19,219	17,115	15,752	16,839
Bijnor	1,146	4,781	5,378	3,019
Bundelkhand	469	479	131	116
TOTAL	17,42,699	18,92,735	21,15,706	22,80,290

The rate per acre is R 3·08, and is therefore better than that of last year, which was slightly under R3. This is due to the increase in the better class of crops, notably sugarcane.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments; and that it be published in the Government Gazette.

By order, &c.,

J. G. FORBES, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Joint Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,

Public Works Dept. (Irrigation Branch.)

The 26th February 1883.

No. A 15.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1882-83.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the N.-W. Provinces.

DISTRICTS.	Num- ber.	Area in acres.	Cultivated, acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		1882-83 AS COMPARED WITH 1881-82.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS OF 1882-81.												TOTAL.		
				Kharif. 1882-83.	Kharif. 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.				
								1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.					
Saharanpur	1	1,418,880	805,120	57,019	52,473	4,546	...	2	1	2	10	47	18.5	11.6	10.8	7.8	4.8	1.1	36.5	26.3	1	
Muzaffarnagar	2	1,061,989	699,622	86,325	76,931	9,394	...	6	2	5	3	20	16.7	9.0	4.6	10.1	5.4	...	26.7	21.6	2	
Meerut	3	1,510,664	1,071,493	1,37,061	1,13,339	23,722	...	2	8	5	...	20	13.3	8.5	6.0	16.8	3.3	...	25.3	27.0	3	
Bulandshahr	4	1,222,460	837,520	58,912	78,037	19,125	...	3	...	6	1	24	10.7	9.5	1.9	6.7	2.9	...	19.7	19.3	4	
Aligarh	5	1,256,775	919,890	56,156	57,222	...	705	2	...	3	4	25	14.7	12.4	2.6	12.0	1.8	...	23.8	25.3	5	
Muttra	6	1,631,538	877,845	22,863	26,831	3,968	...	2	...	...	2	18	19.3	18.7	4.4	12.3	3.8	1.6	23.4	28.5	6
Agra	7	1,220,819	873,976	13,993	15,015	1,017	...	1	...	...	...	15	17.5	13.0	7.3	14.9	2.5	...	27.1	36.3	7
Fateh	8	967,080	620,890	37,182	36,029	1,163	...	...	...	...	2	89	9.8	17.8	3.7	20.3	...	...	34.0	33.3	8
Mainpuri	9	1,085,626	697,469	48,581	42,451	6,130	...	...	...	20	4	41	9.0	8.0	6.7	11.9	...	...	25.9	42.7	9
Farukhabad	10	1,116,633	657,361	22,083	21,493	590	...	...	...	1	1	41	10.2	11.4	8.6	16.3	...	...	23.4	25.4	10
Etawah	11	1,274,240	563,200	60,265	53,117	7,148	...	...	...	4	...	48	7.9	12.4	8.6	17.3	...	...	28.2	37.1	11
Cawnpore	12	1,495,578	865,065	52,398	61,281	...	8,983	...	...	...	3	55	12.2	11.3	4.1	8.8	...	...	22.9	23.4	12
Delhi	13	817,280	532,480	27	26	1	...	...	...	2	...	13	7.9	8.3	1.8	9.5	...	...	13.9	19.6	13
Gurgaon	14	1,267,200	947,680	16,211	14,875	1,336	...	...	...	...	2	39	11.9	20.8	12.6	27.7	...	...	51.2	80.6	14
Dehra Dun	15	653,371	82,218	5,520	5,315	205	...	...	...	1	...	8	12.4	12.5	8.1	17.1	...	...	36.6	36.9	15
Bijnor	16	1,217,886	663,155	1,678	2,894	...	1,216	...	...	...	2	42	15.7	12.4	12.4	13.4	...	...	62.7	42.9	16
Tarai	17	588,793	144,250	3,749	3,392	...	...	...	...	...	1	101	17.0	13.9	15.3	5.1	...	...	45.5	34.6	17
Pilibhit	18	873,094	4,055	6,379	3,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	17.0	13.9	15.3	5.1	...	...	3.2	45.5	18
Barilly	19	1,037,416	1,236,040	4,055	25,951	...	2,324	...	...	...	...	14	22.9	12.4	12.6	11.0	...	...	47.1	43.9	19
Jhansi	20	1,062,880	482,560	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	18	23.5	8.3	24.9	...	...	...	...	20
Hamirpur	21	1,463,424	800,128	76	45	31	...	...	...	...	...	159	3.2	7.4	6.4	11.2	...	...	31.0	27.3	21
TOTAL	...	23,504,064	14,317,790	739,410	706,025	54,211	20,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Net Increase		33,385																

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrign. Branch.

No. B15.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1882-83.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Divisions.

CROPS.	Number.																	Grand Total.	Number.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Gardens and orchards	1	1,039	632	1,230	1,034	732	256	927	1,009	752	296	706	1,121	3	65	257	8	17	6	216	1	31	10,377	1	
2. Sugarcane	2	19,243	46,868	74,457	9,855	1,331	1,454	1,765	3,547	5,649	2,815	9,080	5,218	9	2,274	1,201	1,531	458	2,136	8,701	33	20	197,978	2	
3. Cereals	3	30,674	23,098	11,944	189	371	...	27	157	932	276	1,826	1,982	1	...	3,915	189	3,274	1,911	15,618	3	25	96,357	3	
	4	...	...	...	51	13	85	27	14	2	...	16	1	...	56	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	271	4
5. Fodder crops	5	...	...	...	23	511	933	535	540	303	16	275	243	...	1,018	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4,833	5
	6	1,877	4,263	16,572	5,581	1,667	24	82	475	547	352	205	1,608	...	135	7	...	...	...	16	...	...	33,411	6
6. Fibres	7	397	512	377	991	131	34	8	368	1,110	316	949	47	...	35	1	...	...	...	20	...	...	5,596	7
	8	25	128	3	80	7	110	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	8
7. Dyes	9	292	1,483	5,981	1,720	103	21	1	328	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,930	9
8. Drugs	10	1,064	4,189	9,959	7,663	3,343	10,558	1,300	914	285	...	47	88	13	9,894	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	40,329	10
	11	21	20	...	1	4	46	42	129	102	7	13	...	...	2,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	11
9. Oil-seeds	12	1,645	4,326	16,153	60,387	47,246	8,964	8,775	27,444	37,290	17,280	43,919	40,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	316,083	12
	13	...	...	39	395	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	13
10. Miscellaneous	14	14
	15	63	23	47	55	7	2	...	55	25	62	7	32	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	2	...	513	15
	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16
	17	672	488	236	429	508	869	529	2,046	1,539	660	3,322	1,855	...	291	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	13,459	17
TOTAL (KHARIF), 1882-83		57,019	86,325	137,061	88,942	56,456	22,863	13,998	37,192	48,591	22,083	60,265	52,398	27	16,211	5,320	1,678	3,740	4,055	24,859	42	76	739,410		
TOTAL (KHARIF), 1881-82		52,478	76,931	113,339	78,037	57,222	26,831	15,615	36,029	40,451	21,493	53,117	61,351	26	14,875	5,315	2,894	3,592	6,378	25,951	29	40	705,025		

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrign. Branch.

No. C15.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1882-83.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

CROPS.	Number.	GANGES CANAL.				TOTAL.	LOWER GANGES CANAL.					TOTAL.	BUNDELKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS.				(Grand Total.	Number.				
		Northem.	Aundhabur.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.		Aligarh.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Meerut.		Bhogpur.	Thansi Lakes.	Hansi Lakes.	Higher Canals.						
1. Gardens and orchards	1	247	524	650	899	1,423	3,747	315	517	1,020	1,055	322	3,229	1,662	1,203	239	257	31	8	10,377	1	
2. Sugarcane.	2	28,634	25,383	42,850	8,823	3,450	109,140	1,499	3,517	6,406	8,464	4,399	24,235	45,006	5,467	11,295	1,201	20	1,531	197,978	2	
3. Cereals	3	17,367	1,647	8,001	569	528	28,112	28	115	836	4,047	9	5,035	38,324	1	20,803	3,915	25	139	96,357	3	
	4	1	9	...	12	56	78	3	...	1	16	...	20	1	168	4	...	...	...	271	4
	5	...	...	...	406	1,621	2,027	34	58	119	447	78	736	...	2,062	8	...	...	...	4,33	5
	6	810	769	9,191	5,950	1,652	18,372	183	419	1,971	244	60	2,877	11,921	218	16	7	...	...	33,411	6
4. Pulses	7	707	374	274	1,133	340	2,798	...	571	432	1,401	23	2,427	274	76	20	1	...	...	5,596	7
	8	143	80	...	...	11	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	140	...	3	...	...	386	8
5. Fodder crops	9	323	1,504	3,943	1,772	16	7,538	312	...	...	...	...	312	2,037	23	...	...	...	...	9,930	9
6. Fibres	10	1,052	1,327	4,708	8,288	5,164	20,539	7	15	74	117	58	271	6,775	21,731	9	2	...	...	49,329	10
	11	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	76	7	40	3	237	41	96	...	...	...	...	393	11
7. Dyes	12	809	23,154	8,056	45,333	62,594	140,946	11,105	27,551	40,128	53,728	18,064	150,576	4,927	19,387	257	...	...	...	316,093	12
8. Drugs	13	...	...	...	479	...	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	13
	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
9. Oil-seeds	15	...	24	23	40	9	96	36	41	80	6	...	173	107	2	...	133	...	...	513	15
	16	5	5	16
10. Miscellaneous	17	...	749	...	41	635	1,425	1,347	1,367	1,034	2,632	2,557	8,937	1,395	1,689	12	1	...	...	13,459	17
TOTAL (Kharif), 1882-83		50,093	55,548	77,696	74,715	77,518	335,570	14,980	34,247	52,118	72,197	25,573	199,115	112,483	52,263	32,663	5,520	42	76	1,678	739,410	
TOTAL (Kharif), 1881-82		41,840	49,588	60,809	64,595	79,722	296,554	12,563	32,698	54,554	83,491	21,266	204,572	104,197	56,497	35,922	5,315	29	45	2,891	706,025	

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irriga. Branch.



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N^o 16. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 16.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th April, 1883.

No. 11.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th April 1883.

No. 548.—The Governor General in Council desires to place upon public record his recognition of the services rendered in the Central Provinces by Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S., C.S.I., who is now about to take his departure from India.

Mr. Morris first joined the Central Provinces as Settlement Commissioner in September 1863. He was appointed to act as Chief Commissioner in April 1868, and confirmed in that office in May 1870. His intimate acquaintance with every part of his extensive charge has, during the long years of his administration, imparted a thoroughness to his work which the Government of India have frequently been glad to acknowledge. Mr. Morris has always had at heart the best interests of the population entrusted to his care. His excellent management of his province has shown him to be an administrator of the first rank, and he has in many important respects carried out with marked success a series of valuable reforms. The Governor General in Council has great pleasure in tendering to Mr. Morris the best thanks of the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

The 18th April 1883.

No. 118.—The services of Surgeon F. S. Peck, Officiating Medical Officer, 33rd Native Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th April 1883.

No. 539.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 262, dated the 21st February last, appointing certain persons in the Punjab to perform the functions of Notaries Public under Act XXVI of 1881, for "Rai Baroda Kant Laturi, Pleader," read "Rai Baroda Kanth Lahiri, Pleader."

FORESTS.

The 16th April 1883.

No. 343 F.—Mr. O. Greig, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Forest Department, with effect from the 10th February 1883.

The 20th April 1883.

No. 352 F.—Mr. W. Jacob, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators, with effect from the 13th December 1882.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 16th April 1883.

No. 145 S.—Mr. F. Fedden, Assistant, 2nd Grade, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, with effect from the 28th March 1883, *vice* Dr. O. Feismantel, on furlough.

E. C. BUCK,
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NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 18th April 1883.

No. 1112 G.—The following temporary appointments are made in the Meywar Bheel Corps, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major A. R. T. McRae, Officiating 2nd-in-Command :—
Lieutenant G. A. Collins, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.
Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, West Riding Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer (on probation), to officiate as Adjutant.

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The 17th April 1883.

No. 1104 G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Franz Stockinger as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay.

The 18th April 1883.

No. 1114 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1642 G. of the 28th December 1882, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. A. Tesconi as Consul for Italy at Rangoon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 19th April 1883.

No. 1133 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. L. Foucar as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. A. Vintzens.

No. 1136 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. G. Hedderwick as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. G. Reddie.

No. 1139 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. R. Henderson as Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. A. Vintzens.

The 20th April 1883.

No. 1159 G.—With reference to Military Department General Order No. 216 of this date, the Foreign Department Notification No. 13 G.P. of the 21st January 1881, conferring upon Lala Anup Singh the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction, is hereby cancelled.

GENERAL.

The 14th April 1883.

No. 1087 G.—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the appointment of Major H. C. A. Szezepanski, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

Major K. J. L. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.

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Major K. J. L. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Major J. FitzGerald, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, with

effect from the 4th February 1883, while temporarily in charge of the Wun district.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

These promotions will have effect from the 7th February, 1883, except where it has been otherwise stated.

The 18th April 1883.

No. 1110 G.—Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, c.s., Officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 29th March 1883.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 18th April 1883.

No. 361.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 26 and 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf; and in supersession of Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1520, dated 5th March 1875, and all other Notifications on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

- I.—When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act is less than Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by adhesive stamps only. Such adhesive stamps shall either be the adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court Fees," at present in use, or adhesive stamps of any different shape, size or pattern, bearing the words "Court Fees," which may hereafter be issued for use, in supersession of, or in addition to, the adhesive stamps now in use.
- II.—When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act amounts to or exceeds Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by impressed stamps bearing the words "Court Fees," adhesive stamps being only employed to make up fractions of less than Rs. 10.
- III.—If in any case the amount of the fee chargeable under the said Act involves a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.
- IV.—This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June 1883.

The 20th April 1883.

No. 353.—The following Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

P. A. A. C.

PAGE 267,

Section 21 (b).

For "aggregate allowances," substitute "aggregate salary."

No. 405.—Mr. E. Rule assumed charge of his duties as Deputy Comptroller General, Treasury Account Branch, before noon on the 11th April 1883.

No. 443.—Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Officiating Post Master General, Madras, having been granted furlough out of India for eight months, and Mr. Charles Falkiner MacCartie, m.c.s., having been appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Madras, these officers respectively made over and received charge of the duties of the appointment after noon on the 10th April 1883.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th April 1883.

No. 340.—The clause stated at foot of this Notification of Rule XIII of the Rules made in pursuance of the Treaties concluded by the British Government with the Maharajahs of Jaipur and Jodhpur regarding the Sambhar Salt Lake, and published in the *Gazette of India* under the Notification of the Home Department, No. 4 (Salt), dated the 1st January 1871, is hereby cancelled:—

"Any male offender convicted of a breach of "Rule V may, in lieu of any other punishment to which he is liable under these Rules, be punished with whipping in the manner and subject to the precautions prescribed by the law for the time being in force in British Territory relating to the infliction of corporal punishment."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th April, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 210.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer, appointed by the Secretary of State as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in view to his appointment to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India:—

Lieutenant L. H. Reid, Manchester Regiment.

No. 211.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant E. H. Bennett, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Lieutenant S. Fraser, Middlesex Regiment.

Lieutenant F. C. Rynd, Welsh Regiment.

Lieutenant T. Quin, Manchester Regiment.

Lieutenant R. H. Dawson, Manchester Regiment.

Lieutenant C. Chamier, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

No. 212.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant A. Wilson, Manchester Regiment.

Lieutenant M. T. Shewen, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

No. 213.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

In G. G. O. No. 143 of 1883, for “2nd March, 1883,” read 5th March, 1883.

No. 214.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS—

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W. Lamb, Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, Bombay, to officiate as General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations in India, *vice* Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen, on furlough. Dated 13th April, 1883.

No. 215.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Stewart, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command (on special duty), to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel J. W. McQueen, c.b., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, appointed Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Major C. McK. Hall, Wing Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Stewart, and to officiate as Commandant.

The above appointments to have effect from the 6th January, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 216.—ESTABLISHMENTS—

Anup Sing, Rai Bahadur, late Station Gomasta, Meeran Meer, having been dismissed from the service of Government, it is hereby notified that he is disqualified for further employment under Government.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 217.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major (Brevet Colonel) E. F. Chapman, c.b., R.A., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876 and clause 73, India Army Circulars, 1880.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. B. Hanna, Bengal S. C., Assistant Quarter Master General, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause 1, of the regulations of 1868.

Captain H. FitzG. Stevens, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 42nd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. A. Roberts, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875. (This cancels the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 159 of 1883.)

Lieutenant J. M. Carpendale, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 218.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Rowband, Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for two days, with effect from the 28th November, 1882, in extension of privilege leave, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 219.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. K. Macquoid, Madras S. C., Commandant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India (m. c.) from the 28th December, 1882, to 31st March, 1883, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 220.—Lieutenant J. G. Morris, Bengal S. C., is granted furlough without pay for two days, with effect from the 22nd November, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 473 of 1882.

No. 221.—Lieutenant G. B. Renny, Bengal S. C., Assistant Military Accountant, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 182 days, with effect from the 13th March, 1883, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, the first 61 days being on full staff pay under subsidiary rule III.

No. 222.—The undermentioned officers have, been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. O’L. L. Prendergast, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major F. Coddington, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 91 days.

Major A. C. Padday, R.E., (m. c.) for six months.

Major R. P. Davis, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Captain G. Hildebrand, R.E., (m. c.) for six months.

Captain C. F. Vyse, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for nine months.

Lieutenant E. W. Cunliffe, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant G. W. Younghusband, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) without pay for six months.

Surgeon J. E. C. Ferris, (p. a.) for six months.

Honorary Lieutenant J. Brown, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 223.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

“London Gazette,” dated the 16th March, 1883, page 1489.

“INDIA OFFICE;

16th March, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Sidney George Hall, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 14th September, 1880.”

* * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 20th March, 1883, page 1535.

**"INDIA OFFICE;
20th March, 1883.**

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Military Forces being permitted to retire from the Service :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frank Horsley, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 2nd February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Willoughby-Osborne, of the Bengal Army. Dated 21st February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Stoton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 7th February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Chisholm, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1883.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Graham Birch, of the Bengal Army. Dated 13th January, 1883.

Brigade Surgeon Robert Dempster, of the Madras Army. Dated 28th February, 1883.

Surgeon-Major Horace Day, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 4th March, 1883.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frank Horsley, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 2nd February, 1883.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Stoton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 7th February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Chisholm, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1883.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Graham Birch, of the Bengal Army. Dated 13th January, 1883.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Sir Alexander Christison, Bart., M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 24th November, 1882.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade Surgeon Hunter Adam, of the Madras Army. Dated 31st December, 1882.

To be Brigade Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major John Berry White, of the Bengal Army. Dated 15th July, 1882.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Edmonstone Charles, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 18th September, 1882."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 224.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Francis William Grant,—20th April, 1883.

Major Francis Newland Martin Maynard,—20th April, 1883.

Indian Local Service.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort, late 4th European Bengal Light Cavalry,—4th April, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Robert Morris, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. G. Halliday, Madras Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 8th January, 1883.

No. 225.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified :—

Major-General C. T. Aitchison, C.B., Bombay, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals; Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., V.C., Bombay, is placed on the list of Major-Generals,

in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieutenant-General J. G. Halliday, Madras Infantry, on the 8th January, 1883.

Colonel J. Doran, C.B., Bengal, is placed on the list of Major-Generals;

Major C. A. Baylay, Bengal, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels,

in consequence of the death of Major-General C. R. Strinforth, Madras Cavalry, on the 4th February, 1883.

No. 226.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sub-Conductor Thomas Jameson to be Conductor; Sergeant George Cooper to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor G. Pinkstone, pensioned, with effect from the 2nd March, 1883.

No. 227.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Native Infantry.

Subadar Shaick Nizamooddeen to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Munbode, deceased; Jemadar Juggernaauth Dooby to be Subadar, *vice* Munbode, deceased; Havildar Behari Sookul to be Jemadar, *vice* Juggernaauth Dooby, promoted,—28th January, 1883.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 228.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Richard Sanderson Simonds, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd February, 1883, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 229.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Isham Wheeler, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th April, 1883, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April 1883.

No. 96.—With reference to Military Department General Order No. 116, dated 2nd March

1883, Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, and Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways to the Government of Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., or until further orders.]

No. 97.—Mr. E. A. Lee, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch, with the temporary rank of an Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 17th April 1883.

No. 98.—Mr. W. B. Reynolds, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa

Railway, is promoted from Class IV to Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1883.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th April 1883.

No. 99.—Mr. E. R. McGrath, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is reduced to Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from this date.

No. 100.—Mr. H. E. Thompson, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is reduced to Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from this date.


W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor-General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

April, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1883.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

An Act to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876.

[First publication.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876; III of 1876.
Preamble. It is hereby enacted as follows :—

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th

The British Burma Labour Law, 1876, is repealed.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII of 1883.

An Act to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island.

WHEREAS the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island have been transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and attached to the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

And whereas the Little Cocos Island, when subject to the administration of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, formed portion of a scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and was subject to the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876;

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and in the Preparis Island should be the same as that in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883 : and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. All enactments which, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, were in force in the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands, shall be deemed to have come into force in the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands on that day; and all enactments which, on that day, were in force in those Islands and not in that District, shall be deemed to have been repealed on and from that day in those Islands.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in those Islands before the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, and still pending, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may direct, and, save as directed in this section, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

4. On and from the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, the Little Cocos Island shall be deemed to have been removed from the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and to have ceased to be a scheduled district.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of slight showers in two districts of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and in four districts of Bengal, there has been no rain in Northern India nor in the Central India States. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies there has been some rain in a few places, and a slight fall is also reported from two districts of Rajputana and from Mysore. In Assam the rainfall has been more or less general throughout the province.

In the Madras Presidency standing crops are generally good; cotton, sugarcane, and dry grains are still being harvested and a fair yield is expected. In the Bombay Presidency land is being prepared for *kharij* sowings in parts, and planting of sugarcane still continues in one or two places. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is almost over, and has yielded a fair crop; tea prospects are reported as backward owing to drought, and rain is wanted in Bengal proper for *boro* paddy, indigo, and other crops on the ground. In the North-Western Provinces the *rabi* harvest is almost completed, and the outturn is stated to be satisfactory; the new grain is coming into the markets and the price of barley has fallen. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest is either commencing or in progress, and generally with good prospects. Prospects are also good in the Central Provinces, where the harvest is practically over, and the grain is being prepared for the markets. In Assam ploughing for *ahu* still continues. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition, and in the Nizam's territories preparations of *kharij* sowings are in progress. In Rajputana and the Central India States the prospects of the crops are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 18th)		
Bellary ...	22 (average of three stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane, wheat, and cotton, outturn average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield between 6 and 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	6 (one station)	Standing crops cotton and <i>ragi</i> thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but castor, cotton, and paddy diseased in parts; harvest Bengal gram, later maize, <i>cumboo</i> , <i>cholam</i> , cotton, paddy, &c., outturn one-eighth to three-quarters; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn half; small-pox and measles prevail; cholera abating; cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	.....	Standing crops, except cotton in parts of one taluk, require rain; harvest paddy, outturn average in one and above average in three taluks; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue; fever more general.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, <i>cholam</i> , <i>ragi</i> , groundnut, gingelly seed, <i>rolagu</i> , black gram and horse gram, outturn below average; cholera continues.
Madura ...	9 (one station)	Standing crops failing in parts; harvest paddy; fever and cholera continue in parts.
Malabar ...	9.3 (average of eleven stations).	Third crop paddy progressing in parts; cholera in one taluk and small-pox in all.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation in progress; fever continues. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain except in Ganjam, Bellary, Madura, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—(April 18th)		
Karachi ...	.....	River at Kotri on 16th, 3 feet 8 inches against 8 feet 4 inches on same date last year; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continues; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; small-pox prevalent in the following localities in Karachi—Baghadi lines, old town Machi Miani, Raubagh, and Dada Bazaar quarters, 15 fresh cases, 3 deaths from 10th to 14th instant, total to latter date 469 cases, 115 deaths, remaining sick 85; also 39 cases, 5 deaths in 8 villages in districts; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 32 and 34, in Kotri 30, 32 and 50, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and in Shahbandar 22, 44 and 44 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting nearly completed; weather continues unseasonably sultry; small-pox in seven, fever in four, and cattle-disease in five talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 38, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize progressing; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand; wheat 27½ and <i>bajri</i> 31 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> nearly completed; small-pox continues in Naosari and Baroda; <i>bajri</i> 31½ and common rice 24½ lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat	.....	Preparations of <i>khari</i> continue; small-pox in Balsar, Pardi, and Surat, daily average deaths 4; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>nagli</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	.....	Weather very warm, thermometer 97°; cholera continues, deaths in Násik 29 and taluka 32, it has appeared in Sinnar and Igatpuri talukas, 2 and 4 fatal cases respectively; wheat 28½, <i>bajri</i> 33½, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	.....	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 11th to 16th, and 4° warm on 17th; vapour in air in excess of normal from 11th to 15th, afterwards in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly from 11th to 16th, and northerly on 17th; distant lightning on the morning of 13th.
Poona	Duststorm and slight shower on 14th.	<i>Bajri</i> 42 and <i>juari</i> 54 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	'03 in Nagar	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; cattle-disease in Nagar, Parner, and Karjat talukas; 4 deaths from cholera in taluka Parner; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 51 lbs. in Akola; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 54 lbs. in Shrigonda, minimum 42 lbs. in Kopergaon.
Sholapur	.....	Cattle-disease in Sholapur town and in three villages in Karmala taluka; <i>juari</i> 66 lbs. 9 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 55 lbs. 34 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	.....	Harvesting of late crops and cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in nine villages of Nargund; locusts in Dharwar; small-pox in one taluka; fever in two talukas; rice minimum 30 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	.....	Second crop harvest continues; planting sugarcane; preparing ground for monsoon crop; small-pox in three talukas and one petta; cattle-disease subsiding; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee; weather warm and cloudy.
Rajkot	.....	General health good; weather seasonable in Rajkot; measles in Rajkot town; cholera continues in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 36 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Heavy rain in Athni taluka of Belgaum district, slight in three other talukas of that district and in Nagar, Poona, and Jacobabad; locusts in Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Satara; scarcity of drinking-water continues in portions of Nargund taluka of Dharwar; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease still in a few districts.
Bengal—(April 18th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather dry and hot; prospects of crops generally good, but rain much wanted; prices steady; general health good; cattle-disease abating.
Dacca	Nil	Weather hot and dry; harvesting of pulses, safflower, and mustard continues; prospects of standing crops not good for want of rain; <i>sessamum</i> , early rice, and jute being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.....	No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for <i>amun</i> paddy; public health on the whole good.
Moorsheadabad	Nil	<i>Boro</i> rice doing well; fields being prepared for <i>bhadai</i> crop; cutting of winter crops finished; public health on the whole good; cases of small-pox and cholera reported from some places.
Rajahmhyo	Nil	Weather hot, and no sign of rain; rain much wanted for <i>boro</i> rice and for sowing of <i>aus</i> rice; cholera reported, but not increasing.
Burdwan	Nil	Weather hot and dry; rain wanted; cholera abated.
Rungpore	'26	Weather hot; prospects of crops good; more rain wanted; sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy still going on; public health good.
Bhagálpur	Nil	Prospects good; fields being ploughed for paddy, which is now being sown on low lands; prices rising slightly; general health good; small-pox decreasing.
Purneah	Nil	Early crops sown, but threatened with loss for want of rain; public health good.
Patna	Nil	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops about to be completed; public health good.
Durbhunga	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest good; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Hazáribágh	Nil	Weather hot; no crops on the ground; mango promises well; cattle-disease reported; general health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy; ploughing in progress; <i>dalua</i> rice and wheat being harvested; sugarcane being planted; public health generally good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in Rungpore, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, and Cooch Bihar on the 13th, and did some good; want of rain felt throughout Bengal proper, especially for cultivation of autumn crops in Darjeeling; tea prospects backward, owing to drought; <i>boro</i> paddy, indigo, and other crops on the ground are also in want of rain in some places; <i>rabi</i> harvest almost over, and has yielded a fair crop on the whole in Chota Nagpore and Southern Pergunnahs; <i>mohara</i> culture generally good; sporadic cases of cholera reported from several places, and of small-pox from some in Nuddet; fever and cholera again increasing, and in Chittagong hill tracts fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 17th)	No rain	A few isolated cases of cholera in the city and environs; crops good, except mustard; sugarcane planting going on.
Allahabad („ 18th)	.....	Settled hot weather; slight small-pox as before; prices steady; fall in <i>bagri</i> .
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn generally good; some small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Jhānsi ( „ „ )	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing and threshing of crops in progress; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; small-pox still prevalent.
Agra („ 17th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; small-pox in five and fever in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Barilly („ „)	No rain	Harvest approaching completion; prices tending to fall; health of people and cattle continues good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Heat increasing, strong westerly wind, duststorm on 14th, no hail; health good; harvest in full progress; new barley in the market, price fallen to 35 seers; wheat stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	Wheat crop somewhat injured; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices rising.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Strong hot west wind; <i>rabi</i> outturn satisfactory; on the whole general health good.
Partabgarh ( „ „ )	.....	Prices have undergone but slight alterations; harvest over; sugarcane being planted but; general health good.
Sitapur ( „ „ )	.....	All the crops are nearly cut, except in <i>tarai</i> lands; prices fluctuating; small-pox in three tahsils.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Harvesting going on; prospects good; public health good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareilly („ 16th)	.....	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continues; small-pox and fever still lingering; supplies abundant; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 17th)	No rain	Small-pox in town and in two parganas; <i>rabi</i> nearly harvested; extra crops, sugarcane, and indigo being sown; markets well supplied with food-grain; prices stationary.
Farukhabad ( „ „ )	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; small-pox still prevalent in mild form; cattle-disease reported from three tahsils; crops nearly all cut.
Punjab—(April 17th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health fair; small-pox continues; reaping in progress, average yield expected; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices almost stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good; harvest expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; harvesting commenced; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good; harvesting commenced; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Fever in Kahuta and Fattahjang continues; a few cases of disease among sheep and goats in Pindi Gheb and Murree; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good; harvest commenced; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 18th)	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; harvesting almost completed; small-pox and cattle-disease in places; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather getting warmer; threshing and winnowing in progress; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	No report received.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot, with occasional duststorms; threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices of wheat fallen; rice risen.
Hoshangabad (Apl. 17th)	.....	Weather seasonable, with high winds; winnowing in progress; 19 cases of small-pox, 4 deaths; prices stationary.
Raipur („ 14th)	.....	Weather very warm; all crops gathered in; small-pox in Ding tahsil; prices falling.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	.....	Weather hot; sugarcane coming on well; fever and ague prevail; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 219 cases small-pox, 29 deaths; prices steady.
British Burma—		
(April 14th)—		
Akyab ...	Nil	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather hot; crop prospects good; small-pox slightly prevalent; fever in Sambalpur; prices steady.
		Total rainfall 1.35 inches; 54 cases of cholera in town, of which 22 fatal; 7 deaths from cholera and 7 from small-pox in district, cattle-disease in one township.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Rangoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 4.53 inches; 6 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Public health good in town; 38 deaths from cholera in district; cattle-disease in three townships.
Prome ...	.....	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1.65	Total rainfall 2.69 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; 272 deaths of cattle in three townships.
Toungoo ...	1.28	Total rainfall 2.26 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera prevalent in Akyab town and slightly in part of Kyaukphyoo, Thonegwa, and Bassein, and more small-pox in Akyab, Kyaukphyoo, Rangoon, and Toungoo, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease considerable in Amherst, slight in Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, and Henzada; weather hot, but seasonable.
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 17th)	1.32	Weather getting warm; cattle-disease reported from subdivision; no cholera during the week; weather favourable for <i>ahu</i> crop.
Sylhet („ 18th)	.22	Rain wanted now for <i>boro</i> paddy and to help ploughing; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported.
Cachar („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very hot; public health still indifferent; many cases of small-pox and cholera, but not fatal; no cattle-disease reported; common rice 22½ seers per rupee; rain is very much wanted for ploughing and for tea.
Dibrugarh („ „)	Occasional showers; 3.33.	Ploughing for <i>ahu</i> ; cholera in North Lakhimpur and neighbourhood of Dibrugarh; small-pox abating.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 18th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	11 at Tumkur	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	.48	More rain much needed in North Coorg for coffee blossom; the <i>ysak</i> rice crop has come into ear in the Surlabinad; price of food-grains stationary; small-pox prevalent in the Nanjarajapatna taluk and fever in Mercara taluk.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General health and prospects good; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad— (April 18th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather rather hot; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings are going on.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States— (April 18th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather warm; health good.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Nemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goonn ...	.....	Weather warm; small-pox still continues; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Agar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good; opium has been collected.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 18th)	.....	Weather warm and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 15th)	.....	Weather seasonable, heat not excessive; wells full; health good; small-pox in some villages; crop prospects good.
Marwar („ 13th)	.....	Tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good, though small-pox and other abnormal sickness prevail to some extent; crops being cut; weather partially cloudy, heat intense; hot winds commenced; prices stationary.
Meywar ( „ „ )	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather cloudy.
Haroti („ 14th)	.....	Days hot, nights cold; prices steady; health good.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	.....	Hot and sultry; health good.
Ajmere („ 17th)	.....	Harvest progressing satisfactorily; weather seasonable.
Jeypore („ „)	Drops	Full average harvest expected; wheat selling at 15½ and barley at 19 seers per rupee; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar (April 17th)	Slight rain	Harvest continues; health good; wheat 20, barley 27½, <i>bajri</i> 25, <i>juari</i> 28½, and gram 28½ seers per rupee.
Nepal—(April 12th)		
Katmandu ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good; weather sultry.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 87.

The Council met at Government House on Monday, the 12th March, 1883.

PRESENT: •

- ✓ His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
- ✓ His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
- ✓ Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
- ✓ The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
- ✓ The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- ✓ The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
- ✓ The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
- ✓ The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
- ✓ The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
- ✓ The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
- ✓ The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
- ✓ The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
- ✓ The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
- ✓ The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be referred to a Select Committee consisting of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert, Reynolds and Evans, the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Darbhanga, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

He said that the Council were aware of the circumstances under which his hon'ble colleague, Mr. Ilbert, had introduced the Bill on the 2nd of March, and he (SIR STEUART BAYLEY) could only congratulate the Council and himself that his enforced absence from here had transferred to Mr. Ilbert's hands the duty which he had so admirably performed. After the clear and elaborate statement which Mr. Ilbert had made on the 2nd March, as to the necessity for legislating, and on the principles of the Bill, SIR STEUART BAYLEY did not at present propose to say anything more on the subject, but he would reserve to himself the right to answer the objections which may be made in the course of the debate, which objections, he had no doubt, would be numerous. But he had just one word to say pertinent to the motion before the Council. He was at liberty to say that it was the intention of His Excellency the Viceroy to appoint to this Council a representative of the planting interests in Bihár, Mr. Gibbon, and on his being gazetted, and if he agreed, and if the Council agreed, he would be appointed to the Select Committee, and that hereafter, when vacancies occurred in the Council, as would be the case next year, it would probably be expedient to strengthen the Committee by the appointment of

additional members who might fill those vacancies. Although the Bill will now be referred to a Select Committee, the Committee would not meet till next November, but during the Simla session criticisms would be received from the Bengal Government, and from the associations and individuals concerned; and those criticisms, when received, would from time to time be circulated to the members of the Committee for their consideration, and he hoped that, when the Council re-assembled in Calcutta, they should, by this means, clear a good deal of ground, and enable the Council to set to work at once.

His Highness the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DARBHANGÁ then said :—“ My Lord, it is not without considerable diffidence that I submit my views on the Bill which affects all classes of people.

“ It is now more than six years that it was proposed by Sir Richard Temple to change the present law of landlord and tenant, and as the Government has already made up its mind to change the law, it would be useless for me to say that this Bill ought not to be introduced. But I might safely say that, as far as Bihár is concerned, no change in the present law is needed: neither the raiyats nor the zamíndárs have asked for a change, and that in itself is sufficient proof that no change is needed. The zamíndárs certainly do not wish to get any further facilities for the collection of their rents, and the tenants also do not complain of any oppression by the zamíndárs.

“ A great deal has been said about the oppression of zamíndárs in Bihár, and I doubt not that in Bihár there are a few bad zamíndárs as well as a few bad raiyats. But it is most unjust to think that all the Bihár zamíndárs, as a class, are oppressive. That there was a great deal of oppression in former days I do not deny, but Mr. Reynolds, after his last tour, was able to say that things have quite changed of late.

“ Illegal distraint used in former days to be common, but that is now almost a thing of the past. The zamíndárs now have sufficient knowledge of law to know that by illegal distraint they render themselves liable to criminal prosecutions, and the raiyats also know how to protect themselves, and they are not now at all likely to let a zamíndár distraint their crops illegally. Besides, though the former system of distraint was certainly illegal, it was not necessarily oppressive. The Government itself, as the guardian of two of the largest proprietors in Bihár, was obliged to have recourse to this illegal system of distraint up to 1876. In the Darbhanga Ráj, when under the Court of Wards, it used to be considered the proper thing to distraint the raiyats' crops without serving them with formal notices. It was in 1876, however, that steps were taken to introduce a system of legal distraint, and I am happy to say that the system of illegal distraint has now entirely disappeared throughout Bihár, and this is simply owing to the good example set by Sir Richard Temple and my hon'ble friend Sir Stuart Bayley. It would therefore be unjust now to call the zamíndárs of Bihár oppressive, and I hope I may be excused for having gone out of the way to say a few words in justification of the zamíndárs of Bihár, who have already been more than sufficiently abused in the report of the Rent Commission for carrying on a system of distraint which, though illegal, was not oppressive, and which the Government itself was carrying out until lately.

“ I will now say a few words on the subject of occupancy tenures in Bihár. The zamíndárs, as a body, are not averse to the cultivators acquiring this right. It gives the raiyats a permanent interest in their lands, and they are, therefore, more likely to increase the value of their lands. But the Bill does not create this right in favour of the actual cultivators. On the other hand, it distinctly says that the sub-lessees, who after all are the actual cultivators of the soil, are not to acquire rights of occupancy. The actual cultivator is not to acquire the right unless he happens to pay in his rent direct to the zamíndár, and he is to be perfectly at the mercy of his middleman. This seems to me to be perfectly anomalous, and it would be a better proposal that a raiyat who is not an actual cultivator should not be allowed to acquire right of occupancy. Unless some such provision is made, we are bound to create a set of occupancy

tenants, who are not the actual cultivators, but middlemen, and these middlemen would be in a far better position to oppress the cultivator than the much abused zamíndárs. The zamíndárs have to deal with those raiyats whose names are registered in the village papers, but these middlemen will have to deal with people who have in most cases no documentary evidence to prove that they are the actual cultivators. Then there is another provision of the Bill which concerns the zamíndár more directly—I mean the provision which debars the raiyats from contracting against their rights of occupancy. Such contracts are but seldom made. A zamíndár might especially wish to have a piece of land all to himself, though it might not necessarily be his *zarat* or *khámár* land. I might be a jungle or a preserve, and supposing he was to lease out a part or the whole of this plot, on condition that at some future time it is to be given back to him, is he to be prevented from the use of his land for ever? Then, again, zamíndárs very often plant trees on their lands, and lease out the ground to raiyats to grow crops for a certain number of years, and, in most cases, at very low rates, on the condition of regaining possession of the lands when the trees grow up, and the raiyats gladly take such lands on short leases. Are these raiyats supposed to acquire rights of occupancy? Then, again, why provide for a right of occupancy against any contract to the contrary? Such a provision does away with the freedom of parties to contract. Parties understand their own interest better, and it is idle for the legislature to affect to protect their interests. To secure some personal benefit, a raiyat may very well give up his rights under the law, but if the provisions of the Bill are passed into law they would not be able to secure such advantages for themselves.

“I am glad to see that the Bill proposes to do away with the law which entitled the tenants to acquire rights of occupancy only when they could prove that they were in the possession of an identical piece of land. There would be little harm done to the zamíndárs if, where raiyats occupy different lands in different years, the right of occupancy is allowed to spring up in respect of a particular quantity of land held for a certain number of years. But the Bill goes on further, and provides that if a raiyat occupies a very small quantity of land, and in respect of that quantity acquires a right of occupancy, such right would attach to all land which he may hold within the estate for however short a period. This is certainly unfair.

“About the proposed facilities for the collection of rents, I must confess that the position of the zamíndárs would be much worse if the proposed changes are carried out. The Rent Commission had proposed to abolish the system of distraint altogether. The new Bill has effected a compromise in this respect between the suggestion of the Rent Commission and the existing law; but I am confident that the proposed mode of distraint through the Civil Court, and the deposit of the proceeds for a month, would frustrate the very object of distraint, which is only had recourse to as a mode of speedy realization of rents. The present mode of distraint is the best and most speedy way of collecting rents. The proposed law, however, in a way abolishes distraint altogether. It burdens the zamíndár with the cost of an application to the Civil Court on stamp-paper, as well as with the expenses of paying lawyers; whereas now he has practically no expenses to incur. Illegal distraints are no doubt objectionable, but, as I have already said, it is only a very short time ago that the Government even used to resort to this illegal system in managing the Court of Wards' estates. This shows clearly that though illegal the distraint never operated as a hardship. It would, therefore, be most undesirable to change the present law, especially as the raiyats and zamíndárs have begun to know the law, and there has been absolutely no complaint by the raiyats that this instrument is used by the zamíndárs illegally, or as a means of oppression. It has been said that the law of distraint is an off-shoot of the English law. It may be so. But then how is it that you find in Nipál, which has had less to do with Foreigners than any other State in India, that distraint has been carried on for certainly more than a hundred years?

“Now I come to the most important point of the Bill—I mean the question about the enhancement of rents. The Bill proposes fixing tables of rates for

manent Settlement was financially a mistake, but in those days it saved the public treasury. The Company's treasury was on the verge of insolvency; their territories were threatened by powerful enemies; on one side an adventurous European rival was plotting, and on the other mighty Native Chiefs were arrayed against the Company; it was then a question of the continuance of English supremacy in the East; on the other hand the land-revenue, on account of varying assessment, could not be regularly collected. It was at this juncture the Permanent Settlement was made.

"Ninety years have elapsed since this settlement was concluded. Within that period we have seen what changes, what commercial and material changes, have taken place, and how the jungle which then covered the land has been removed and cultivation has been introduced; what financial prosperity has since succeeded the insolvency to which Mr. Pattle referred, and how active has been the national industry. I will not say that these results have been achieved wholly through the agency of the Permanent Settlement, but I do not hesitate to say that it has contributed greatly to the consummation of the changes which we now contemplate with so much satisfaction. It is well known that one of the charges brought against the Bengal land system is that it has involved the Government in an unnecessary sacrifice of prospective revenue. But, my Lord, if an examination of the development of the finances of these Provinces were made, it would be seen that in no other Province has the public revenue progressed so satisfactorily as in Bengal, and that whatever sacrifice was made by the Permanent Settlement of the public demand in Bengal has been more than made up by the enormous indirect increase of the revenue from many sources. This was particularly pointed out in the Duke of Argyll's despatch on the Road Cess.

"I now come to the position of the zamíndárs before or at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The name of Mr. Francis is well known in history as one of the colleagues of Warren Hastings in the administration of India. When he was in this country, the question of the land settlement occupied the attention of the Government, and enquiries were set on foot as to the position of the persons who were then known by the name of zamíndárs. Mr. Francis in a Minute, dated 22nd January, 1876, or rather in a note to that Minute, wrote:—

'The inheritable quality of the lands is alone sufficient to prove that they are the property of the zamíndárs, taluqdárs and others, to whom they have descended by a long course of inheritance. The right of the Sovereign is founded on conquest, by which he succeeds only to the state of the conquered Prince; unless, in the first instance, he resolves to appropriate or transfer all private property, by an act of power, in virtue of his conquest. So barbarous an idea is equally inconsistent with the manners and policy of the British nation. When the Moguls conquered Bengal, there is no mention, in any historical account, that they dispossessed the zamíndárs of this land, though it is frequently observed that where they voluntarily came in and submitted to the new Government, they were received with marks of honour, and that means were used to gain and secure their attachment.'

"These were the men whom the British Government, on the first acquisition of this country, found in possession of the land. Mr. Francis admits that the Muhammadan Government always recognized their position and rights, and in fact did all they could to gain and secure their attachment. I do not know whether many members of this Council have read that curious book called, I believe, the 'Four great zamíndárs of Bengal', by Mr. Rouse. It is now out of print, but it is a very interesting and useful book. It contains good deal of information about the Permanent Settlement, about the status of landlords in those days, and gives a very interesting history of the four great families of zamíndárs in Bengal, namely, Burdwan, Dinájpur, Nattore, and Kishnagur. It also gives some account of some minor zamíndárs. I allude to this book only to show that in the days of the Permanent Settlement there were men in possession of large properties or estates, and that they were considered absolute proprietors of the soil. Now, in what light were these zamíndárs regarded by the authors of the Permanent Settlement? Were they regarded as proprietors

of the soil or not? Here is the opinion of Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth:—

‘I consider the zamíndárs as the proprietors of the soil, to the property of which they succeed by the right of inheritance, according to the laws of their own religion; and that the sovereign authority cannot justly exercise the power of depriving them of the succession, nor of altering it when there are any legal heirs. The privilege of disposing of the land by sale or mortgage is derived from this fundamental right, and was exercised by the zamíndárs before we acquired the Dívání.’

“I will give an extract from the Minute of Lord Cornwallis, dated the 18th September, 1789. He says:—

‘Mr Shore has most ably, and, in my opinion, most successfully, in his Minute, delivered in June last, argued in favour of the rights of zamíndárs to the property of the soil. But, if the value of permanency is to be withdrawn from the settlement now in agitation, of what avail will the power of his arguments be to the zamíndárs for whose rights he has contended?’

“Again, His Lordship writes:—

‘Although, however, I am not only of opinion that the zamíndárs have the best right, but from being persuaded that nothing could be so ruinous to the public interest, as that the land should be retained the property of Government, I am also convinced that, failing the claim of right of the zamíndárs, it would be necessary for the public good to grant a right of property in the soil to them, or to persons of other descriptions. I think it unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the grounds upon which their right appears to be founded.’

“So that Lord Cornwallis was deliberately of opinion that the zamíndárs were the proprietors of the soil, and that, even if their rights were questioned, still, as a matter of policy, proprietary rights should be conferred upon them. The zamíndárs before the Permanent Settlement were not only proprietors of the soil, but they actually exercised powers which legitimately belonged to the State or Sovereign; they levied duties on internal commerce, a power which, as far as I am aware, no private landlord is allowed to exercise in any civilised country. But in those days, as I have observed, the zamíndárs actually exercised that sovereign power. Lord Cornwallis justly held, on grounds of public policy, that such power should be withdrawn from the zamíndárs, and in his Minute, dated 3rd February, 1789, he wrote:—

‘I admit the proprietary rights of the zamíndárs, and that they have hitherto held the collection of the internal duties; but this privilege appears to me so incompatible with the general prosperity of the country, that, however, it may be sanctioned by long usage, I am convinced there are few who will not think us justified in resuming it.’

“And so this power was resumed—I do not say unjustly; I admit that it was very properly resumed. But I mention it to show that the zamíndárs not only exercised the powers of landlord, but even, to some extent, the sovereign power. Lord Cornwallis, as the hon’ble Council is aware, fixed the revenue demand at ten-elevenths of the gross rental, and, by way of compensation to the zamíndárs, surrendered the waste-lands to them. The Government has always recognised the right of the zamíndárs to the waste-lands, and the assurance given to them in the days of the Permanent Settlement was repeated in the subsequent Regulations. Thus, I find the following in the preamble to Regulation II of 1819:—

‘It appears to be necessary, in order to obviate all misapprehension on the part of the public officers and individuals, * * * formally to renounce all claim on the part of Government to additional revenue from lands which were included within the limits of estates for which a Permanent Settlement has been concluded, at the period when such settlement was so concluded, whether on the plea of error or fraud or on any pretext whatever.’

“Section 31 of the same Regulation states that—

‘Nothing in the present Regulations shall be considered to affect the right of the proprietors of estates for which a Permanent Settlement has been concluded, to the full benefit of all waste-lands included within the ascertained boundaries of such estates, respectively, at the period of the Decennial Settlement, and which have since been or may hereafter be, reduced to cultivation.’

“I will not allude here to the assumption sometimes made that the waste-lands should be treated in the same way as lands settled at the time of the

settlement. It should be remembered that these waste-lands were howling wildernesses at the time, and that it was left entirely to the discretion of the zamíndárs to settle them in any way they might think proper. To that question I will not advert at present. I have said that the waste-lands were given to the zamíndárs by way of compensation for the exorbitant assessment of the Permanent Settlement. The Council was doubtless well aware that the assessment was so heavy that most of the first zamíndárs, with whom the settlement was made, were literally swept away under its effects. The great house of Nattore, which, I believe, used to pay 52 lákhs of rupees of revenue, was broken up completely under the crushing effects of the heavy assessment of the Permanent Settlement. The house of Dinájpur suffered similarly, and so did the house of Bírbbhum and many other families. The Burdwan house was also tottering, and was only saved by the introduction of the patní system. I cannot do better than read to the hon'ble Council the remarks which no less an authority than Sir George Campbell has made on this subject in the Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. He says:—

'The Government demand was then one which left a margin of profit, but small compared with that given to zamíndárs in modern days. There was wide-spread default in the payment of the Government dues, and extensive consequent sales of estates or parts of estates for recovery of arrears under the unbending system introduced in 1793. In 1796-97, lands bearing a total revenue of sikká Rs. 14,18,756 were sold for arrears of revenue, and, in 1797-98, the revenue of land so sold amounted to sikká Rs. 22,74,076. By the end of the century the greater portions of the estates of the Nadiyá, Rajsháhí, Bishanpur, and Dinájpur Rájás had been alienated. The Burdwan estate was seriously crippled, and the Bírbbhum zamíndárf was completely ruined. A host of smaller zamíndárs shared the same fate. In fact it is scarcely too much to say that within the ten years that immediately followed the Permanent Settlement a complete revolution took place in the constitution and ownership of the estates which formed the subject of that settlement.'

"Now, what do these startling statements show? The Permanent Settlement, as I have shown from a quotation from Mr. Pattle, was intended to benefit the landlords as well as the State. The State derived immediate benefit by the replenishment of the treasury. The landholders, however, at the time suffered extremely. In fact, as this statement shows, most of the original zamíndárs were swept off the face of the earth by the tremendous sacrifices they were called upon to make at the time the Permanent Settlement was established. Most of the present zamíndárs have come in by investing their capital, and they have done so in perfect reliance upon the good faith of the Government.

"I have shown that the waste-lands were made over to the zamíndárs by way of compensation. Now, how were the waste-lands brought into cultivation? My object is to show what functions the zamíndárs have performed in the social economy of the country. The zamíndárs in the first place invited tenants, because in those days it was the land which sought the tenant and not the tenant who sought the land. They established villages at their own expense, and they appointed the village smith, the village barber, the village priest and other members of the village establishment, by giving them rent-free lands. They made takkáví advances to the raiyat for the cultivation of the land; they charged no rent whatever in the first instance, and subsequently levied a progressive rent as cultivation advanced, and in this way they reclaimed the jungle which covered the greater part of Bengal in the days of the Permanent Settlement. You may now go to any part of the country, and you will be struck by the smiling fields and the teeming populations which meet your eye in every direction. But, in 1793, you could hardly go a few miles from Calcutta without drums and torches to keep away wild beasts. Those who brought about these changes certainly deserved the thanks of the public.

"Now, what have the zamíndárs done in other respects? Have they been content only with the introduction of cultivation and the reclamation of waste-lands? No. As population has increased, as cultivation has extended, as civilisation has advanced, the zamíndárs have risen to the requirements of the time, and have also assisted in the execution of public works, in accordance

with the spirit of progressive time. Go through the villages and you will generally find in most of them large tanks. I am sorry to say that tanks now-a-days are not dug with the same zeal as heretofore. But you will find many old tanks dug by the zamíndárs, and there was a double motive in the execution of this work. In the first place, water was necessary for cultivation in times of drought, and, secondly, it was necessary for drinking purposes. The zamíndár wanted to foster the settlement of raiyats, and, therefore, he opened these tanks; he had also partly a religious motive in providing drinking water for the people. As this hon'ble Council knows well, among the Hindús religion supplies a strong impulse for many of their acts, and the digging of tanks was one of these. Then, as the country advanced in prosperity, there was necessity for roads, and the zamíndárs were not remiss in making them. They, in co-operation with their tenants, laid out large sums of money in making roads through different parts of the country. I will give you the example of one district only—the district of Huglí. The list which I hold in my hand does not comprise all the roads made in the district within the last few years, but it gives a good account of what has been done. These roads were made at the time of the Ferry Fund Committees which existed before the Road Cess Committee was constituted. The following is a list of the roads and bridges referred to:—

Names of the Roads and Bridges.	Lengths.	By whom constructed.
Bhastara to Tribany	16 miles	Zamíndár of Bhastara.
Jonye to the Surussutty	8 do.	Ditto of Jonye.
Jonye to Connaghur	7 do.	Ditto ditto.
Biddabatty to Gobindpore	7 do.	Singoor zamíndárs.
Biddabatty to Huripal	25 do.	Zamíndárs and F. F. Committee.
Chinsurra to Dhoneakhally	25 do.	Ditto ditto.
Huglí to Dwarbasiny	12 do.	Ditto ditto.
Pandua to Calna	18 do.	Ditto ditto.
Howrah to Jugtbulubpore	12 do.	Ditto ditto.
Metalling of the road from Serampore to Sulkea.	13 do.	Ditto ditto.
The Bally Tension Bridge . . . .	...	Ditto ditto.
Two bridges on the Dhoneakhally road .	...	Ditto ditto.
Three bridges at Nosorye, Tribany and Satgan.	...	Zamíndár of Noapara.

“Now, what has been done in Huglí has been more or less done in other districts in Bengal. If the Council will refer to the Famine Report of Sir R. Temple, they will see that the zamíndárs gave, free of cost, all the lands required for roads and tanks which were constructed during the scarcity of 1873-74. In fact, the question arose whether the Government could take over lands free of all consideration, and the learned Advocate General was of opinion that it could not. But the zamíndárs in a body refused to receive a pice for the lands they gave for those purposes.

“Now, have the zamíndárs done anything for education, in the way of establishing or promoting the establishment of schools? I have been just reading the last report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and I find that

the total amount of private contributions was nine lákhs last year, including both endowments and private subscriptions. The statement is this:—

	Government Institutions.	Aided Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Endowments	65,015	64,832	32,957	1,62,804
Subscriptions	14,870	6,19,205	1,11,838	7,45,913
GRAND TOTAL • . .	...	...	...	9,08,217

“ Any one who knows the sources from which these contributions usually come will admit that the bulk of it came from the pockets of the zamíndárs. In the same way, in 1861-82, the total expenditure on dispensaries was Rs. 3,74,000, and the subscriptions from the Native community amounted to Rs. 1,20,000, and it may be also said that the bulk of this money came from the zamíndárs. I ought to have said, while noticing the support which the zamíndárs have been giving generally to education, that some of the most munificent benefactions in the cause of education have come from the zamíndárs. Take, for instance, the magnificent Tagore Law Professorship Endowment at a cost of three lákhs of rupees, which was founded by the late Hon'ble Prasanna Kumar Tagore, the illustrious uncle of my friend Mahárájá Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore. My friend the Diggiapattí Rájá has given, I believe, Rs. 1,20,000 for the Rajsháhi College; munificent donations have also been given for the Ravenshaw College at Cuttaek, and for the Berhampore and Kishnagur Colleges by other zamíndárs; and I say it with much pleasure that one of our hon'ble colleagues, the Hon'ble Durga Charan Láhá, has given Rs. 50,000 towards the cause of education. I could mention many more names, but it is not necessary. I cannot, however, refrain from alluding to the many magnificent benefactions given by my friend the Mahárájá of Darbhanga, and I think it is not too much to say that the zamíndárs generally have not been deaf to the call on their purses in the cause of education. Then there was one branch of education which the zamíndárs from the first encouraged with the greatest liberality—I mean Sanscrit learning. I believe hon'ble members were aware that rent-free lands to the extent of more than a crore of rupees were assigned by the zamíndárs, of their own free-will, for the support of men professing Sanscrit learning. The great house of Nadiyá gave away in this way, I believe, the bulk of its property. These were voluntary contributions. But the zamíndárs were also subject to compulsory contributions for public purposes. I may mention, first, the dák cess. It is not necessary for me to go into the question of the dák cess, whether the zamíndár was liable to render postal service or not. It is enough, for my present purpose, to say that they were required to pay the cess. Then the zamíndárs were also liable to pay the road and public works cesses, and with them their raiyats are also liable, and the amount thus contributed by the zamíndárs annually comes to 35 lákhs of rupees. Then the zamíndárs construct embankments voluntarily, for the protection of their raiyats, and they are also liable to an embankment cess for those embankments which are maintained at their expense by the State. They are also called upon to perform certain official services. Whenever troops march through their estates they are required to provide supplies for them; whenever public officers pass their way, they also do their best to send provisions to them; whenever heinous criminal offences were committed within the limits of their estates they were required to report the same to the Police. In the days of the salt monopoly of the East India Company, the zamíndárs were made liable for the illicit manufacture of salt on their estates. Whenever statistical or economical enquiries are made the zamíndárs are required, through the Police and the Magistrates, to make reports, and

whenever any great public work has to be done their services are put into requisition. Take, for instance, the census operations. I appeal to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to say whether the Government could have carried out the census work at double the cost which was incurred if the zamíndárs had not freely offered their own services, and those of their servants, in furtherance of this great work. And they perform these public services ungrudgingly; they fully acknowledge that property has its rights as well as its duties. Then, again, the public seem to think that they have a claim on the purses of the zamíndárs for all public purposes, for whenever there is any call for money, who is it that is first appealed to? It is the zamíndár. Take, for instance, the calls made here for contributions for the relief of the sufferers from the Crimean war, the Scotch famine, the Irish famine, the Lancashire distress, and many other funds. If you examine the list of contributions, you will find that zamíndárs have always headed it; even for race stands, agricultural shows and other objects their purses have been taxed. The district officers do not hesitate to appeal to the zamíndárs whenever they have a public object in view. And in times of difficulty the zamíndárs have loyally, willingly and cheerfully placed their services at the disposal of Government. Take, for instance, the Sepoy Mutiny. Happily, the flame of the Mutiny did not extend to Bengal Proper, but it did spring up in parts of Bihár, and the Government have heartily acknowledged the loyal services which the Bihár zamíndárs rendered in that crisis. In Bengal, too, they did some service in their own way by supplying elephants and other things for which the Government applied to them. Even in fiscal emergencies the Government has not hesitated to appeal to the zamíndárs, relying on their loyalty, and with the greatest alacrity they have responded to the call. I am personally acquainted with the circumstances of one case. In 1878, there was a financial pressure, and Sir John Strachey, who was then the Finance Minister, wanted temporary accommodation to make the two ends meet. He did not desire to raise a public loan, he simply wanted a temporary accommodation, and he spoke to Sir Ashley Eden and asked him if he could secure some lakhs of rupees in that way. I was taken into confidence, and I know that several of my zamíndár friends willingly came forward with the required help. So whenever there has been any occasion for help, and whenever any appeal has been made to the zamíndárs, they have not hesitated to render every assistance in their power to the State. I may also cite the Minute of Sir R. Temple as a testimony to the services which the zamíndárs rendered to their tenantry during the great famine of 1873-74. I wish I had before me a copy of that Minute to read to the Council a few extracts from, but I am sorry to say I have not got it. I dare say that Minute has been read by most hon'ble members, and they doubtless recollect that the zamíndárs, as recorded in that Minute, remitted lakhs of rupees of their rent, suspended the payment of rent, gave takkávi advances, and afforded charitable relief to their tenantry in that crisis without any grudge, and Sir R. Temple justly complimented the zamíndárs by saying that they had nobly redeemed their character as landlords. Apart from these facts, I may tell you that, whatever disputes may here and there exist or arise between zamíndárs and raiyats, the raiyat generally looks up to the zamíndár as a protector against oppression and injustice. If a policeman troubles him he goes to the zamíndár; if a private individual assails him he goes to the zamíndár; if there is a quarrel between the raiyat and his brother, his sister or his uncle, he goes to the zamíndár for an amicable settlement of the quarrel. In fact, whenever the raiyat is in difficulty he looks up to the zamíndár for assistance, for advice, and for arbitrament. But while the zamíndár performs these functions I hope the Council will kindly bear in mind that the zamíndár does not get all the profits from the land in the shape of rent. The road cess returns show that there is a long chain of sub-infeudation in the country, and that the profits from land are largely intercepted by middlemen. When the Permanent Settlement was first made these middlemen were not in existence, except the dependent taluqdár, the istimrárdár and the mukarrarídár. But as I have shown, the pressure of the assessment was so severe that even the big house of Burdwan was tottering, and for his sake the patní system was introduced, and from that time sub-infeudation commenced. A large number of tenure-holders sprung up under

this system, and they gradually intercepted the profits from the land. I do not say that this is to be regretted, for the more wide-spread are the profits from land the better for the country, but this fact should be borne in mind, because it was generally thought that all the profits from land were monopolized by the zamíndárs. On this point Sir R. Temple, in the Administration Report of Bengal, for 1875-76, wrote:—

• ‘The material advancement of the sub-proprietors, the raiyats and the peasantry in Eastern Bengal has been mentioned with satisfaction on former occasions. A remarkable illustration has been afforded by the detailed inquiries which are being made for the valuation of the lands in the deltaic district of Bákirganj. It appears from the road cess returns that the rent-roll payable to the intermediate tenure-holders is often twelve, twenty or fifty times the rent paid to the superior landlord. It seems probable that not less than a crore of rupees (assumed as equal to one million sterling) are annually paid in rent in this district, and that the value of the agricultural produce of the district can hardly be less than five millions sterling annually, and may be much more. The returns, moreover, while they show the prosperous condition of the tenure-holders and other middlemen, show also how the profits of the land are slipping out of the hands of the zamíndárs, who have permanently alienated their interests in the soil, and, in many cases, have fallen into the position of needy annuitants.’

“So that the zamíndár did not monopolize the profit from the land which constituted rent.

“Now, I have gone to this length to show who the zamíndárs were, what functions they performed in the social and administrative economy of the country, and what services they have rendered to society and to the State, only with a view to impress upon the members of this hon’ble Council the propriety of showing some consideration to men who were so useful to the country. I do not believe that those who perform such important functions will not receive due consideration at the hands of this Council in dealing with the law of landlord and tenant. If they have performed such useful and beneficent functions, have they no claim to your generous consideration; and are they not entitled to have their rights duly recognised by the State and the legislature? The hon’ble and learned Law Member, in introducing the Bill, said that the zamíndárs were in no sense absolute proprietors of the soil; that, according to the definition of owner in certain English Statutes, he apprehended that the zamíndárs were no better than managers or trustees or limited owners of the land. I will, with your Lordship’s permission, read one short extract from the hon’ble member’s speech. He said:—

‘In the first place, the term, as applied to land, has no technical meaning in English law, and if you were to ask an English lawyer what were the rights in the soil of a proprietor of land, he would probably tell you that you were using loose and popular language, and would beg you to make your meaning more precise and clear. In the next place, the term was freely applied to the zamíndárs of Bengal and other persons of the same class in Regulations and other official documents of a date anterior to 1793, and, therefore, could not possibly be taken as indicating or, to use a technical term, connoting rights created at that date. And, thirdly, the term, though, as I have said, it has no technical meaning in England, has acquired a very definite meaning in the settlement literature of British India. It means, in those parts of India which are not permanently settled, the person who, whatever may be his rights on the soil, has the right of having a settlement made with him, the person, namely, whom, for purposes of land-revenue and for those purposes only, the Government find it convenient and advisable to treat as owner or proprietor of the land. Such a recognition, of course, is not inconsistent, and was never supposed to be inconsistent, with the existence of any number of other rights in any number of other persons. All such rights are simply left outstanding. The use of the term proprietor in this sense is closely analogous to the use of similar terms in English statute-law. Here, for instance, is a definition of owner taken from a recent English Act, the Public Health Act of 1875:—“Owner means the person for the time being receiving the rack-rent of the lands or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such lands or premises were let at a rack-rent.”’

“I appeal to this hon’ble Council to consider whether, when Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore effected the Permanent Settlement, they understood the words ‘proprietor of the soil’ in that sense. I have already read to the Council extracts from the Minutes of Sir John Shore and Lord Cornwallis, giving their opinion on the status of the zamíndár at the date of the Permanent Settlement, and I will now confine myself to the one point raised

namely, the legal position of the zamíndár. I dare say the hon'ble and learned Law Member will acknowledge the high authority I am going to cite. I allude to the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst,—Vol. I, Moore's Indian Appeals, p. 348—

'It is to be gleaned from these Regulations that the proprietors of lands in India had an absolute ownership and dominion of the soil, that the soil was not vested generally in the Sovereign, that proprietors did not hold it at the will of the Sovereign, but held the property as their own. * * * I think it is impossible to read those articles without coming to the conclusion that the zamíndárs and taluqdárs were owners of the soil, subject only to a tribute, and that it was the object of the Regulation to make that tribute fixed and permanent.'

"My Lord, I am no lawyer, and am, therefore, bound to accept the interpretation of the law as it may be given by the learned Law Member; but, in the face of this opinion from no less an authority than Lord Lyndhurst, I hope I may be excused if I refuse to accept even the high authority of my learned friend. If Lord Lyndhurst holds that the zamíndárs are the actual and absolute proprietors of the soil, I appeal to the Council to consider whether many of the provisions contained in the Bill are consistent with that reading of the law. For, if I understand the Bill aright, it proceeds wholly on the assumption that the zamíndárs are not owners of the soil, and, therefore, they must submit to a redistribution of property, as it were, under the operation of the proposed law. From 1793 to this day, the zamíndárs have been recognized by the Government over and over, by solemn Regulations and Acts, and also in solemn State papers, as proprietors of the soil. Even Act X of 1859 did not do away with the material incidents of proprietary right, though it recognised the occupancy-right of the tenant under the twelve years' rule; it did not take away the right of enhancement of rent, of eviction of the raiyat, and many other rights inherent in an absolute proprietor of the land. But, after the lapse of ninety years, the zamíndárs are now told, by no less an authority than the learned Law Member of your Excellency's Council, that they are not proprietors of the soil, that they were hitherto labouring under a huge delusion, and that they must prepare their minds to surrender their rights as soon as they can, that there is another class waiting to participate in the land with them; that in fact there is to be a redistribution of the landed property. I hope this hon'ble Council will seriously consider the effect of these propositions, for if I read the Bill aright it amounts to this.

"Now I come to the necessity for legislation. I at once concede that there is necessity for legislation. There has been for many years necessity for legislation. I regret much that it has taken the Government so long a time to give that relief which both the zamíndár and the raiyat have stood much in need of for so many years. From 1871 Government has been promising to simplify the law for the recovery of rent. It is well known to this Council that it was no part of the obligations of the zamíndárs to collect the road cess and public works cess for the Government. But Sir George Campbell, when he imposed the road cess, succeeded in getting the assent of the zamíndárs to collect the cess on behalf of the Government, on the understanding that the law for the recovery of rent would be simplified without delay. The zamíndárs had felt the delay in the recovery of rents as a great grievance, and they said that if the Government would give them the *quid pro quo*, they would undertake the duty of collecting the cesses. It is to be borne in mind that the zamíndárs received no remuneration whatever for the collection of the cesses either by way of percentage or in any other form; and I do not know whether any commercial community would undertake such a duty without charging commission of some kind. But the zamíndárs did not take any remuneration. They were only buoyed up by the hope that the law for the recovery of rents would be simplified. When Sir George Campbell left the arena no change was made. He made promises, but no change was effected. He made inquiries and intended to do something, but nothing was done. Then came Sir Richard Temple. He, too, saw the propriety of changing the law of procedure for the recovery of rent. He also prepared a draft Bill, but nothing was done. Then came Sir Ashley Eden. During the first two years of his rule he was very active in this

has twelve years' possession of any particular plot; so that the effect would be that the raiyat who might hold two cottahs of land in village A for twelve years will thus acquire the right of occupancy in two hundred bighás of land in villages B, C and D, though he might have had possession of the same lands for only three or four months or years. I say the extension of the right of occupancy in this form is not consistent with the principles of the rent-law of 1859, nor consistent with the proprietary rights of zamíndárs. It has been said that this provision has been rendered necessary by the recourse some zamíndárs have to shifting raiyats from plot to plot, from land to land, in order to destroy the accrual of the right of occupancy. But, as far as Bengal Proper is concerned, I am not aware of a single instance in which the zamíndár has sought to defeat the right of occupancy in this way. Those who have written on the subject, including no less an authority than Sir George Campbell, have readily admitted that this practice is not known in Bengal Proper, and yet it is to be extended to Bengal Proper under the present Bill. Now, I have said that this Bill will drive the raiyats and zamíndárs to Court at almost every step. How do I establish my position? If a raiyat is allowed to acquire an occupancy-right by the accumulation of time, if he holds different plots of land at various periods, there will be so many disputes about the calculation of periods that nothing will be practically decided without recourse to Courts.

"Then comes the question of rent. In every case the settlement of rent will be practically subject to litigation. Whether it is settled by the Court or by a special revenue-officer, it will be a legal proceeding in some form or another. Nothing can be done, as the system has been devised, by private arrangement between the zamíndár and raiyat. If the zamíndár and raiyat come to a private understanding and enter into a contract, they must go to the revenue-officer as the keeper of their conscience. If they don't come to a private understanding, they must go to Court. So they cannot act as free agents or free men; they must have recourse to litigation.

"Next comes the question of the realization of rent. Of course, if there are arrears, there must be litigation, and so on through all stages, even in matters of minor dispute. We will have, if I may be permitted to observe, a Pandora's box in the name of peace and harmony.

"I have said that the practical effect of this Bill will be the redistribution of property. If any one will carefully read through the Bill, he will see that it takes away some of the most important incidents of proprietary right. In the first place it abolishes the right of contract as regards occupancy-right. Now, what is the ground upon which this extreme proposition is based? The hon'ble and learned Law Member has produced what he thought was a horrible *kabúliyat*, and asked the Council to consider whether the legislature could conscientiously protect such a thing. I have not seen the original of that *kabúliyat*, but will consider it in the form of the translation in which it is given in the statement of the hon'ble member. I have compared it with the *kabúliyats* and *pattás* given by Government in *khás* estates, and also with the form of *kabúliyat* which the Government had at one time held up as a sample for landlords, and which the Government used to sell to the general public. I do not know whether that form is now for sale, but I find, from a notification by Government in 1875, that a form of *kabúliyat* was printed and sold for public use by the Government, and in comparing this form with the condemned form which the hon'ble member has laid before the Council, I find that there is not very material difference, except upon one point. Now, I will briefly dwell upon this subject. The first point in the *kabúliyat* to which the hon'ble member took objection was the monthly instalments. He said that 'monthly instalments were oppressive. They drive the raiyat to the money-lender before the harvest, and they enable zamíndárs to worry the raiyats by bringing suits every month, and saddling the raiyat with costs.'"

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR enquired whether this form was issued from the Bengal Office.

The hon'ble speaker stated that they were sold in the Bengal Office.

The MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DARBHANGÁ said that they were circulated in Court of Wards' estates.

The speaker continued :—" Now, if the hon'ble member had enquired, he would have known that Government revenue was formerly paid in monthly *kists*, and throughout the country rent was paid in monthly instalments, and that, subsequently, it was divided into quarterly instalments, and that in many parts of the country it is still paid in monthly instalments. So that this is no new condition, but even the payment of quarterly instalments might drive the raiyat to the money-lender, as he could not always pay before the harvest.

" I should mention that these monthly *kists* have been recognized in this country for a long time, and that even Suvankar, the Cocker of Bengal, has given, in one of his arithmetical tables, the calculation of monthly *kists*, so common was the practice. In the Government *kabúliyat*, I find that the first condition was 'in default of instalments, monthly interest at the....per centum you shall pay.' Now this is important, because it is a sample pattá which is prescribed by the Government, and the first condition is, that if there was default so much interest must be paid. It is not necessary to go into this point at any length, but I will observe that Regulation XI of 1793, admitting this usage, imposed these *kists*, and severe penalties for default were prescribed in section two. I have said that the same condition is prescribed in the Government form of pattá. But what does the Government do in its own estates? What is the practice of Government in its own *khás maháls*? I will read some passages from the forms of leases prescribed by the Board of Revenue :—

* * ' pay the Government revenue *kist* by *kist*, according to instalments noted at the foot of this engagement. If I fail to pay the full amount of one instalment, or a part thereof, due within the year, Government shall have power, on its own authority, without the interference of Courts, to cancel any lease even before the close of the year'—Vol. II, page 131, Form 16.

" So here we see that the Government tells the tenant, 'if you fail to pay monthly revenue *kists*, the Government will have power, on its own authority, and without the interference of Courts, to cancel your lease even before the close of the year.' Then, again, Vol. II, page 138, 'pay the revenue *kist* by *kist* according to the *kistbandí* noted at the foot of this agreement.' So that the horrid private pattá which contains the condition about monthly instalments is not singular or *unique*.

" The next point is, 'if I fail to pay rent on a due date, I will pay interest at the rate of two pice in the rupee until the date of realization.' The remark of the hon'ble member was that thirty-one per cent. was charged in the *kabúliyat* he had read out. It was well known that this was what was usually considered or called a penal sum, and that the Courts never decreed that rate of interest, the law allowing only twelve per cent. per annum, and such a clause, the hon'ble member knows, finds place in bonds in England; here the zamíndár charges interest if the raiyat wilfully defaults. What does the Government do in its own *khás maháls* if the raiyat defaults? Here is a provision in Form 25, page 141: 'If I default * * * I may be ejected at the will of the Collector.' The zamíndár is content with interest, which the Court will never decree at more than twelve per cent. per annum; but under the form quoted, the Government, in case of default, has taken power to eject a tenant without the intervention of the Courts.

" I would ask the Council to compare the terms of the *kabúliyat* taken from Government raiyats on Government estates upon the same points. I would refer to the Board's Rules again: the tenant engages—'I shall not ask for any abatement of revenue in consequence of inundations, drought or any other calamities, and no such requests if preferred will be listened to.'—Board's Rules, Vol. II, page 131, clause 6, Form 21. Again, 'I shall not raise any objection to the full and punctual payment of the said revenue on the score of inundations, &c., or other accidents affecting the value of the said land or the outturn thereof, and I shall raise no claim to abatement on any such account.'—Form K, clause 5. It will be seen that no deduction is to be allowed to a

Now, here is one proof also of the moderation with which the zamíndárs in some districts have treated the question of rent. Then, as to the twenty per cent. maximum, it is quite true that I, in another capacity, had recommended twenty-five per cent., but I confess I am not prepared to accept the recommendation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for twenty per cent. The proportion of rent in Bengal has varied very much. At the time of the Permanent Settlement, as I find from a Minute by Sir John Shore, it varied from one-half to three-fourths of the value of the gross produce. At the present day, the proportion has been considerably reduced by rise in the value of produce. In the Eastern districts, I am inclined to think this proportion of rent may not be unacceptable, but in the Western districts it will be strongly objected to. There, I believe, the proportion is not less than one-third. In Bihár, it is much higher, and varies, I believe, from seven to nine annas in the rupee. Therefore, the twenty per cent. maximum, if sanctioned by law, will be a source of gross injustice to many zamíndárs in these parts. When I recommended twenty-five per cent. I did not for a moment suspect that the Government would go lower down, and I observe that the Rent Commission accepted my recommendation. But it is necessary for me to add that most of the zamíndárs did not agree with me, and did not consider twenty-five per cent. fair or just. The rules which provide for the settlement of rent of the ordinary raiyat, or the tenant-at-will, will be practically a bar to enhancement. The rules have been so framed that either the ordinary raiyat or the tenant-at-will will become, by force of circumstances, an occupancy-raiyat, or will leave the land with both his pockets or hands full. Now, from the time of the Permanent Settlement, a broad distinction had always been made between *khudkásht* and *paikásht* raiyats, that was to say, between resident raiyats, and tenants-at-will. But this Bill makes away with that distinction by importing certain ideas which are entirely foreign to the land-system of this country, and which I cannot help saying have been apparently borrowed from the Irish land-law. In the first place, the ordinary raiyat or tenant-at-will, according to the customs of this country, is not entitled to compensation for improvements. This question of improvements is a very large one. In this country, if a raiyat wishes to make any substantial improvements for the purpose of cultivation or manufacture, he generally takes a long lease, and secures his right, and then makes the improvements he needs. That has been the general practice. Ordinarily few improvements are needed for the cultivation of the soil. Nature has been so bountiful that if you merely scratch the soil in many parts of the country mother earth will yield her fruit. But this Bill introduces the novel idea of compensation for improvements. Now, what are the improvements that a tenant-at-will generally makes? I should feel obliged if any hon'ble member present would kindly enlighten me on this subject. As far as I am aware, irrigation is very little needed in Bengal Proper. Embankments are here and there needed, but for the most part they are made by the zamíndár. Would you consider those little ridges which separate the fields one from the other as improvements? and would you like to give to the raiyat a new handle for litigation, by inciting him to find out improvements which had never before entered his unsophisticated mind? I again say that, by bringing in this chapter of improvements, you will simply drive the raiyat and the zamíndár to the chapter of litigation. That is one of the weapons placed in the hands of the tenant-at-will to use against the zamíndár, because, if the zamíndár must pay for improvements before he can enhance the rent of a tenant-at-will, he must perforce desist.

"But this is not all. If the tenant-at-will should refuse to pay the enhanced rent, the zamíndár must pay him ten times the amount of the proposed annual enhancement by way of compensation for disturbance, or forego the right. The tenant-at-will will, by this unnatural process of law, become an occupancy-tenant.

"Now, what right has the tenant-at-will, who is a creature of to-day or yesterday, to demand from the zamíndár a compensation for disturbance as it is called? He will have the right to relinquish the land if he chooses, but the zamíndár will not have the right to eject him. This provision I say is open to

three objections. In the first place, the rich zamíndár, who alone can pay the value of improvements and compensation, will be subjected to so much fine if he wishes to keep the land in his own possession and prevent the tenant-at-will from acquiring occupancy-right. The poor zamíndár, who cannot pay, will be obliged to put up with this forced occupancy-right, and in every case the zamíndár and the raiyat will be driven to litigation. Now, it is well known to the hon'ble Council that, as matters go, there are abundant causes of dispute between the different classes of the agricultural community, and is it right and proper that this new idea should be forced into the unsophisticated minds of our raiyats? The practical effect of the provisions I have commented upon will be the destruction of proprietary right, and the deterioration of private property.

"I have already alluded to the distinction which has been made between *khámár* and *raiyatí* land, and I only wish to draw your attention to the provisions of the Permanent Settlement Regulations, giving the zamíndár the right of disposing of his lands, with the exception of dependent, *istimráí* and *mukarráí*, in the best way he might think fit. Section 52, Regulation VIII of 1793, says :—

'The zamíndár, or other actual proprietor of land, is to let the remaining lands of his zamíndári or estate, under the prescribed restrictions, in whatever manner he may think proper; but every engagement contracted with under-farmers shall be specific as to the amount and conditions of it; and all sums received by any actual proprietor of land, or any farmer of land, of whatever description, over and above what is specified in the engagements of the persons paying the same, shall be considered as extorted, and be repaid with a penalty of double the amount. The restrictions prescribed and referred to in this section are the following.'

"This clause to my mind proves two things. In the first place, the zamíndár had an absolute right to dispose of all lands, except independent taluqs, in the best way he could, and, in the next place, it recognised the right of the zamíndár to enter into contract. In fact, from 1793 to 1859, I find repeated enactments in which the zamíndárs are exhorted to enter into contracts with the raiyats, and if the interchange of *pattás* and *kabúlyats* had been regularly enforced by Government, there would by this time have been such a record-of-rights as would have prevented the necessity of over-riding contracts.

"Now, I have said that rack-renting, as it is generally understood, is not known in Bengal Proper. If the country had been so rack-rented as has been represented, there could not have been so much prosperity as the Government has from time to time testified there is. I find that Sir Ashley Eden, on assuming the reins of the Bengal Government in 1877, made a tour through the Eastern districts, and in a memorable speech he then said :—

'Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well-fed, well-clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labours, and able to hold their own and obtain prompt redress of any wrong.'

"Similar testimony with regard to other parts of Bengal is, I believe, to be found in the Administration Reports of the Bengal Presidency. I need hardly remind the Council that, when Sir Ashley Eden left the country last year, he, in defence of his excise policy, made this broad statement, that the development of the excise revenue was the best test of the growing prosperity of the agricultural population; and I ask whether this prosperity could go on if the raiyats had been handicapped, or if they had been depressed by rack-renting, as is sometimes alleged? I am afraid I have trespassed upon the time of the Council very long, but I hope I may be permitted to notice a few other points.

[At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch, and on their re-assembling the hon'ble member continued his remarks as follows :—]

"My Lord, when I closed I had alluded to the question of rents in Bengal. I said that it could not be rightly urged that, as far as Bengal Proper

exceptional methods for the management of its own estates, is it not manifestly its duty to give similar facilities to the private zamíndár, who is bound to pay in the revenue under the stern sunset law? That is to say, if the zamíndár fails to pay in revenue before sunset on a particular day, he is liable to be sold out at once. Therefore, is it not fair that the zamíndár should have the same facilities for the settlement and realization of rent? It may be said that the Government cannot place the same confidence in the servants of the zamíndár as it can in its own servants. Now, the Bill prescribes certain forms in which the zamíndári accounts are to be kept and receipts are to be given, and if, with all these safeguards, the zamíndár's servants should still commit fraud and wrong, cannot they be checked by the imposition of penal damages on the zamíndárs in any case in which they may abuse their powers? If, by taking such precautions, the procedure for the settlement and recovery of rent could be assimilated, whether the demand be for Government or for the private landlord, is a point deserving of the fullest consideration of this Council. With regard to the realization of rent the hon'ble and learned Law Member has said that it is not practicable to secure the ends of justice by a summary method. Now, the Government has, from the days of the Permanent Settlement, always recognised its duty to be to help the zamíndár in the realization of rent. So long ago as 1795 the Government thus declared:

'Government not admitting of any delay in the payment of the public revenue receivable from proprietors and farmers of land, justice requires that they should have the means of bringing their rents and revenues with equal punctuality, and that the persons by whom they may be payable, whether under farmers, dependent taluqdárs, raiyats or others, should be enabled, in like manner, to realize the rents and revenues from which their engagements with the proprietors or farmers are to be made good. Increased punctuality on the part of landholders in the discharge of their duties was now expected, and justice required that they should have the means of obtaining the rents due to them even more now than in 1795.'

"From 1793 to 1859, there was a double procedure, a summary procedure and a regular procedure through the Civil Courts, and it was left to the option of the landlord and tenant to have recourse to either. This subject was thoroughly discussed when Act X of 1859 was passed into law, and Sir Barnes Peacock then raised the question that the Civil Courts ought to be invested with jurisdiction, and he proposed to take away the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts. The majority of the members of the Council were opposed to the change, and Mr. Currie openly declared that, if the jurisdiction was transferred to the Civil Courts, he would rather abandon the Bill than submit to it. Sir Henry Ricketts, Mr. Harington and other members were also opposed to it. Well, the law was passed leaving the jurisdiction to the Revenue Courts intact; but, in 1869, Sir William Grey carried out the transfer of jurisdiction to the Civil Courts. I by no means take objection to this transfer of jurisdiction. I think that, with their legal training, the Judges of the Civil Courts are admirably fitted to decide questions of right and title which are involved in the trial of rent-suits. But, if it be not deemed desirable that the jurisdiction should again be transferred to the Revenue Courts, surely the Government ought to consider whether the procedure cannot in some way be simplified. The proposals made by the hon'ble and learned Law Member will not remove the complaint of delay to any material extent. Now, knowing the origin of the proposal for a change in the land-law, namely, the complaint of the landlords of delay in the trial of rent-suits, and remembering also the promise which Sir George Campbell gave when charging the zamíndárs with the collection of the road cess for the simplification of the procedure for the realization of rent, and the repeated efforts made by successive Lieutenant-Governors in that direction, I think it is very disappointing that the zamíndárs should be told at this time of day that they cannot expect a summary procedure for the realization of rent, and that it is not practicable to do so consistently with the ends of justice. I have just now told you that in the *khás maháls* Government has a summary procedure of its own, and, surely, what is good for the *khás maháls* should be equally good for the estates of private landlords. If justice is not sacrificed by the summary procedure applicable to the *khás maháls*, why should it be held that justice will be sacrificed by extending the same procedure to private estates? If there be any loop-hole through which the ends of justice may

be defeated, by all means stop those loop-holes; but do not summarily reject the prayer of the landlords for a summary trial of rent-suits.

"I think, my Lord, I have touched upon the salient points of this Bill. There are many other points on which I cannot dwell at present for want of time. Perhaps they may be best considered in Select Committee; but there is one other point I should like to notice. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the different provisions of this Bill, I am glad to say that I am at one with the hon'ble and learned Law Member upon this, that we take our common start from the Permanent Settlement Regulations. I believe his object is to bring back the landlords and tenants in Bengal to the *statu quo* which existed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and I should be very glad to see it restored. In fact, I look upon the Permanent Settlement Regulations as the Magna Charta of the rights of zamíndárs and raiyats, and I would earnestly wish that that charter should be respected by both parties.

"The two main questions which underlie the scheme of legislation before us, are, what is the position of the resident raiyats and of the tenants-at-will, and what are the rights of the zamíndárs?

"Upon these two important points I will, with your Lordship's permission, read two extracts: one from Harington's 'Analysis', and the other from a Minute of Mr. Seton-Karr, late a Judge of the High Court. I find these passages in Harington's 'Analysis', pages 422-23, Volume 3:—

"Those who cultivate the lands of the village to which they belong, either from length of occupancy or other cause, have a stronger right than others, and may, in some measure, be considered as hereditary tenants; and they generally pay the highest rents. The other class cultivate lands belonging to a village where they do not reside; they are considered as tenants-at-will; and, having only a temporary, accidental, interest in the soil which they cultivate, will not submit to the payment of so large a rent as the preceding class; and, when oppressed, easily abandon the land, to which they have no attachment."

"It will thus be seen that there was a broad distinction drawn between the *khudkásht* and *paikásht* raiyats, and that, in the days of the Permanent Settlement, the former paid more than the latter. Again, he says:—

"It would be endless to attempt the subordinate variations in the tenures or conditions of the raiyats. It is evident that, in a country where discretion has so long been the measure of exaction, where the qualities of the soil and the nature of the produce suggest the rates of the rents, where the standard of measuring the land varies, and where endless and often contradictory customs subsist in the same district and village, the task must be nearly impossible."

"In other words there was no fixed law or custom for the determination of rent, which was left entirely to the discretion of landlord and tenant. With regard to the rights of the landlords, Mr. Justice Seton-Karr, to whom I have alluded, does not take an exaggerated view. This is his rendering of the Permanent Settlement Regulations on this subject:—

"The zamíndár, at first sight, appears certainly possessed of very high privileges and powers. He is at liberty to impose rents on every bighá of land included in the area on which the revenue for which he is responsible is assessed. He can, *proprio motu*, and without having recourse to an action at law, dispossess all persons who set up rent-free grants of a date subsequent to December, 1790. The lands of all raiyats who die without heirs, or who abscond, revert to him. He has the undoubted privilege of levying and assessing rents at a higher rate on the better qualities of land, and on some of the more valuable kinds of produce. His title to demand rents from tenants who are mere occupiers without any title, is, it has been judicially held, barred by no length of time, not even by sixty years' abstinence from demand, inasmuch as the mere liability for rent is held to be a constantly recurring cause of action. As regards his distinct proprietary right in some of the very products of the land, there is, in all the ordinary pattás which the zamíndár issues to raiyats, an invariable restriction against the cutting of trees by the raiyat, which might even seem to imply that the right to the timber and the fruit trees belongs, not to the raiyat, but to the zamíndár. Tanks are not usually dug, nor are new roads cut, without his permission; and the former are sometimes excavated at his expense. This is one of the few instances in which I have known zamíndárs lay out any money on the land. The motive, however, is generally a pious one. The theory that the rent-bearing area of the estate is not to be reduced without his permission is, in this and other instances, namely, in the excavation of tanks and the formation of roads, openly recognised. The zamíndárs' right to rent includes not only agricultural produce, leviable in kind or in money, but rents from fisheries in running streams and in marshes; from the actual produce of the forest; and from the very droppings of the trees."

"This is the interpretation of the Permanent Settlement law by a learned Judge of the High Court, who was by no means a friend of the zamindár, and I ask whether the rights and privileges which the Permanent Settlement Regulations conferred on the zamindárs are respected in the Bill before us. I ask whether, while professing to restore the *statu quo ante*, which existed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, my hon'ble and learned friend has not practically gone in the opposite direction. This is not the first attempt which officers of Government have made to legislate in a direction not quite consistent with the guarantees of the Permanent Settlement. But the Government has always scrupulously respected the solemn compact entered into by it with the landholders of the country. In 1819, I find the Government, through no less a personage than Mr. Holt Mackenzie, himself a high authority on the Revenue law of Bengal, Secretary to Government, declared as follows, in a letter, dated the 22nd of April, 1819.

'But it is the firm determination of Government to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges bestowed on the zamindárs by that settlement, notwithstanding any errors or abuses that may now be discovered to have been practised, and although the profits of any one from his estate should be many lakhs and his jama only a few rupees, yet Government will on no pretence break its agreements.'

"In the words of Mr. Holt Mackenzie I appeal to your Lordship, and I am confident that when the whole question is considered by your Lordship and this hon'ble Council, the rights and privileges conferred and guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement, both on the zamindárs and raiyats, will be preserved intact and inviolate. I observe that, at the present stage, the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee, and I confess I do not quite understand my position with respect to the Bill. I have said there is necessity for legislation on the subject, at the same time, I have denied the necessity for a general revision of the rent law. On the other hand, I see that the Bill, in its skeleton form, has received the assent of the Government of Bengal, the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State. I see that the Bill, as laid before the Council, contains provisions which are repugnant to the principles of the Permanent Settlement, and which I, therefore, consider it my duty to oppose. But the question is whether, the Bill having already received, as regards its main principles, the assent of Her Majesty's Government, it will be open to the Select Committee to consider those provisions which constitute the leading principles of the Bill, and whether the Government will be prepared to make any changes in the substantive part of the Bill, when, by the rules of the Executive Council, which require the previous assent of the Secretary of State to any project of legislation, the members of this Council are practically precluded from considering any fundamental principles of a Bill so sanctioned. I, for my part, do not see any advantage, so far as these main points are concerned, of referring the Bill to the Select Committee.

"Of course, as regards details, the Select Committee will be the proper body to settle them. Be that as it may, I take it that when a Bill of this momentous nature is submitted to public criticism, the Government will not decline to consider any representations or suggestions which may be reasonable or just, though such suggestions may be opposed to their previous conclusions. I feel grateful to your Lordship that arrangements have been made for giving a wide publicity to this Bill, and for inviting public opinion upon it; but I think the public ought to receive an assurance that their criticisms and representations will not be thrown away, because the leading principles of the Bill have already been discussed and determined upon by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. If the Select Committee be tied as it were hand and foot in regard to the fundamental principles of the Bill, then public discussion will be of little advantage, for whatever the public may say or write, and however reasonable their suggestions may be, the Select Committee will not be at liberty to make material alterations in the Bill.

"And now, my Lord, in bringing to a close my wearisome address, for which I apologize to the Council, I venture to express a hope that, as this is a measure of the greatest importance to both landlords and tenants in this Province, the

like of which had never before, I may say, engaged the attention of the legislature since 1793, that this hon'ble Council will not seal with its sanction this Bill, without giving to it a patient, attentive and full consideration, and that it will not consider the object of the Bill as merely an attempt to adjust the relations between landlord and tenant, but also as a matter involving deep economic problems, as a matter involving the sacred question of the plighted faith of Government, and as a matter involving the prosperity and happiness of sixty millions of the population of Bengal."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said :—" I do not propose to detain the Council at any great length on this question, and I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál is at one with me on at least one subject, and that is the necessity for legislation. I do not think that anyone who has seriously and attentively considered this subject, and has seen how matters were going on, can help feeling that there is a necessity for legislation. . When it is found, as I myself have found, that the Law Courts have come to a dead-lock, and that they can do nothing with the cases for enhancement and settlement of rents that come before them; that such enhancements are introduced by illicit means, where the zamíndárs are strong and the raiyats weak, and that just demands are resisted where the zamíndárs are weak and the raiyats strong, then it is evident that a very serious state of things has arisen—a serious state of things for the Government of the country, and a serious state of things for the landlords themselves. The mass of the raiyats in this country are ignorant people, as a rule, incapable of combination, except on a very small scale, although they have begun to show, in some parts of the country, that they are learning the advantages of combination, and can combine in an effectual manner against the landlords. If you find, on the one hand, the landlords beginning to use other than legal pressure to enforce their claims, and the tenants beginning to combine to resist, by means other than legal, those claims, you have a state of things which might, if left alone, develop into a serious danger. We all know there is nothing more troublesome or difficult to manage, when once it has begun, than an agrarian agitation, and, therefore, I think that, in the interests both of the landlords and the raiyats, legislation of some kind is clearly necessary.

" The landlord has great difficulties in enhancing and settling his rents, and difficulties of various sorts in the collection of them. Therefore, as everyone seems agreed on the necessity for legislation, the question really resolves itself into one of the length to which legislation should go. The hon'ble member who last spoke has said that this matter was formerly discussed, and it was felt there was necessity for some legislation for the benefit of the zamíndár, and that successive Governments found themselves unable to give the relief wanted for various reasons. He also said there were two points on which legislation was required, namely, for the recovery of rent, and the settlement of rent. But there, my Lord, is the hitch. How are you to settle the rents unless you get at the rights of the parties? And that is why each Lieutenant-Governor found himself unable to settle the rents. They could not settle the rents until they found some proper method of settling them, and they could not give the zamíndár summary power to recover rents till it was settled what the rents were. The zamíndárs, no doubt, would be glad if they could have a summary procedure, which enacted that the tenant was to be sold up for whatever the zamíndár considered to be his rent. But it was impossible for a Government which had the charge of all these millions of raiyats to grant that boon—a boon which might in the end turn out to be an exceedingly fatal one to the zamíndár himself. Therefore it is that Commissions have been issued, and all this mass of evidence before us now has been collected. I quite agree that the work of these Commissions is wanting in statistics. I cannot, however, go with my hon'ble friend as regards the want of statistics about the question of transférability, because we find pages 365 to 373 all taken up with divers transferable tenures, and the districts in which they are transferable and the number of transfers which are registered. There are a certain number of valuable statistics in regard to transfers; on other points there are no statistics. This is a great disadvantage. But this is not to be imputed to any fault of the Commission, because, as a

matter of fact, there was no means of procuring these statistics. The statistics as to the occupancy of the lands are to be found nowhere except among the zamíndárs themselves, and if there is any body which can give these statistics, it is the Zamíndárs' Association. Well, now, this being so, the question has been forced before the Government, after careful consideration, how are rents to be settled? And here I may observe that my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál appears to assume, with regard to the great bone of contention, the position of occupancy raiyats, that Act X of 1859 has practically accorded that right to a large proportion—he thinks ninety per cent.—of the tenants of Bengal. If that is so, there can, as already stated, be very little reason for extending it further. But what is the fact?

“If ninety per cent. of the tenants in Bengal have got the occupancy right, the fact remains that they cannot prove it, and it would be ruin to most of them to try to prove it. Now, of course, if you get a class of men and give them certain rights, but place them in such a position that, having those rights, and knowing that they have them, yet they are unable to enforce them, there arises a very lamentable position. If a man has a right and cannot press it, what will he do? If there are many of them, they will create disturbances. Therefore it is that, looked at from this point, the Bill appears to be a Bill, not for overturning the Permanent Settlement, but for securing to the ninety per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal some means of getting the benefit of this right of occupancy declared by Act X, and being able to assert it. I saw in a letter not very long ago, in one of the newspapers, a statement by a zamíndár that most of the raiyats on his estates had morally a right of occupancy. That is a curious expression. It means they had got it, but had not got it; and that, practically, is no doubt the state of affairs described by my hon'ble friend to-day. There is the moral possession of a right of occupancy, unaccompanied by an actual or fructuous possession of it. Now, if this is the state of the case, it is not really so great a blow to the zamíndárs as we have been led to suppose, to pass a law by which the difficulties of proof should be minimized, by which the onus of proof should lie less heavily on these tenants, and by which they may be able to get a more effectual enjoyment of this already existing moral right. I understood my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Darbhanga to say that, as a matter of fact, he thinks it would not be a bad thing that raiyats should have some sort of fixity, and I think that is the feeling of a great many zamíndárs. If they could get a fair settlement of their rents, and get rid of all the litigation in which they are at present involved, they would not look upon such extension of the right of occupancy as is given by the Bill with any great alarm. Now, this being the case, we are invited by my hon'ble friend to consider this matter as if it were some interference with the Permanent Settlement, and the first thing he asks us to consider is the position of the zamíndár and raiyat, and he lays claim on behalf of the zamíndárs to what he terms the actual property of the land, and his case, as I understand it, is that, antecedently to the Permanent Settlement, the zamíndárs were absolute owners of the land; that they were subject to payment of revenue to the Government, but that they were absolute owners, and that this right was not then created but confirmed, and exists to this day, and that Act X of 1859 was a serious interference with that right. I cannot agree with that view of the matter. As regards the position of the zamíndárs before the Permanent Settlement, I would refer to a Minute of Lord Cornwallis.

‘Under the former practice of annual settlements, zamíndárs who have either refused to agree to pay the rents that have been required, or who have been thought unworthy of being entrusted with the management, have, since our acquisition of the Diwání, been dispossessed in numberless instances and their lands held khás, or let to a farmer; and when it is recollected that pecuniary allowances have not always been given to dispossessed zamíndárs in Bengal, I conceive that a more nugatory or delusive species of property could hardly exist.’

“Well, it was so; it was a delusive possession of property. However, I think it is quite clear that, whoever they were, they were not absolute owners, even taking it from the point of view as between themselves and the Government. But I do not really care to discuss that matter, because, whatever was their position as between themselves and the Government before the Permanent

Settlement, it is clear that, as between themselves and the Government, the Government did give over this right of making any further demands upon them and constituted them, so far as Government was concerned, absolute owners. That was the position in law. I have no doubt at all that a very large number of them were hereditary zamíndárs, and many of them were members of the old princely houses, who had originally (as ruling chiefs) rights in the land; I agree that it was a hereditary interest, and an interest which would pass to their children. But this did not at all conclude the question whether the raiyats had any interest. The fact is, that land is capable of having a number of interests in it. As between the Government and the zamíndár, if the Government surrenders its rights in the land to the zamíndár, the zamíndár becomes the actual proprietor of that land so far as the Government is concerned. But when we come to the question whether the raiyats had anything to say in reference to this land, that is another thing altogether. What do we find was the old customary land-law of India? I am quoting from memory now, but even Menu lays down that ownership in land arises from the reclamation of land, and I think you will find that even that right of ownership was not a full and absolute dominion, but that a right, subject to the rights of Government and some other persons, did arise on the reclamation of land, according to the old custom of Hindustan, and so we find it to be the feeling of the country to this day.

“Zamíndárs held certain large estates, and under them were the raiyats, and the raiyats from time to time reclaimed jungle and then held lands under the customary law of India. What was that customary law? The first thing was that, having been recognised as raiyats, they had a right to sit there at pargana rates. That right did not interfere with the right of property of the zamíndárs. The right of the zamíndár was absolute as between himself and the Government. But those rights did not cover all the rights in the land, as other people also had rights in that land. My hon'ble friend has relied on a passage from a judgment of Lord Lyndhurst. Now this passage which has been read comes from the well-known case of *Freeman v. Fairlie*. It was a suit brought in the year 1828. The decision in it was that land in Calcutta descended as a free-hold inheritance to the heir, and did not pass to the personal representative. That was the point Lord Lyndhurst had to consider, and his remarks were all made in reference to it. It appears that one Susannah Oldham died, leaving three houses in Calcutta. These three houses she bought from different people. But, as was the custom in those days, she got a pattá from the Collector of Calcutta. She died and left an executor, and differences having arisen between this person and those interested, the question arose whether the houses passed to the heirs or the personal representatives, whether this was real estate or whether it was personal estate. They went before the Master and the Master made his report, and it was decided that the English law applied, and that it went as a free-hold inheritance. This is a very interesting question, but has really nothing to do with the question now under discussion.

“It was contended in that case that no interest which could be held in land in India could be said to amount to an estate in fee simple according to English law, although English law had been introduced to some extent into Calcutta, and it was said that all holdings under the East India Company were too precarious to constitute so high an interest as an estate in fee simple, for various reasons which may be read at length in the report.

“It was *a propos* of these contentions that Lord Lyndhurst remarked that a perusal of the Bengal Regulations had led him to the conclusion that the interest of the zamíndárs in land under those Regulations was an absolute proprietorship and not such a precarious or temporary interest as had been suggested. His object was to show that, if such an interest was vested in an Englishman in a place where English law applied, it would be an estate of inheritance in land descendible to the heir, and not something in the nature of a chattel interest divisible among the next-of-kin. If Lord Lyndhurst had before him a question as to the relative position of zamíndár and raiyat in a zamíndárf, his decision would have been entitled to the highest respect,

and the hon'ble and learned mover might well be uneasy if he had gone against so high an authority. But in truth the passage cited is only another instance of the danger of citing isolated passages from judgments without considering the point discussed in those judgments.

"In the *résumé* given by Mr. Justice Seton-Karr of the position of the landlord, just read by my hon'ble friend, he points out that the zamíndár has a right to the rent which is barred by no length of time. Here is a curious thing. If you have an absolute ownership, and if another person holds possession for twelve years, it becomes his own, because he has adverse possession. But the rule laid down by Mr. Seton-Karr was that, if it be in the possession of a raiyat, and the raiyat cultivated it, not alleging himself to be a zamíndár, he does not hold adversely. Now, although he sits there for sixty years, his title is not adverse, and the landlord does not lose his right even though he may omit to collect the rent. What is the reason? That originally the status of the raiyat and the zamíndár did not depend on contract at all. There was one person who engaged with the Government for the land and obtained an assignment, temporary or permanent, of the right of Government to obtain revenue from every bighá of cultivated land not specially exempted by a grant from the ruling power; then squatters came and squatted; they never dreamt of saying they were zamíndárs, but simply raiyats; if the landlord came and asked for rent they would pay what their neighbours paid; if they reclaimed the land, they would ask to pay less, and generally would be allowed to pay less; but if they took possession of cultivated land, they would have to pay the pargana rate or go away. But it was not possible to say that these persons were anything else but raiyats. Tenancy in England was by contract, and if a person comes and sits on your land and cultivates it, and has not made an express or implied contract, his possession is adverse to the landlord, and after twelve years he becomes owner of the land free of any obligation to pay anything to anyone. But this is not the case here. I know that Sir Barnes Peacock and other great authorities, who have taken a strictly English view of the question, have said that the relations between the zamíndár and the raiyat are similar to those of landlord and tenant in England. But many of the Judges—Messrs. Steer, Jackson, Seton-Karr and others—held that the relation of zamíndár and raiyat could be established independent of any contract. If that is so, it throws great light on the subject, and I think there are many other things which point to the conclusion that permanent cultivation of land in India by a person other than a zamíndár was sufficient evidence of a raiyati holding according to custom.

"There has been much confusion arising out of the use of the term 'actual owner' or 'actual proprietor of the soil.' In many zamíndáris there is a zamíndár, a patnidár, a durpatnidár, and under them a *jangalburí* or an occupancy raiyat. Each one of these is an actual owner or proprietor of such interest as he has in the soil.

"But say the opponents of the Bill—how about the waste-lands? There were no raiyats on the waste-lands. The zamíndárs by the Permanent Settlement became, as to the waste-lands, owners of their own former rights (if any) *plus* the Government rights, and as no one else had any rights they must have become absolute owners in the fullest sense, and able to do what they liked with their own.

"The answer is that the position of the waste-lands was not changed by the Permanent Settlement, save so far as the rights of Government were transferred to the zamíndárs. If, therefore, before the Permanent Settlement raiyats who reclaimed or settled on waste-land acquired any rights, raiyats who did the same thing after the Permanent Settlement would acquire the same rights and occupy the same status as they would have acquired or occupied had they settled before the Permanent Settlement.

"No doubt the incidents of a customary holding may be varied by actual contract (unless prohibited by law). But all original contracts which I have seen between zamíndárs and raiyats about to reclaim waste-lands have been contracts whereby the raiyats have obtained a right to sit at lower rates, either

permanently or for a time, than the ordinary rates prevailing on the neighbouring cultivated lands. I have never seen or heard of any case in which a raiyat undertook to reclaim waste-lands on worse terms than the customary terms on which permanent tenants of adjacent cultivated lands were then holding.

"But I have seen and I have heard of many cases in which, from the power of the zamíndár and the weakness and ignorance of the raiyat, the successors of those who had reclaimed land on specially favourable terms since the Permanent Settlement have been unable to enforce or maintain those terms and have been reduced to the level of ordinary raiyats.

"It may be taken that all land reclaimed since the Permanent Settlement has been reclaimed either on the old customary terms without a written engagement, or on a written engagement more favourable to the raiyat than the customary terms.

"I will only make one or two further remarks. The most effective part of the hon'ble member's onslaught on this question was his attempt at what I may call the *argumentum ad Governmentum*, in which he said that the Government had treated the raiyats on their khás maháls or Crown lands just as the zamíndárs had treated them, or rather worse, and that they had declined to recognise in the raiyats any higher rights than the zamíndárs had recognised, and that they had mercilessly enhanced their rents and evicted them if they did not consent.

"It is no argument to say that the Government in various departments have done the same thing. In speaking of the Government, it must be remembered that there are many departments of the Government. From one point of view, you may have the Government sitting here consulting for the general good of the country and taking broad views of the question. On the other hand, there is a department which represents the Secretary of State, who represents the positive right of the Government in their property, just as in the case of Crown lands in England. When you deal with the Government in this capacity, I am sorry to say they don't seem to be the same kind of people as the Government of India in its broader capacity. I have seen the same thing at home. I have seen what I considered to be very hard and unjust conduct on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests—conduct which was worse than would be expected of any private proprietor. They are in the nature of a Corporation, which has to preserve the rights of the Crown, and they come to look on every body else as natural enemies, who are endeavouring to deprive the Crown of its rights; and I have seen a good deal of the same sort of thing in India, and I am quite prepared to believe it is true, as many of the Government officials must know, that these officers often think it their duty to exact as much as they can. I am only suggesting this as an explanation of what has been said of the dealing of officials in Government and Court of Wards' estates. Suppose there is a substratum of truth in the figures brought forward by the hon'ble member, and it should be proved that enhancements to the extent of one hundred per cent. have been made on these unfortunate Government estates, I think the Board of Revenue, on learning of the existence of such things, would put a stop to them. But if the state of things is as has been stated to the Council it is certainly very deplorable. But it furnishes an argument against my hon'ble friend. If the Government officials, who have no personal interest in them, would do such frightful things by abusing the special summary powers entrusted to them, how much more will the managers of zamíndárs do them?

"I have not had time to go through the details of the Bill; but I think several grave and serious questions arise in reference to it. The question of compensation for disturbance and other important questions require serious consideration, and I offer no opinion upon them at present. The practical working of the different clauses of the Bill have to be considered.

"But the great thing is to try and secure, as nearly as possible, absolute data on which to proceed. I do not believe in the beneficial effects of any form of words, unless you have facts to act on. I believe that, before the present

state of things can be set straight; a full record-of-rights will have to be undertaken. I know that is not a thing which my friend will be pleased to hear. But I do say that nearly one-half the litigation in Bengal arises from the impossibility of ascertaining facts. You cannot get at the rights of any question unless you can get at the real facts. Any number of papers may be produced,—jamabandís, jama-wásil-bákis and the like,—but they are frequently worth nothing. I don't say the zamíndárs have anything to do with the presentation in Court of untrustworthy documents; many of them are very respectable people, but the *náibs* or managers think nothing of fabricating a set of papers. Now, the records being untrustworthy and the oral evidence very worthless, it is very difficult for the Courts to decide the points which come before them. I believe most of the litigation will be rendered unnecessary if you can get in Bengal a real record-of-rights, and if you get rent receipts of a trustworthy character. All these things will practically diminish litigation, and then, if you get a settlement of rents by establishing tables of rates or otherwise, which would last for a considerable time, I do not think the zamíndárs will have any great difficulty in recovering rents, for the rent will be definitely settled. Under these circumstances, there will be very little use in false evidence, and judgment will be given, and in a month or so the holdings in default will be put up for sale. I think improvements can be made, for I think zamíndárs should have all reasonable facilities for the recovery of rent, which can be given to them without causing oppression to the raiyats. If anybody can show any way of giving increased facilities in this respect, I think the zamíndárs ought to have the benefit of it.

“ The Government demand is constant and inexorable, and the Government have kept in their own hands a summary and effectual process for realizing it from the zamíndár. The Government is bound, if possible, to enable the zamíndár to realize the assessment promptly from the actual cultivator. Had the Government from the first insisted that an authentic Government record of rights and rates should be kept up, and that a reliable system of recording payments should be enforced, there would be no difficulty in complying with the demand of the zamíndár; and it would be the clear duty of Government to do so. But unless the Government will resolutely determine to face this matter, it will never be able to do equal justice to the zamíndár and the raiyat: to give the raiyat proper protection is one duty; to give the zamíndár the power to realize punctually from the raiyat that rent or revenue which the Government exacts so punctually from the zamíndár is another duty. Neither of these duties can ever be effectually performed without an authentic record of rates and payments, and if this Bill be not supplemented by vigorous executive action in this direction, it will join the long list of Acts and Regulations of high-sounding promise and little performance of which raiyat and zamíndár have been the subject.”

The Hon'ble Mr. THOMAS said :—“ My Lord, I had wished to speak generally in support of the Bill, from experience of like tenures in other parts of India; but, looking to the lateness of the hour and the number of speakers yet to follow, I think I shall best consult the convenience of this Council by forbearing to do so: but with reference to the quotation made by the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál with a view to show the pressure of land assessment in the Madras Presidency, from which I come, I may be allowed to say just the one word that his figures are not normal figures, and refer to the great famine time, and the uncollected arrears are the arrears mostly of men and families who had died of famine, and have no sort of relevancy to the normal pressure of the assessment there.”

The Hon'ble Mr. REYNOLDS said :—“ I desire to thank Your Excellency's Government for the introduction of this Bill. I think it superfluous to enter upon any discussion as to the acknowledged and proved necessity for legislation upon the rent question, after a perusal of the papers which have been laid before us in connection with the Bill. It is conclusively shown by those papers that this necessity has been recognized by the Government, by the Courts of law,

by the officers engaged in revenue and administrative duties, by the zamíndárs and other rent-receivers, and by the cultivators and other rent-payers. The Bill before the Council is the result of long deliberation and patient enquiry; it is an honest attempt to hold the balance impartially between interests which, though they are really identical, are apt to come into apparent conflict at various points of contact, and the authors of it have resisted the temptation to legislate upon new lines, or to put forward new theories of the rights of the different classes of the agricultural population. I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál in the estimate which he has passed upon the Bill. I have studied the rent question in Bengal for nearly as many years as he has; I have studied it, not merely in books, but by practical experience of its working, and I have striven to make myself acquainted with its real facts and bearings; and I say with confidence, that the feature which I most admire in the Bill is the eminently conservative and constitutional character of its main principles. In some points of detail I venture to think that this character has not been maintained, and I shall not shrink from noticing these points in their proper place. But, taking the Bill as a whole, it is essentially a measure framed in accordance with the ancient prescriptive law of the country, and, as such, it ought to be acceptable to those who think that the most useful, and certainly the safest, province of legislation is to formulate and crystallize those principles which have been tested by long experience, and accepted by general consent. I think it useless to speculate upon the question whether, in ancient times, the right of property in the soil was vested in the Sovereign, in the zamíndár, or in the raiyat. That question has been discussed with more learning than I could bring to bear upon it by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, and I imagine he would agree with me in thinking that the expression 'right of property', when used in such a connection and employed in its modern and European sense, is altogether misleading, and connotes an idea entirely foreign to the age and the country. But there are two great principles which underlie the question of agricultural tenancy in these Provinces,—principles which took their rise in a remote antiquity, which, though they may not have been formally embodied in any statute, are written in the hearts of the people, which were not affected by the legislation either of 1793 or of 1859, and which have survived the lapse of years and the rise and fall of dynasties. These two principles are, first, that the resident raiyat cannot be ejected from his holding in the village lands so long as he pays the established rent, and, second, that it is the right and the duty of the ruling power to determine the rent payable by the raiyat to the zamíndár. I observe with much satisfaction that not only are these principles recognized in the present Bill, but that the Bill is based upon them, and that its provisions are such as naturally spring from the acceptance of them.

"Chapter II of the Bill is of comparatively little importance in Bengal Proper; but in Bihár it will be extremely valuable, if full use is made (as I trust will be the case) of the power to make a survey and register of *khámár* lands.

"In Chapter III, section 15 reproduces the present law regarding the presumption arising from twenty years holding at an unchanged rent. This presumption was first introduced by the Act of 1859, and I have always thought that it bore somewhat hardly on the landlord, and especially on two classes of landlords who seem entitled to favourable consideration,—landlords who have dealt leniently with their tenants in past years, and landlords who have purchased their estates at sales for arrears of revenue. I was at one time disposed to recommend that the presumption should be removed altogether; but I have since seen reason to modify this view, and I am now content that the section should stand, as it will always be in the power of the landlord to apply, under chapter XII of the Bill, for the preparation of a record-of-rights on his estate. It has, I think wisely, been determined to limit the sections regarding registration to tenures. There is no doubt something attractive in the proposal of the Rent Commission (which was retained in the Bill prepared by the Government of Bengal) to extend the same procedure to occupancy holdings. But the country is not ripe for this. There is no agency for carrying the measure into effect, and the law would be either a dead letter, or would be worked to the prejudice of ignorant and helpless cultivators.

"The short chapter on *patni* tenures contains nothing which seems to call for remark. The sale procedure, as specified in the schedule, will doubtless come under the consideration of the Select Committee. The law on this matter needs amendment on various minor points, and the Bengal Government Bill contains a number of useful suggestions and recommendations.

"Chapter V, which is really the keystone of the Bill, deals with the important subject of the occupancy-right of the tenant, and of the landlord's right of pre-emption. It avoids the fatal mistake committed in Act X of 1859 (or at least in the interpretation of that Act which has generally been accepted), of limiting the right to those particular fields which may have been held in continuous possession. It defines the settled *raiya*t as the tenant who has held *raiya*t land for twelve years in any village or estate; and it declares that such settled *raiya*t shall have a right of occupancy in any *raiya*t land held by him in that village or estate. It may be objected that the proposed definition is at once too wide and too narrow: too wide, because the cultivation of land in the same *estate* was never held to confer the position of a *khudkásht* *raiya*t: and too narrow, because a much shorter term than twelve years might reasonably be taken as evidence of settled occupation. The definition may in some measure be looked upon as a compromise: and the correspondence shows that it is not the definition originally proposed by the Government of India. But what we have to consider is the practical effect which this or any other definition will produce. Assuming the proposition (which indeed cannot be controverted) that the resident *raiya*t has a right of occupancy in the village lands, what is the definition which will secure this right to the greatest number of those who ought to possess it, and extend it to the smallest number of those who are not entitled to enjoy it? I must own that I am not at present prepared to suggest a better definition than that provided by the Bill, and those who object to it may fairly be asked what they would propose to substitute for it. This, however, will certainly be one of the points upon which the Bill will be attacked: and it will be the duty of the Select Committee to see that the definition is not narrowed down by any limitations which would deprive it of its due significance or its proper effect.

"There is, however, one section in this chapter against which I feel bound to record an emphatic protest. Section 48 provides that the occupancy-right may be acquired by grant from a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder. I think I can understand the reasoning which may have led the framers of the Bill to insert this provision, but the section is, nevertheless, of a revolutionary and dangerous character, and any extension of the occupancy-right which may result from it would be too dearly purchased. It is practically an admission of the vicious principle that the occupancy-right may be made a matter of bargain or contract between landlord and tenant. The occupancy-right cannot be granted by the landlord, for it is not his to grant: it is essentially inherent in the status of the resident cultivator.

"Of the incidents of the occupancy-right, the only one which calls for notice is that which makes the right transferable. It seems probable that the right was not originally transferable; but the custom of transfer has become common, and it is for the advantage of both parties that the right of transfer should be formally legalized. The landlord's interests are sufficiently protected by the power of pre-emption which the Bill gives him. It has been said that the result of a general power of transfer will be, that the land will pass out of the hands of the cultivators into the possession of middlemen and *mahájans*. But experience does not justify this apprehension. The transfers which already occur every year may be counted by thousands; but the purchasers of the holdings are men of the same class as the sellers. There are at least two classes of occupancy-*raiya*ts who possess and have long possessed an acknowledged and recognized right of transfer: the guzashtádárs of Shahábád and the thání *raiya*ts of Khurda in Púri. It is certain that with neither of these classes has the power of transfer had the effect of making the lands pass out of the hands of *boná fide* agriculturists.

"The sections regarding the right of pre-emption must be taken in connection with those relating to merger, and the Bill seems to me somewhat defect-

ive in that it fails to explain clearly the nature of the landlord's title in a holding which he may have purchased. The draft Bill of the Bengal Government contained an express provision that the doctrine of merger should not operate to convert a holding, when purchased by the landlord, into *khámár* land. The present Bill provides that, if the landlord lets the land, he must let it as an occupancy holding; but the Statement of Objects and Reasons explains that, if he pleases, he may keep the land in his own hands, and cultivate it by his servants or labourers. This is a serious departure from the rule of the old Regulations. By Regulation VIII of 1793, the zamíndár was not only permitted, but required, to let the lands of his estate; he had no power to hold them himself. If, indeed, a zamíndár may hold raiyati land in this way as long as he pleases, it is practically equivalent to the conversion of the land into *khámár*. Section 56 of the Bill will undoubtedly be evaded: and the whole question of the exact nature of the landlord's rights in a purchased holding ought to be carefully considered by the Select Committee.

"By chapter VI, the maximum rent of an occupancy-raiyat is not to exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce in staple crops. It ought to be clearly understood that this is a limit and not a standard: for, in the Eastern districts, any such standard as one-fifth would involve an enormous enhancement. I am also inclined to think that the period of ten years provided by section 78 is too short. The Famine Commission suggested thirty years. This is possibly too long; but, if it takes twelve years for a raiyat to become settled, twelve years is surely not too long for him to remain free from claims for enhancement, and the Select Committee might consider this point. The provisions regarding a table of rates appear reasonable and fair; but I doubt whether any extensive use will be made of them. Careful enquiries on this subject have lately been made by the Government of Bengal in a number of selected areas, and the general results tend to the conclusion that tables of rates based upon classifications of soil cannot ordinarily be prepared in the Lower Provinces. I anticipate that the provisions of chapter XI will be found more generally useful than those which relate to the preparation of a table of rates.

"I should be glad to see the provisions of section 79 extended so as to correspond with those of section 74. If a raiyat is paying more than the established rate, this ought to be a legitimate ground for an application for reduction. I have noticed the references to this point in the correspondence, and I am aware that the omission is not an oversight; but I think the matter calls for further consideration.

"In section 81 it is to be noticed that, though at present the landlord's share is in some cases nine-sixteenths of the *grain*, the whole of the straw and chaff belong by custom to the tenant. To give the landlord half the gross produce would, therefore, be giving him a larger share than he is entitled to.

"The prices spoken of in section 83 are market prices; but it is to be observed that section 75 refers to the price at which the raiyat sells his crops, and this is a very different thing from the market price. I presume the tables mentioned in section 83 are intended to assist the Courts in determining cases in which the limit referred to in section 75 comes into play; but if this is the intention, it would be well to insert words to keep in mind the fact that the price at which the raiyat sells his crop will ordinarily be fully twenty per cent. below the quoted market price of that crop in the bázár.

"The above remarks refer mostly to matters of detail; but my objections to chapter VIII are of a different character. I must own that this is the part of the Bill which I least like or approve. Short as it is, it probably contains more innovations than the rest of the Bill put together. I object strongly to the title of the chapter. The ordinary raiyat in Bengal is the occupancy-raiyat; and it is a dangerous novelty to countenance language which implies that the status of the non-occupancy-raiyat is the rule, and that occupancy-raiyats form an exceptional and privileged class. The clause relating to compensation for

improvements is an innovation, but a comparatively harmless one, as a non-occupancy-raiyat would never make improvements, unless he were protected by a lease. But the proposed compensation for disturbance introduces an entirely new element into the agricultural laws of the country. We have not the least experience to show how this provision would work in India, and the principle of it seems to me to be objectionable. Either the landlord has the right to eject the tenant or he has not. If he has the right, he should not be required to pay compensation for exercising it; if he has not the right, no money payment ought to be sufficient to give it him. Section 91 refers to the limit fixed by section 119, which provides that the rent of an ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat shall not exceed five-sixteenths of the value of the gross produce of the land. I question the wisdom of attempting to fix by law the limit of an under-raiyat's rent. Such a law is certain to be disregarded, for it is not the interest of either party that it should be observed. But the provision which puts the non-occupancy-raiyat on the same level as the under-raiyat, and on a different level from the occupancy-raiyat, as regards the rent which he may be called upon to pay, is open to far more serious objection. It is an unconstitutional proposal; for it implies that the occupancy-raiyat is entitled to hold at a privileged rate of rent, and this is not, and never has been, the law of Bengal.

"I am fully alive to the difficulties which surround both these questions,—the question of the under-raiyat, and the question of the non-occupancy tenant. I am aware that the state of things has entirely changed since the days when the paikásht raiyat could practically dictate his own terms; and I do not object to a reasonable modification of the law to suit the altered condition of affairs. But I disapprove of any infringement of the sound principle that no raiyat, whether he has the occupancy right or not, can be required to pay more than the established rate of rent; and I therefore think that, in areas in which a table of rates is in force, it should be applicable to both classes of raiyats alike.

"In chapter IX, the provisions of section 98 regarding the instalments of a raiyat's rent seem to me to be sound in principle, but to require some verbal modification. As the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál told us in his speech, monthly instalments of rent are in accordance with the custom of the country, and should not be interfered with; but interest should not be chargeable, nor should a suit lie for arrears, unless default continues for at least three months. This is the practice of the Government in regard to its own revenue. In all the dows of the Permanent Settlement which I have seen, the revenue is made payable in monthly kists; but no measure for enforcing payment can be taken except at the quarterly days of payment. The provisions of this Chapter regarding receipts and deposits of rent seem to me to be excellent. I am inclined to doubt the expediency of retaining section 114; and I should prefer to make the division absolutely final. Indeed, the provisions of sections 114 and 115 seem to me to be inconsistent with each other. Section 118 does not go nearly far enough. It is not sufficient to say that the danabandí papers shall be filed in the Collector's office. It should be declared that these papers are to be produced on the trial of any suit for arrears of the rent of the land, and that the suit shall be decided only in accordance with the entries in the papers.

"In chapter X, the wording of section 133 requires modification. There seems to be a confusion between revenue-free land and rent-free land. I know of no reason why a landlord should not measure revenue-free land if he is in receipt of the rents. On the other hand, he ought to be allowed to measure rent-free land if it is within the limits of his revenue-paying estate. The sections regarding the appointment of a manager on behalf of joint-owners have my full approval, except that I would suggest the omission of the word 'jointly', in section 148. I see no harm in allowing the management to be restored to the owners in all cases in which it is shown that the estate will be managed by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private right.

"Chapters XI and XII appear to me to contain excellent provisions for settling disputes and avoiding litigation. I trust and expect that these provisions will be extensively made use of.

"The chapter on distraint is of no great practical importance in Bengal Proper, where distraint is comparatively seldom resorted to; but in Bihár it will be of great value and use: and I attach special importance to sections 185 and 186. I have heard to-day with a good deal of surprise that illegal distraint does not exist now-a-days in Bihár. The fact is flagrant and notorious. The abuses and oppressions which have been and are still committed in Bihár under colour of the law of distraint require to be put down with a strong hand: and nothing short of an express declaration that they are offences punishable by the criminal law will be sufficient to suppress them.

"In the remaining chapters of the Bill I find nothing which appears to me to call for special remark. In what I have said, I have commented with some freedom on what seem to me to be errors or omissions in the Bill. But I must repeat that, upon the whole, I look upon this as an excellent measure, broad and liberal in its scope, constitutional in its principles, impartially fair to the different classes whom it affects, and calculated to apply a practical remedy to the evils of which landlords and tenants alike have lately complained. If there are any members of the landlord class who consider that the Bill unduly interferes with their incomes or curtails their privileges, I believe they might safely be challenged to point to any essential part of the Bill (I do not speak of every point of detail) which touches any receipts to which they are justly entitled, or any privileges which they have not usurped. I repeat that this Bill is (in all its main features) a constitutional Bill: its object is to establish on a settled foundation, and to express in unmistakeable language, principles which have always been part of the unwritten agricultural law. It is the special duty of the Government to undertake this legislation, not merely in the general interests of the country, not merely for the sake of public peace and public prosperity, but because the system by which the old law of tenancy has of late been overridden and partially obliterated has been, in some measure, the unforeseen and unintentional effect of our own legislation in the past. There can be no more striking instance of this than the example afforded by Act X of 1859. That Act was intended to be the agricultural charter of the raiyat. It has been twisted and perverted into a means of overthrowing the very rights which it was its object to establish, and this has largely been done by decisions of our own Courts of law. A day may come when the present Bill will be unsuited to the altered circumstances of the country. The Government will have the same power then, as it possesses now, of legislating for the protection and welfare of the dependant taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, and this power it will not hesitate to use when the occasion shall arise. But for the present, and under the conditions which prevail to-day, the Bill before the Council appears to me substantially to provide a remedy for acknowledged evils, a redress of agrarian abuses, and a recognition of prescriptive rights, and I shall heartily and thankfully give my vote for referring it to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ said:—"I will make a few remarks, confining myself to some of the principal changes contemplated by this Bill.

The object of chapter II seems to be to restrain the practice said to be prevailing in Bihár of converting raiyatí lands into khámár or zúrat lands. I must say that, if it exists, it is only confined to that Province. In Lower Bengal, I am prepared to say, there is no desire on the part of landholders to increase the area of khámár lands. On the contrary, the landlords here retain with reluctance raiyatí lands in khás possession, simply because they cannot find tenants for them.

"The provisions in chapter V relating to occupancy rights are entirely new, and I must say that these changes are most objectionable. The existing law or custom does not support them, nor are they based upon the enactments which were superseded by the Act of 1859.

"Under existing law, a tenant with a right of occupancy has the right of holding his tenure so long as he continues to pay his rent, which, however, is liable to enhancement or reduction to fair and equitable limits under certain

conditions. On failure of payment of such rent, he is liable to eviction under a decree of Court. He does not appear to have ever enjoyed a status higher than this. But it is now proposed to confer on him the status of a permanent tenure-holder, without fixity of rent, at the cost of the rights of the zamíndár. The right of pre-emption reserved for the latter will not serve the purpose of restraining transfers to objectionable tenants, because, in point of fact, it will involve an unnecessary outlay, for which he can never expect anything like an adequate return. Again, a settled raiyat, as described in this chapter, may have a right of occupancy in any land in the village without any reference to the period of his occupation, and in spite of any contract under which he held it.

"These and other provisions in this chapter introduce a radical change in the established law, and are calculated to create an unnecessary conflict in the relations existing between landlord and tenant.

"In chapter VIII, which deals with the ordinary raiyat, the Bill confers on him a status which is entirely novel. The result of the extension of his right—one which is not unforeseen by the framers of the Bill—will be the multiplication of subordinate tenures, which would have the effect of defeating the very object for which the provisions have been made. But it is stated that the Government will put down the evil by future legislation. To my mind it seems to be more judicious not to allow the mischief to arise, than to create complications, and then to find means to check them.

"Then as to the question of enhancement of rent. The Bill lays down that it is to be effected either under a table of rates, or, where there is no such guide, at the discretion of the Court at fair and equitable rates within certain limits, or by contract to be approved by a revenue-officer. As to the first course, I submit it will be impracticable, and, even if practicable, it will never be a safe and satisfactory guide. As to enhancement at the discretion of the Court, the matter remains exactly where it now is, with the addition of a restriction to the exercise of such discretion. And as to the last of these means, the validity of a contract being made conditional on the approval of a Government officer, a private settlement between landlord and tenant becomes at once a matter of considerable difficulty.

"In section 93 of the Bill the provision for compensation for disturbance is quite foreign to this country, and its propriety is questionable.

"The effect of this innovation will practically be to preclude the landlord from all possibility of obtaining from the tenant a fair share of increment in the value of produce.

"The subject is so vast and complicated that I cannot hope to do full justice to it. I have barely touched upon a few of the salient points embraced in the Bill, in order to show that the Bill, as it has been framed, is repugnant to the spirit and letter of the Permanent Regulations, which had guaranteed the rights of both zamíndárs and raiyats, and to actual facts. It gives no practical facility for the recovery of rent, nor satisfactory means for enhancement, where enhancement may be fair, reasonable and perfectly justifiable. On the other hand, it enacts provisions intended, no doubt, for the benefit of the raiyat, but which, in course of time, will be found to operate prejudicially to the interest of the actual cultivators of the soil.

"In conclusion, I am inclined to think that this Bill will, in practice, do more harm than good, by destroying good feeling between the zamíndár and the raiyat, and putting them perpetually at logger-heads. When such is manifestly the tendency of the Bill, a departure from the existing law in a way that will unsettle the relations between landlord and tenant cannot but be regarded as an experiment of questionable character and doubtful efficacy."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, at the present stage of the Bill, I intended to say only a few words, and from a special point of view

The hour is now so late that I shall probably consult the wishes of the Council, if I curtail even those few words within the narrowest compass. I agree with the general objects of the Bill; but there are three points which I hope the Select Committee will carefully consider. These are, first, that attempts to interfere by statute, as opposed to custom, between tenants-at-will and the laws of supply and demand have seldom been successful. Second, that, although we may declare that rents shall not exceed five-sixteenths of the produce, the laws of supply and demand will, in the case of the tenants-at-will, be too strong for a hard-and-fast line of this sort. Third, that the compensation for disturbances, amounting to ten times the enhancement of the rent, is excessive, and, as such, is unjust. I had intended to insist on these points at some length, but my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has already dealt with certain of them; the debate has been unusually prolonged; and the hour is very late. With regard to the general principle, I shall at present only say that the legal difficulties and supposed guarantees which seemed to some thinkers to stand in the way of this measure have been effectually disposed of by the speech of the hon'ble and learned member who introduced the Bill. The instructions of the Court of Directors before the Permanent Settlement, and the express words of that Settlement, prove to my mind that the Government of that day neither intended to make a contract with the landholders which should prevent it from afterwards securing the rights of the tenants, nor made any such contract. Even if such a contract had been made, the hon'ble and learned member has shown that it could not interfere with the rights of the tenants who were no party to it. But after these and all other legal difficulties have been cleared away, the Bill has still to be discussed and judged of on other and quite different grounds. For this Bill is in reality an attempt to counteract by legislative devices a fundamental economic change which has taken place in the relation of landlord and tenant in Bengal. It is by economic tests that the measure must now be tried, for by its economic results it will hereafter be justified or condemned. This law endeavours to reinstate the cultivators in a security of tenure somewhat similar to that which they enjoyed at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The Permanent Settlement found two classes of cultivators in possession of the soil, one of which was protected in its possession by customary rights, the other by economic laws. The first class was the *khudkásht* or resident cultivators. The Permanent Settlement reserved the rights of this class, but omitted to define them. After two-thirds of a century had passed, Act X of 1859 endeavoured to discharge the duty thus left unfulfilled, and the present Bill completes the task which Act X began. The other class of cultivators at the time of the Permanent Settlement were the *Paikásht*, non-resident or migratory tenants, who held land in a village other than that in which they lived. These men, although possessing few rights, were at that time protected by economic laws more powerful than any legal system. There was then more land in Bengal awaiting cultivation than there were people to cultivate it. The demand was by the landlord for cultivators, not by the cultivators for land: and the cultivators had necessarily, under such circumstances, the best of the bargain. The charge of enticing away tenants by offers of land at low rent was frequently brought by one landholder against another, and had to be decided by the English head of the District. The increase of population during the past century has reversed this state of things. The population in many parts of Bengal has outgrown the soil. It is no longer the landlord who stands in need of tenants, but the tenants who are competing against each other for land. The same economic laws of supply and demand which protected the tenant at the time of the Permanent Settlement, place him, in many Districts, at the mercy of the landlord to-day.

"The present law endeavours to redress this state of things. To the *khudkásht* or resident tenants, who were protected by usage at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it gives the protection of a Code of clearly defined liabilities and rights. For the *Paikásht* or tenants-at-will, who were protected by the economic law of supply and demand at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it creates certain legal safeguards which it hopes will save them from the extreme pressure of competition. In doing so it attempts to set up a breakwater between the operation of supply and demand and a

portion of the cultivating classes. No one can read the elaborate evidence which has been submitted to the Council with regard to the state of the agricultural population in Bengal, without feeling that the Government is called to make this attempt. But no one can study the history of similar efforts to interfere, not by customary usage, but by statute, between economic laws and their economic results, without seriously asking himself whether such an attempt is likely to be successful. My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál has shown how much can be said against such an attempt. Legal restrictions which curtail the landlord's power over his estate tend to render him averse to investing capital in the improvement of his land. Nor must it be forgotten that, in Lower Bengal itself, the circumstances of districts differ so widely as to make any single rule inapplicable to all. In Bihár and other overcrowded tracts, the tenant is at the mercy of the landlord. In Chittagong and some other districts, there is still a surplus of lands for the cultivators to pick and choose among at their pleasure. The Commissioner of Chittagong, in a recent report, describes the practice there in vogue as a system which 'checks all disposition to rack-rent, and enables the cultivator to take up as much or as little land as suits him.' I trust that the economic difficulties of the measure will be clearly realized, and that the Select Committee will give a fair and patient consideration to the arguments of the landholding classes whose rights will be curtailed by the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rájá SIVA PRASÁD said :—" My Lord, I know I am not a good speaker or a scholar. I have not read that logic which enabled Archbishop Whately to prove that Napoleon Bonaparte was not born; or enabled Doctor Ballantyne to prove that the moon moved on its axis against all the mathematics of Dr. Kaye. I crave your Excellency's indulgence if my ideas are crude or my arguments confused. Nay, I may be here and there, perhaps, strictly speaking, out of order, but as I have been an observer of facts my whole life, I base what I am going to say on my personal experience. I have yet only glanced over the Bill, but taking the lucid introductory speech of the hon'ble Law Member as an index or key of the voluminous records connected with the subject, and of the conclusions arrived at by the highest authorities, I had better dwell upon the speech first, and then the Bill.

"The speech commences with the refutation of some imputations. I have not heard of any 'imputation' of the Government being 'actuated by a spirit of mischievous and restless activity', or 'being influenced by political or party considerations'; but I have heard of another kind of imputation, that the Government, being sorry to find their demand limited for ever by the Permanent Settlement, is now going to limit the demand of zamíndárs also, solely out of revenge. I know there is not a particle of truth in it. I can swear to the purest motives and the highest principles of the Government, but I must own that any condemnation of voluntary rack-rent in one Province comes with very bad grace from those who are forcing an over rack-rent in another. Those who are acquainted with the system of the Government revision of settlements in the unpermanently settled Provinces do not stand in need of any elucidation; but for others I may be allowed to give one or two examples. I have a village, Gangrain, in the Gorakhpur district. The Settlement-officer fixed the rate of rent according to his whims and fancies, or according to some averages supplied to him by the Board of Revenue, and fixed the Government demand on the total of that rent. The Settlement-officer went away, and the Government sanctioned the settlement. But my tenants refused to pay me at that rate, left the land, and ran away with heavy arrears. For several years nearly half the village, some five or six hundred acres, remained uncultivated. At last I reduced the rate and the fellows have come back and are cultivating, though I pay to the Government the same amount which was fixed,—very punctually. I have heard, though I will not vouch for its exact authenticity, that a zamíndár in the Allahabad district, finding the rates fixed by Sir Auckland Colvin, when he was Settlement-officer there, unrealizable, and being thus unable to pay the Government demand, made a bequest of that village in favour of Sir Auckland and left it. The case came to the notice of the

authorities when steps were taken for the recovery of the Government revenue, and then, perhaps, the rates were modified. I suppose it was Dr. Irvine who reported through Mr. Court, the then Collector, to the Government, that in the three trans-Jamia parganas of the Allahabad district he seldom met three men of whom one was not lame, on account of eating *khisári*, a very inferior pulse, better food than which the tenant could not afford to have on account of the high rate of rent. The Government modified the settlement and lowered its demand. I do not think the Doctors find that disease here in Bengal or Bihár. Numerous instances can be quoted like the above, but I wish not to be misunderstood; it is far from my intentions to oppose any measure which aims at limiting the rack-rent by making the produce or the value thereof as an ultimate standard. What I intend to show is simply this—that it would behove the Government better if the Government were to apply the principle first in the Provinces where Government is an interested party and shares in the rise or fall of the rent: for instance, let the Government rule in the unpermanently settled Provinces that no Court is to give a decree for any arrears of rent which the tenant proves to exceed, say, half the estimated value of the estimated average produce for a certain number of years; and at the same time declare that the Government demand is never to exceed so much per cent. of the actual assets of the zamíndárs. Then, and only then, would the Government be justified in coming forward in the permanently settled Provinces and telling the zamíndárs, ‘Friends, you also cannot go beyond that’.

“Going to extremes is often to be deprecated. To say that zamíndárs had no existence at all, and are the British Government’s creation, is simply to expose one’s own ignorance of the country and its history. Still the copper-plates are dug up, granting villages in perpetuity, with their boundaries and all within them — *jalkar, bankar, dñh, dábar, &c.*—the inscriptions generally ending with the threat that, if any one resumes the land, he will live sixty thousand years a worm in hell. Now, if these grantees had no proprietary right in the soil, what right had they? If they were not zamíndárs, what were they? Could they be farmers or officials? Farishta writes:—‘Ala-ud-din Khilj resumed all religious endowments and rent-free tenures, and confiscated all property in the soil (*har dehe ki dar vakf ya dar inam ya dar milk i kase bud hama ra khalisa kard*)’. *Milk* means property and *malik* proprietor. Farishta goes on further to say that the ‘Emperor took half the produce of the soil from everybody, whether he was a Mukaddam or Chaudharí. The Chaudharís and Mukaddams, who once rode state horses, wore princely arms, dressed sumptuously and pursued the games like the Nobles, had at last been reduced to such extremities under this Emperor’s rule, that their women were obliged to go out and work for their bread’. Chaudharí and Mukaddam of that time seem to be synonymous words for zamíndár. Fíroz Shah Tughlak writes in his memoir of ‘the portion mulcted at the delivery of the *landlord’s* shares by the cultivator, and its attestations by some official’. Fíroz Shah took only a tithe of the produce of land. I well remember to have read somewhere that when Humáyun marched down from Agra his baggage was plundered by the zamíndárs in the Gangetic Doáb. The Hon’ble East India Company itself had at one time purchased the zamíndarí of the Twenty-four-Parganas from the Emperor of Delhi. Are the zamíndárs like the Maharájas of Bardwan, Dumráon, Darbhanga and Bettiah, or Rájás of Majhauí, Manda, Bejaypur, and a thousand others of the British creation? They have still many sanads and farmáns of the Muhammadan Emperors in their possession. Many will quote books that those Emperors had all along been acknowledged as the lords of land; but they forget that in the same sentence they are acknowledged as the lords of the persons and possessions of their subjects. So with this theory the Government will have the same right to interfere with one’s lands as with his person or other personal property.

“Let us see how this movement began, and how it ends. The hon’ble the Law Member says:—‘What then are the facts with which we have to do, and what are the evils for which legislation is required?’ Let us see what are ‘the facts’. Sir Ashley Eden says:—‘In Bihár what is most wanted is some ready

means of enabling the raiyat to resist illegal distraint, illegal enhancement and illegal cesses, and to prove and maintain his occupancy-right'. Sir Richard Temple intended 'to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy raiyats and tenure-holders should be forced, to simplify the procedure for realizing the arrears of rent in undisputed cases and to make the interest of an occupancy raiyat liable to sale for default in paying rent, and transferable by private agreement'. In the Bengal Council it was 'recognised that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalment and deposit of rent, and possibly sub-letting'. The Commission propose 'to create a new class of subordinate occupancy raiyats by providing that a tenant who had held for three years and less than twelve years should be protected from ejectment at the will of his landlord.' Also that 'limits were to be set to the rack-rent' and to what an occupancy raiyat 'might demand from an under-tenant'. Sir Ashley Eden writes in his letter of the 15th July, 1880, that 'he would like to see the Bengal raiyats, as a class, secured in the enjoyment of those rights which the ancient land law and custom of the country intended them to have, protected against arbitrary eviction, left in the enjoyment of a reasonable proportion of the profits of cultivation, and, in short, placed in a position of substantial comfort, calculated to resist successfully the occasional pressure of bad times'. He wrote to the British Indian Association in December, 1880, that 'protection against arbitrary evictions must certainly be given to every settled cultivator who pays the established rent', and that 'a substantial tenantry, free from debt, and in a position to stay and bear the pressure of occasional bad seasons, is what Bengal requires. The Lieutenant-Governor desires, therefore, to see the occupancy tenure made the rule and not the exception; but at the same time he would have it kept as far as possible in the hands of *bonâ fide* cultivators, and sub-letting by occupancy tenants should be discouraged, if it cannot be altogether prevented'. The most important conclusions at which Sir Ashley Eden arrived, as given by Mr. Justice Cunningham in his Minute, are 'that the rents of Bengal were and must, in existing circumstances, continue to be customary, not competitive'; and 'to guard against the conversion by the landlord of raiyatî land, that is, land over which occupancy-rights exist, or can be acquired, into 'khâmâr''. 'Khâmâr' lands appear to have been originally merely the surplus unreclaimed lands of the village which the landlord was allowed, during the continuance of his revenue engagement with Government, to cultivate for his own benefit, but which became 'raiyaî' as cultivators settled on them'. The Famine Commission say that 'measures should be framed to secure the consolidation of occupancy-rights, the enlargement of the numbers of those who hold under secure tenures, and widening the limits of that security, together with the protection of the tenant-at-will in his just rights and strengthening of his position by any measure that may seem wise and equitable'. The hon'ble the Law Member does not find, in any of the Regulations of 1793, words which can throw the whole of the then vast area of the unreclaimed land of Bengal into the category of khâmâr or private land; and so he has framed his definition so that the existing stock of khâmâr land cannot hereafter be increased. Now I ask him, in the name of justice, if the whole outcome of all these wishes, suggestions, reports and proposals is to culminate in depriving the zamîndârs of the right of increasing their khâmâr land by acknowledged legitimate means and by most ancient customs or usages, and conferring the right of occupancy even on 'squatters and nomads', because the price of land and 'the disturbance money' are just the same to a zamîndâr? There will be no ejectment, and any man would acquire occupancy-right if he has pluck enough once to plough and sow the land; but the zamîndâr will never, even if he pays all the gold and silver of the world. Leave the custom and usage aside, no one had even thought hitherto of such an innovation. The Government tells the zamîndârs: 'Keep so much land and no more; this is enough for you; let the others take the rest; they are in greater need than you are'. I think, if the principle is fair and equitable, it would be better to plunder all the banks and distribute the money to the poor and the needy.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says that in Bengal the raiyats are strong and the zamíndárs weak, but in Bihár the zamíndárs are strong and the raiyats weak; whereas in Bengal the raiyats combine to resist the payment of rent, in Bihár the zamíndárs destroy all the tenures and all the rights of the tenants and turn their land in zarat or khámár, or, in other words, Bihár is groaning under rack-renting and acts of lawless and high-handed oppression. My Lord, for seven years I have had to look after the affairs of Bettiah, which is one of the largest zamíndáris in Bihár, and I am in a position to assure your Excellency that I have not found a stronger set of raiyats, happier or better off, in any part of the country, from Kashmír and Rájputáná down to Púna and Haidarábád; and I am almost sure that a Briton by birth and stuff, Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E., will corroborate the truth of my assertions. I have seldom seen a more generous hearted zamíndár than the Maharájá of Bettiah. Though he has received no decoration yet from the Government, neither the Star of India, nor the Lion and Sun of Persia, to adorn his breast, but it is adorned with a heart which melts like wax for the poor. One day, nay it was about midnight, some ejected tenants came and cried out *duhai* at the gate; he begged of me to enquire about them. Mr. Gibbon told me that they were great *badmashes*, and were legally and deservedly ejected. But the Maharájá insisted upon their immediate re-instatement, and told me that a Rájá's first duty is to protect his tenants '*Rájá ká pahlá dharma prajápalan hai*'. The difference, in my humble opinion, between a Bengal and a Bihár zamíndár is simply this—that the Bengal zamíndárs are now highly educated, and the poor Bihár zamíndárs, with very few exceptions, are still what they were. So the Persian saying '*Yake nuksáni máyah dígre shimátati hamsáyah*' (on one hand the loss of property, and on the other the abuse of neighbour) is fully applicable to them. His Highness the Maharájá of Benares has a large property (I beg pardon—I am not sure whether a zamíndári can be called any longer a property under the hon'ble and the learned Law Member's new definition) in Bihár, and so my many other friends of Benares have, and yet the same law is proposed for Bengal and Bihár. We have a saying, '*take ser bháji take ser kháji*' (two pounds of cake for two pice, so two pounds of salad too). Though the hon'ble the Law Member may say '*chu az kaume yake bedámshí kard na kihrá manzilat mánad na mih rá*' (if one man in a nation commit a crime, neither low nor high are to be spared; all are to be punished); if a villager killed a soldier, the whole village is to be executed, as the Russians, I hear, are doing now.

"Now I have purchased some thousands of acres of waste-land in fee-simple under Lord Canning's Resolution, and spent much money in bringing parts of it under cultivation. What will be the fate of that land, or, I may say, my own and my children's, under this Bill? The registered kabúliyats of my tenants, under the name of 'contracts', will be null and void. I will not be able to eject them, and for any enhancement I must be prepared to spend in litigation a sum the interest of which will far exceed the amount of such an enhancement. I wonder if it is known to the Government what was the cost, or how much money was cast away in the great rent case of 1865. I shall feel extremely obliged if the hon'ble the Law Member would be pleased to give a short definition of the treacherous English word 'fee-simple', and a short construction of the sanad signed by a Secretary to the Government, as he has given of the words zamíndár and landlord, and of the proclamation of Lord Cornwallis. Lord Canning may be laughed at very shortly, as Lord Cornwallis is now a but allow me, my Lord, to put here on record the motive with which that great statesman was actuated. During the Mutiny of 1857 he had seen how useful and valuable these Britons were to the State. Lord Canning had seen how a Venable had held the district of Azamgarh single-handed for the State, and driven out the mutineers from it; and how many others like him had done the same in other parts of the country. He wished to increase their number. He asked men like Mr. Glyn to take land and settle in the country. They refused, under the plea that, with such a system of settlement and the rent-law, they could not persuade themselves to acquire land in India and invest their capital in improvement. Lord Canning resolved then and there to open a way for the

acquisition of land in fee-simple, though, as soon as he had breathed his last, the policy was changed. I am sorry I was not living at the time of Lord Cornwallis; but if the science of spiritualism has any truth in it, his spirit may be smiling on our incapacity to understand how he had found the body of Bengal and Bihár zamíndárs, and the very constitution of zamíndarí, far more useful to Government than ever Lord Canning found the whole body of Oudh taluqdárs or all the Venables of the world. He lost no time to make a settlement with them on such a permanent basis as to secure a permanent safe basis for the future operations of the Government, which has extended its dominion beyond Attock (Atak), falsifying the very name of the place, which means 'stop'. I shall find myself much mistaken, and shall have to revise my history of Hindustan, if the zamíndárs of Bengal and Bihár, as a body, are not as loyal subjects of their Kaisar-i-Hind as any crowned head in the world, from Noah up to this moment, can boast of. I have seen with my own eyes some zamíndárs of the Benares Province placing flower wreaths on the tomb of that great and good man, Lord Cornwallis, even now. I am fortunate at present to find my waste-land situated beyond the pale of the jurisdiction of this Bill, otherwise I would have had to deplore that the land was mine on the 2nd of March, but it passed over to others on the 3rd, without any fault of mine; however, the principle of the Bill seems to be contagious. It will be better for me to look after my property before it is too late. What course is left to me to follow? I am bewildered. The only course open before my eyes just now is simply to serve notices of ejection on all my tenants before the end of this month, which is fixed by the law as the last month for the purpose in the year, and allow the whole land again to revert to its pristine condition of groaning under a thick forest haunted by the wild beasts; but allow me, my Lord, to declare most sincerely that it will be worse than death to me ever to think of your Excellency's illustrious and endeared name to be associated with any measure which may convert the land now smiling under luxuriant crops into a gloomy forest, while the policy of Lord Cornwallis has turned, as acknowledged by the hon'ble the Law Member himself, the wastes and ancient forests of Bengal and Bihár into culturable land.

"The only nail which the hon'ble the Law Member has hit on the head is a frank acknowledgment of 'the misapplication of English analogies to Indian facts'. He says that the 'Bengal zamíndár is not a landlord, or land-owner, in the English sense of the word'. I say that the money paid by an Indian tenant is not rent in the English sense of the word. For the meaning of 'rent', Malthus is no authority for us Indians, though he may be for an English Chief Justice of the High Court, like Sir Barnes Peacock.

"The word rent is misapplied in India. It is a tax on produce in its true sense and meaning. Under the sacred laws of *Mamú*, acknowledged to be the most ancient, 'the King (Rájá) took one-sixth of the fruits of soil (produce); but when it was of bad quality his share was limited to one-twelfth. On the cattle, gems, gold and silver he levied one-fiftieth, and on the produce of trees, flesh, meat, honey and the like accumulations of nature and of art, a sixth. Besides this all the artisans and labourers worked for him gratis one day in the month. He was entitled to five per cent. on all debts admitted by the defendants on trial, and ten per cent. on all denied and proved'. In this so complete a list of taxes, if one is a tax, then all the others also are taxes, and if one is rent, then all the others also are rent. The famous Káli Dás says in his *Raghuvans—Shashthánsam vali magrahít*, that is, the Rájá took the one-sixth of the produce as his tax. It is out of this tax, or the share of the State, that all the tenures, zamíndarí, mukarrarí khám, khálisa, raiyatwári, khont, mustájjiri, jágír, muáfi, krishnárpán, &c., &c., have been created. Under the Slave Dynasty this tax was raised to one-fourth of the gross produce. Alá-ud-din Khiljí assessed it at one-half. Sher Sháh reverted to one-fourth, but Ákbár took one-third. In many places it is still divided half and half between the proprietor and the cultivator, or the zamíndár and the tenant. In Benares it is called *adhaiyá*, which means half and half, and this proportion has been acknowledged as customary by Lord William Bentinck in his celebrated circular. The question is, whether there is a proprietary right

(*Svatva* or *Hakki Milkiyat*) possible in land or not. In England, William I conquered the land and distributed it amongst his feudal chiefs. So when the Aryans came here from the North-West and vanquished the non-Aryans (Aborigines), their Sovereign apportioned the land amongst his followers, as is written in the Vedas: 'Indra the lord conquered and drove out the Dasyus and Rakshasas and gave their land to the white-faced followers'.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says, 'that the great mass of the Bengal raiyats were, at the time of the Permanent Settlement, in the enjoyment of certain customary rights, which at least included the right of occupancy in the land conditionally on the payment of the rate of rent current and established in the locality, and, I may add, the right of having that rate of rent determined by the State'. May I be allowed simply to ask if it is not so now? Are there not fixed-rate and occupancy-tenants? Nay, are they not growing? Just the other day seven paikásht (non-resident) tenants have acquired occupancy-right in my village, Bodarvar, by lapse of time, simply through a mistake of mine in the calculation of years. The tenants in Jaunpur district have now become mostly fixed-rate. The hon'ble the Law Member quotes the Court of Directors' instructions to the Indian Government 'not to depart from our inherent right as Sovereigns, of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government'. May I be allowed simply to ask if any zamíndár class of persons has ever asked or expected from the Government more than the mere protection of his rights and privileges, or of his property and life, and why the zamíndárs are denied the protection? The hon'ble member further quotes the declaration of the Governor General in Council: 'It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people'. That is our Magna Charta, and the zamíndárs can well claim that protection.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says that 'no one can acquire the status of settled raiyats, and the occupancy-right which is attached to it, unless he has been a landlord, or he and his ancestors before him have been land-holders for at least twelve years in the same village or estate. Thus mere squatters and nomads are effectually excluded', but I may be allowed respectfully to ask, will the zamíndár be allowed to eject the squatter or the nomad? Under what section? It may be said under the 'disturbance money' section. Well and good! There the zamíndár is to pay for his own land to an occupancy-tenant, who does not pay his rent and falls into arrear, in the shape of price: here a *badmásh* comes and clandestinely ploughs and sows a piece of land, upsetting all the plans of the zamíndár, and receives money from him in the shape of disturbance money, for restoring the zamíndár's land to the zamíndár. I have heard of the right of the sword, but this will form the right of the plough. Some fifty of my tenants left my village, Bodarvar, in Gorakhpur, with heavy arrcars, after they had taken crops home. When I went to the village to arrange about the land they had left, I found all the land cultivated by other, say fifty, men—many of them being relatives and friends of those who had run away. I was willing to settle with them on the same terms as their predecessors enjoyed, but they refused to register their *mládi* kabúliyats. I, of course, ejected them through the proper channel, though the process cost me some thousand rupees; but, under this Bill, I would have been obliged to pay those ejected tenants a couple of thousand rupees more, in the shape of the disturbance money, or engaged *lathiválás* to stop them by force from ploughing and sowing, and bribing the policemen, at the risk of my going to jail. But what else could be done? Land is dear, it is a second wife, and many Hindús have become Muhammadans for it. There is, perhaps, Rájá Salámát Sháh-at Azamgarh of this description, and many more may be found.

"The hon'ble the Law Member has given, as a sample, some kabúliyat and pattá in his speech; but, if there are Shylocks in India, there are also wise Judges, who know what is lawful and what is unlawful before they enforce any contract. I can show a hundred kabúliyats and pattás which I have given to my tenants-at-will in Benares, with occupancy-right, which they call *istimrári*.

“The hon’ble the Law Member talks of the wants commonly known in England and Ireland as the three Fs,—fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sale. Leaving the question of sale just now aside, and seeing that the tenants of twelve years have fixity of tenure and ‘fair and equitable’ rent, I simply remind him here that he has completely overlooked an Indian tenant’s wants, which may be called the four Ss,—supply of water, supply of seeds, supply of bullocks and saving from the Court expenses. We have a saying:—*Grāma samīpe labdhvā kṛpam-grāmnah kin gayayati bhūpam* (a villager who has a well near his land does not care for a king). If one tenant is ruined by a marriage, I can point out one thousand ruined by Court expenses. Just the other day one of my tenants, Debi, refused to pay me one-and-half anna acreage for half a highā rent-free land. I applied for recovery and obtained a decree against him for Rs. 3-11, as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount sued (acreage for three years)	0	2	3
Arzidavi	0	6	0
Talbānā	1	8	0
Mukhtārnamā	0	8	0
Copy of decree	0	8	0
Petition for it	0	1	0
Petition for the execution of decree	0	1	0
Mukhtārnamā for it	0	8	0
Interest	0	0	9
Total Rs.	3	11	0

The land was put up for sale, but as the man came to his senses, and fell upon my feet, I allowed him to remain.

All the three supplies depend upon good rent law; no bank of any kind in the world can do that.

“The hon’ble the Law Member says, ‘that the powers of transferring and sub-letting, which the Bill recognises, may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be, not occupancy-raiyats, but under-raiyats, with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but if such a state of things would ever arise we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it’. I may be pardoned if I say that I cannot accept such an assurance. This is the first time I have ever heard of such a legacy. At any rate it is very curious, and indeed very bold. At the instance of the present Lieutenant-Governor, to impose some discouragement on sub-letting, the maximum rent for sub-tenants or under-raiyats not having a right of occupancy appears to be fixed at five-sixteenths, or about thirty per cent.; but what protection has been devised if the occupancy-tenant takes every year a heavy nazrānā (premium), besides the legal rent, from his sub-tenant under the threat of ejection? The pleaders cannot increase their legal fee or *mehantāna*, but who can prevent them from taking a tenfold shukrānā (*donceur*)? The real cultivators of the soil under the Bill will till the land at a rack-rent as sub-tenants, and a new class of under-proprietors of the baniyā class will spring up as occupancy-tenants at the expense of the poor zamīndārs. The hon’ble the Law Member disclaims any merit for the originality of his proposals; but, in my humble opinion, limiting khāmār and giving occupancy-right to ‘squatters and nomads’ is certainly very original. He says: ‘We have endeavoured to hold an even hand between the two parties, and to define and adjust their rights in such a way as may be most conducive to the common interests of both’. I beg pardon; I cannot see the truth of the statement, and I leave it to the judgment of those who do not belong to any party. I have a village, Khanavan, in Benares, three fourths of which are under general law and one-fourth under a special law. Well, in the time of Lord William Bentinck special settlement was made of this one-fourth. The zamīndār and the tenants appointed arbitrators, and the arbitrators fixed the rate of rent for ever, without any right of enhancement on any account to the zamīndār, and gave the right of occupancy and transfer to the tenants. Now, what is the consequence? Four-fifths of the land have come into my possession by right of purchase, and only one-fifth remains in the hands of others, a baniyā class of people, who also have come in possession of that by right of purchase. The descendants of the original tenants are tilling the land as sub-tenants. I have given occupancy-right to all my tenants in the three-fourths of the village, but will not give in this one-fourth.

"The hon'ble the Law Member ends his very long, exhaustive and most elaborate speech with a declaration that whatever has been 'endeavoured by the present Bill to do, is so to legislate for her as to preserve whatever is best in the spirit of her ancient institutions'. If the hon'ble the Law Member be good enough to acknowledge that the words 'for tenants' were simply, by an oversight or mistake, left out after the word 'best', I shall not speak further, otherwise it will be like the Benavá Fakír, who learnt only the first half of a verse from the Koran, that is, 'Don't pray', and ignored totally the other half, that is, 'when you are drunk'. I cannot say what may be the meaning of the word justice in the English sense, or the sense of the hon'ble the Law Member, but I can vouchsafe the meaning of the Arabi word *A'dl*, which means to mete out equally; or *insáf*, to make half and half. The hon'ble the Law Member acknowledges that formerly 'resident or chhaparband (owner of a hut) tenants were not ejected except for arrears of rent'; but he ignores totally the acknowledged right and power of the zamíndárs to allow or refuse residence. No man could come and live in the village without the permission of the zamíndár. In the *Wájih-ul-'arz* (agreement) it is specially mentioned that the zamíndár would not allow any thief or bad character to reside in his village. Had the zamíndár not power of refusal, this paragraph would have been superfluous. Now, if a zamíndár gives permission to a man to build a hut, which is, as a rule, done after taking some *nuzráná*, (present), and cultivate without any written contract, it will be preposterous to think that the man could be ejected at the zamíndár's will; but now the Bill allows every one to build a house anywhere he likes—in a field or a pasture—and even claim compensation for it, which will be of no earthly use to the zamíndár. The fact is, that there was no period in history in which, with the zamíndarí (including *jágír*, *muáfi* and *mustájirí*, &c.) system, the system of *khám*, *khálisha* or *assámívár* had no existence, and so there was no period in which, with the occupancy-tenants (including fixed rate, rent-free, &c.), the tenants-at-will had no existence. The mistake, in my humble opinion, is simply in the endeavour to make occupancy-right universal and tenants-at-will an impossibility. Leaving possibility or impossibility aside just now, I beg simply to assure your Excellency that what the hon'ble the Law Member is pleased to call India's ancient institution has in no period of history, as far as my knowledge goes, and in no part of the country, as far as I have seen, ever been dreamed of even. Now to the Bill :—

"My Lord, I have had time merely to glance over it. The sin lies in two ways : firstly, in commission, and secondly, in omission ; but before going into the details of the Bill, which I would rather leave to some future period, I may be allowed to state that, if the object of the Bill is to improve land and agriculture, or ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists and promote the well-being of the cultivators of the soil, the Bill does not go very far ; it totally fails, rather, in many instances ; it takes an opposite direction and makes the case worse.

"Allow me first to say a few words about the omissions. I am surprised to find that not a single provision has been made in the Bill to supply the crying wants of the tenants. They want wells, and how does the law stand now ? If I dig a well at a cost of two hundred rupees, which can irrigate 24 bighás belonging, say, to 24 tenants, I ask them to pay me the legal interest on the capital laid out, in the shape of an enhancement of a rupee per bighá. They refuse to pay, simply because, if they accept an enhancement, they shall have every year to pay, but otherwise they hope sooner or later to have the water for nothing, by bribing the *patwári* and my *karanda* with a couple of rupees. The only course open to me is to serve on them notices of enhancement and fight out 24 cases up to the Board of Revenue on appeal, which will not cost, at the lowest computation, less than a thousand rupees. Now, if the law be framed so that a zamíndár, before digging a well, may apply to the district officer for permission, supplying him with a plan and estimate and a list of the tenants, their land, rent and the amount of enhancement, which is not to exceed the legal interest on the capital laid out, or to fall more than a rupee per bighá, the district officer, after giving due notice to the tenants and enquiring into thes-

objections, if any, may give permission to dig; and when it is reported complete to his satisfaction he may order the patwari to add the enhancement to the rent in the village-records. I am sanguine that thousands of wells will at once be dug where wanted. It is now commonly said that the zamindars have not done their duty, but no one has taken the least notice yet how the law operates now. For the supply of seeds and bullocks, if I advance any money, I shall have to go to the Civil Court, and after all the trouble and expense, if I am so fortunate as to obtain a decree, there will be no property against which it can be executed. I cannot understand, if the Government recovers its advances as arrears of revenue, why the zamindars are not allowed to recover their advances as arrears of rent, provided that the interest and instalment does not exceed the limit assigned by the Government and the transaction is duly registered. If it is allowed, the cultivators of the soil will at once be placed above the want of any bank or banker. It has become the fashion of the day to vilify the bankers as takers of fifty per cent. interest. I may be allowed to explain how I take this fifty per cent. from my tenant. He wants, suppose, a maund of seed (wheat) in November, when it sells, say, at a quarter of a maund per rupee, so I give him a loan of my wheat, which is worth four rupees at the time, on a promise that he is to pay me back a maund and half (fifty per cent. more) in kind. He returns me my wheat in May, when, generally speaking, it may be selling at half a maund per rupee, so I receive two rupees worth for what was worth four rupees at the time I lent. It may be asked then, why the zamindar lends. He lends only because in the long run he has the satisfaction to find that his grain-pits contain ten thousand maunds when he had commenced the business with only one. Besides this, if he had not lent the seed, perhaps the land would have remained uncultivated, for a tenant cannot be expected to keep and preserve such a small quantity as a maund is for seed all the year round against fire, thief, mice, white-ants, the little urchins and hungry old hags of the family. To go to the town, often fifty miles distant from his house, to borrow money from some bank, even at five per cent. interest, to purchase seed from the bazar and bring it home on the head of a hired cooly, will simply be ruinous. I do not see any provision has been made for saving the tenants from the expenses of the Court; nay, I see even an application for distraint shall be liable to the same court-fee which would be payable in a suit instituted for the recovery of the arrear therein claimed (clause (2), section 167). However, the most curious feature of the Bill is, that the Local Government may suspend the provisions of sections 166 and 184; though it does not seem why. It seems inexplicable that, if the movement commenced to facilitate the recovery of rent, why it ends with the throwing of difficulties in distraint. Sir Ashley Eden's beau-ideal tenantry of Bengal can only be hoped for, under such a Bill, when the millennium comes under the prophecies.

"It is quite unnecessary to search out for antediluvian proofs, or prehistoric customs and usages. I mean the procedure followed under the Native rulers before the Hon'ble the East India Company acquired the sanad of Diwan. The Government proclaimed its intention to protect and maintain the existing rights, privileges, customs and usages, as found or acknowledged, and let it do so now. Any demur on the part of the Government to fulfil this promise, or at least expectation, will be fraught with mischief.

"The Bill aims, as I think I have said already, at making the occupancy-right universal (sections 45, 49 and 56), and ejectment, except for arrears in rare cases, practically impossible (section 149), by limiting the khámár and zarat land to its present extent and preventing its future growth (chapter II), and by making all private contracts against these drastic measures null and void. My Lord, may I be allowed to ask if, in any period of the historic age, in any part of the country, under any kind of rule, such a limit was ever put to the acquirement of the khámár and zarat land? The zamindar has a right to let out his land at any rent, whether one-half or one-quarter of the would-be so-called pargana rate to A or B. But if this A or B relinquishes the land, or runs away with arrears, or even for five rupees arrears the zamindar pays ten rupees for the land which, at any rate, was once his own, at the sale for a

decree, the land cannot be again his. Any man may come, cultivate it, build on it, and make it his own; but it cannot revert to the poor zamíndár, its rightful owner (section 56), because it is out of the khámár and zarati entered in the register now to be made. It was the tyrant Alá-ud-dín Khiljí only who, professedly to keep the people living from hand to mouth, had ordained that no one was to possess any land beyond a certain extent, and that no one was to possess more cattle than a fixed number; but in the 19th century, in the reign of our Most Gracious and Beloved Kaisar-i-Hind, Victoria (God bless her), a Bill is brought before your Excellency's Council, the effect of which will be that, if I purchased a piece of waste-land under Lord Canning's Resolution and brought it under cultivation at a heavy expense, it was mine on the second of this month, but will not be mine on the third. I should have to add a codicil to my will, and all my plans will be castles in the air. Sir Richard Garth, who is truly called Chief Justice, may well denounce such a policy in the strongest term—a 'spoliation'. But I may be allowed again to ask, if a zamíndár enters in the village-records all the land in the names of his relatives and confidential men, how the law can prevent him from reaping the advantages of khámár or zarati, though the law may promote litigation, fraud and perjury to its fullest scope, which is the tendency, I am grieved to say, of this age of high education and new civilization? What will be the result of all this (I do not know really what to call, but let me call) drastic measure? A new set of petty sub-proprietors, as I have already said, generally of the baniyá class, will arise. The so-called tenants of to-day will all become pakka (strong) proprietors, only to transfer their land to baniyás, pocketing all the money which now may find its way to a certain extent to the purse of the natural and lawful proprietor, the zamíndár, and still of as little use to the State in the time of need as a straw. Your Excellency told the taluqdárs of Oudh, just the other day, 'that the primary and essential condition of agricultural prosperity is the well-being of the cultivators of the soil; the promotion of that well-being the Government has very earnestly at heart, and it attaches to it an importance of the highest kind.' Now, my Lord, most respectfully I beg to ask, does the Bill in any way ameliorate the condition and promote the 'well-being' of the cultivators of the soil, who will always be, generally speaking, sub-tenants and form the mass of rural population? The Bill limits the rent demandable from an under-tenant or an under-raiyat (section 119). Will that do any good to the poor under-tenants? It is just like sending the paper horses, which the Lamas do according to M. Hacq, for the sick and the weary travellers. Now, suppose I am a tenant, and I have a sub under me for whose land, suppose, the Bill limits the rent to Rs. two. I tell him, 'My friend, the law does not allow me to demand from you more than Rs. two in the shape of rent, but unless you pay me Rs. three more annually, as a nazráná, in advance, I will not allow you to cultivate my land. Go away to some other place.' Now, what will the poor sub-tenant do? He must pay whatever I ask for. The law may go further and give occupancy-right to the sub-tenants too, and make it criminal for the tenants to take more than what may be fixed by law. But how can the law prevent the tenant from colluding with the zamíndár and relinquishing the land or having it sold for arrears, solely to ruin his sub-tenants? The law may make the tenure of a sub-tenant as secure and profitable as that of a tenant, but then he also may have a sub-tenant, and so on, till the cultivator of the soil will have only enough to live from hand to mouth, and to whom an occupancy-right or any right will be quite worthless. The cultivators of the soil in India, who form the mass of the population, are generally labouring classes, and Providence has ordained that they are to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; to place them above want is, in my humble opinion, above any human power. I have heard of more poverty and misery in Europe, even in England, than in India. However, worse than this limitation of the khámá and zarati land is to make null and void any contract between a tenant and a zamíndár (sections 45, 47 and 49). India has been famous for the honour of her contract. It will be a pity to teach her now that a man's contract is nothing; that even legal contracts are good for nothing. This very Council passed Act

X in 1859, under which, having full faith and confidence in the Acts of the Government, suppose I let out ten bighás of land to A—never mind for the consideration passing between me and A, whether to my loss or profit, or A's loss or profit, but it was agreed upon that after five years the land will again be at my disposal, and it will rest with me to re-let it or not. The agreement, *pattá* and *kabáliyát*, have duly been registered and they were as legal and binding documents, at least in my humble opinion, as the Government promissory notes are, or a treaty between the British Government and any independent Chief of India, on the 2nd of this month; but on the 3rd, if the Bill passes, they are a mere piece of waste-paper. I am quite bewildered what history will have to say of such transactions. I know of a Commissioner of a revenue division, who was writing a history of Ind'ia, but when he came to the transaction between Clivé and Amín Chand he tore up all what he had written, saying that he could not perpetuate such a blot on the character of his countrymen. Reduce the twelve years period for the growth of occupancy-right to twelve days; reduce the rent from Rs. twelve to twelve annas—anything may be done, but for goodness sake do not repudiate legal contracts so publicly and without any tangible excuse. The Canal Bill, or whatever its true designation may be, brought forward by the brother Stracheys, which proposed to levy a compulsory rate of water and revive a modified *begar* system, and which consequently was vetoed by the then Secretary of State till those two objectionable sections were removed, was nothing compared to this Bill, limiting the *khámér* and *zarati* land, and making null and void legal contracts. I do not find in the long and exhaustive speech of the hon'ble the Law Member anyone or anybody, whether Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell, the Rent Commission or the Famine Commission, proposing this kind of drastic measure.

"I never doubt for a moment the power of your Excellency's Council or the legality of its acts. The Council can repeal all the Regulations of 1793 if they like, and make even the Permanent Settlement itself a matter of history; but the question is simply this whether it is wise and politic to enforce such measures, the need and necessity of which are not at least apparent to those who are mostly affected by them. Let us see what Sir James Stephen said on the 6th April, 1871, at Allahabad, on the occasion of passing the Local Rates Bill. He said:—

'We are not a representative Government. With every wish on the part of every member of the Government to use his powers for the benefit of those whose interests they affect, it is impossible not to feel at every turn how great are the differences between the governors and the governed, and how supremely important it is for all parties that, whatever else the people of the country may feel about their rulers, they should feel perfect confidence in their good faith and in their scrupulous observance of their promises. A really representative Government may deal with the pledges of their predecessors in a very different way from a Government like ours. If Parliament, representing as it does the views and feelings of the population of the United Kingdom, should see fit to re-open the question of the Scotch and English Church Establishments, it would be absurd to say that they were debarred from doing so by the Act of Queen Anne. They are themselves the representatives of the descendants of those by whom the Act of Union was passed, and they have the same moral right to undo what their predecessors did in a matter affecting the English nation for the time being, as a man has to reconsider resolutions which he has made at any particular period of his life as to his own subsequent conduct, in matters in which he has entered into no contract with others. We, on the other hand, are in a position more nearly resembling that of a person who has made a contract to his release from which the consent of the other party is necessary.'

"It is true that there is no contract or compact here concerned as between two Powers, like Russia and China; and I am not one who always brings forward the common phrase 'Permanent Settlement' as a great bugbear. I know very well that it settles only the Government demand, and no question of Government demand or revenue law is just now before us. I own that it is the great duty of the legislature to protect the just rights of the tenants and promote the welfare of the cultivators of the soil; but at the same time the duty is not a bit less to protect the just rights of the *zamíndárs*. We, *zamíndárs*, do not want the rights of an English landlord, whatever he may be—a lion or a bull—we are *zamíndárs*; and let us have a *zamíndár's* right. The

Government proclaims by tomtom or, at any rate, gives us to understand that every one's right is to be protected. Now, is the right which has been enjoyed by the zamíndárs, at least for the last ninety years, which has been acknowledged from time to time by the law and by all the Courts of British India, and on the faith of which acknowledgment millions and millions of money have changed hands, no right at all? One has a kabúliyat duly executed and registered under section 7, Act X of 1859, that never any occupancy-right is to accrue in the land: or, according to the established custom and usage, has entered some land relinquished by his tenants in his own name, as sír or khámár or zarat in the village-records for which he pays revenue, and now and then lets it out wholly or partly to the villagers from year to year. Now this Bill in one breath makes the kabúliyat null and void, and the zamíndár's sír, khámár or zarati land becomes the property of a ploughman, only because it was not held by the zamíndár continuously for twelve years. Act X of 1859 can be repealed, but how on earth all the contracts entered into under it can be made null and void and all the decisions of the Court upset? When the Government makes legal, private contracts null and void, how it can be expected to respect long its public contracts?

This is, perhaps, the last time in my life that I shall have the honour of speaking anything in the Viceregal Council, and I am very sorry indeed that I have not been fated like my hon'ble friend Maharája Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, to thank your Excellency for the fulfilment of a 'pledge'; but the onerous duty which I have to discharge, though sad and painful, compels me to warn that if such a Bill passes, it will shake the faith and confidence of the people, not only of British India, but of all the Foreign States, in the Government of its foundation. I sincerely hope no one may have ever to say what the 'vakíl' of the then Maharája of Jaypur had said to General Ochterloney, when he handed over the Jaypur State to the tender mercies of Scindhia, that the conscience of the Government is subservient to the exigencies of the time. Englishmen have an adage that 'necessity has no law', and so the Muhammadans, '*gar Zururat buvad ravá báshad*'; but we Hindus have a different kind of belief. Our great and famous Rájá of Ujjain, Bhartrihari, says: 'Let the people praise or abuse, let wealth come or go, let death approach this moment or remain far away, great men never depart from the path of justice.' (*nindantu nítí nipuná yadi vá stuvantu,—Lakshmi samá visatu gachhatu vá yatheshitam adyaiva vá mara ya mastu yugántare vá—nyáyat pathah pravichalanti padam na dhíráh*). I am not an alarmist. I never doubt the prowess of the British nation, or the proverbial loyalty and submission of the Indians. If to-day the Government orders a general confiscation, even of the moveable property, I am certain that the loyal zamíndárs of Bengal and Bihár will bring all they possess, except what they may conceal underground, on their heads and shoulders to the treasury. But I may be allowed, my Lord, to repeat here the words of the erudite Sir James Stephen that 'whatever else the people of the country may feel about their rulers, they should feel perfect confidence in their good faith and in their scrupulous observance of their promises.' In conclusion I may be allowed, my Lord, to hope that I may not be misconstrued. It is only a sense of duty, and a deep sense of duty, which has compelled me to occupy so much of the time of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"As this Bill comes under the broad designation of a revenue Bill, and as I may, perhaps, to a certain extent claim to be considered a revenue expert, I should, under ordinary circumstances, think it my duty to enter into the question which it deals with at some length. But, considering that the Bill relates to only one Province of British India, and that Province is represented by so numerous and able a body of members in this Council, I do not feel myself called upon to offer more than a few very general observations. As regards the Bill itself, in its general lines, I have very little to say; except that though I approve of it so far as it goes, I must confess I should have been glad if it had gone somewhat further in the direction of ascertaining and recording, not

merely rights, but equitable and fair rates of rent, which would have been useful as a standard for all classes of landlords and tenants to refer to; and if it had cast aside altogether the idea of determining the raiyat's status according to the time for which he may happen to have held his land, an idea which has done so very much harm in the past in these Provinces. Still I am well aware there are excellent reasons for bringing forward the present proposition in the form in which it stands. I can only say that, such as it is, it will command my cordial and, if necessary, my active support. There is, however, one class of argument which has been brought forward by those who do not regard the Bill with favour, to which I must for a few moments give more detailed notice. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, if I rightly understood him, endeavoured to fortify the position of the Bengal zamíndárs, by asserting that their tenants were, through their means, in prosperous circumstances, and by contrasting the good condition of the cultivators of Bengal with the wretched condition of the cultivators in Bombay and other parts of British India. I think I may leave the condition of the raiyats in Bengal to the Bengal members who will follow me, and who will, if they feel inclined, offer proof of what I consider to be notorious, namely, the wretchedness of the raiyats of that Province. But as regards the condition of the raiyats in the Bombay Presidency, which the hon'ble member has described as being wretched in the extreme, I must emphatically deny that any such terms, or any such description, can be applied to them. If the means were here at hand, I could show with the greatest readiness, from the most ample statistics, reaching back for a number of years both of trouble and of plenty, that the Province has gone on increasing in wealth and prosperity during the last fifty years in which British rule has been gradually consolidated and elaborated. This growth and prosperity I could prove, not merely as regards the Presidency generally, but as regards particular districts. Taking even the districts to which the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act applies, it would be easy to show that these very districts have largely increased in population, cattle, cultivated land, wells and other substantial signs of wealth. Taking the districts of the Presidency generally, they pay larger stamp and excise revenue than any other portion of British India, and taking even the four Dekkhan districts under the Act, they were able, when the famine came upon them, to send large sums in ornaments from their savings to the Mint, and they thus offered the best evidence which any unprejudiced man could desire of having been long rising under a beneficial system of assessment. But how, then, it may be asked, can these assertions be reconciled with the fact of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, and the outcry about the over-assessment of the land-revenue in those parts? In the first place, the Dekkhan Riots Commission only declare that in these districts one-third of the population were in serious debt at all. Moreover, the bulk of those said to be in debt were not resident in any of those districts or taluqás which had been subject to the revision of assessment referred to in the extracts which the hon'ble member has read. I altogether deny that the revenue assessments are high. So far from reaching forty per cent. of the gross produce, as the hon'ble member supposes, they have been found to be only on an average from one-eighth to one-sixteenth of that produce. I would, moreover, state that the assessments are not based on the barbarous and unsound system of taking a fixed proportion of the gross produce, because in the Bombay Presidency we are fortunate enough to have a classification of lands, which renders any such rule-of-thumb method unnecessary. Whatever hardship or oppression may have been caused by the assessment has not been owing to the severity of it, but to certain incidents in the mode of its collection,—incidents which, I am glad to say, have considerably altered since I first alluded to them in this Council. If we now turn from this fact of light assessment to seek the causes of the indebtedness of the raiyat, I would point out that one of the principles of them is one which renders the analogy, which the hon'ble member has attempted to draw, altogether a false one. One of those causes is, that the land of the Bombay raiyat has been for the last thirty years transferable, while the land of the Bengal raiyat is not, or is not recognised to be so. In consequence of this transferability, the raiyats were of course able to borrow, and during cer-

tain prosperous times in 1865 they were tempted to borrow beyond all reason. When the times changed, the meshes of legal entanglement did not permit them to recover themselves. What, then, it may next be asked, have you to say about the throwing up of land? I reply that we in Bombay are fortunate enough to have still remaining to us that customary law of India which the Bengal zamíndárs have overridden, and that the status of a raiyat over there does not depend either on contract or on the period of his occupation of the land. A raiyat there may, by giving notice, throw up his land when prices are lower or drought has weakened his cultivating powers, and may take it up again in better times, without any loss of status in consequence of not having held it during the intervening years. In short, we have an elastic system, which enables him to vary his responsibility at will, and to contract his operations in any year owing to famine or other causes. But, then, it may be asked, what is the cause of this outcry in Western India? That outcry, I reply, is essentially a zamíndár's outcry, and has been raised by two well-known classes of persons. In the first place, there are various petty Native chiefs within British territory who systematically take rents far above those fixed by the revenue survey and assessment, and they dislike that assessment, because it is a just standard, according to which they are periodically pressed by their own raiyats to moderate their demands. Again, there is a class of superior holders, who take from their tenants a certain share of the produce, and who, according to the customs of the country, pay the Government revenue out of their share. Consequently, they of course are anxious to see that revenue reduced to the lowest possible amount: and even though it were abolished altogether, these are the men who would be the gainers, and not the raiyats whose advocates they pretend to be. These, then, are the causes which give rise to this outcry. And in this fact, that the outcry is a zamíndári outcry, is, perhaps, to be found the real reason why certain members of this Council have testified their great sympathy with the circumstances of the raiyats in a far distant Province—a Province whose prosperity they have no eyes to see, and of whose circumstances they are profoundly ignorant. But the point in the argument of the hon'ble member, if I rightly understand it, is somewhat of a *tu quoque* nature. Supposing, he says, that our zamíndárs' rents are rather high, the rents received by Government are high also, and as we are more or less in the same position, you should give us the same facilities you have yourselves to recover these rents. This argument is partly a retort, and partly an appeal for stronger powers and a simple procedure for recovery of zamíndárs' rents. So far as it is a retort, it is, as I have amply shown, incorrect in fact, and devoid of application. So far as it is a basis of appeal, I would beg to point out that in the Western Presidency these powers, which he covets, are used where the assessment has been carefully graduated in accordance with the capabilities of the soil after a careful survey and record-of-rights; where there is a complete recognition of the customary tenure of India, and a system which has the elasticity to adapt itself to variety of seasons and means, and where, moreover, the assessment, which is fixed under this system, has been fixed for thirty years.

"In Western India, I am glad to say that a large and increasing number of Native chiefs and landholders, who have sufficient enlightenment to recognise the advantages of this system, have called in the Revenue and Survey Department to survey their lands and fix their rents for them, have agreed to abide by their decision, and have introduced rates accordingly. Assistance to recover such rates is readily obtainable from Government. I would recommend the same course to the zamíndárs of Bengal; and when next they desire to come before the Government asking for additional powers to recover their dues, they had better accompany their request with the other, that these rents may be fixed on scientific principles for a term of years. I think, my Lord, that this is all that it is necessary for me to say regarding the Bill in its present form; but I may repeat that it will receive my hearty support."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th March, 1883.

CALCUTTA ;
The 12th March, 1883. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 13th March, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhanga.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

[The adjourned debate on the Bill was resumed this day.]

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"My Lord, I propose to leave to my hon'ble friend Sir Stuart Bayley, in whose charge the Bill is, the task of replying generally to the arguments which have been urged against it; and the very able speech of my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans has relieved me from the necessity of dealing with such of those arguments as appear to be of a specially legal character. I do not intend to pursue further the discussion as to the precise position and rights of raiyats and zamíndárs, respectively, at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The interest of that discussion is mainly antiquarian; and the most important of the practical questions connected with it are, how far we have redeemed the pledge given to the raiyats in 1793, and whether what we now propose involves any violation of the contract entered into with the zamíndárs at the same time. I have endeavoured to answer both those questions to the best of my ability, and after listening very carefully to what my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál had to say on the subject, I cannot help thinking that the argument based on the breach of contract is an argument on which he himself does not rely, and which, in fact, he does not even seriously urge. I may, however, be permitted to take this opportunity of removing some of the misconceptions which appear to be entertained as to the meaning of one or two expressions which I used in the course of my introductory speech. When I compared the use of the term 'proprietor' in Indian revenue language, to the use of the word 'owner' in English statutory language, I did not mean to suggest that the position of the former was or might be that of a mere agent or trustee. I merely meant to point out that in the one case, as in the other, the legislature had pitched upon one of several persons having an interest in land, and treated him as an owner or proprietor for certain State purposes, without entering into the question of the interests of other persons. Still less did I mean to suggest, as the

Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád thought I suggested, that the zamíndár is not entitled to call himself proprietor, or to speak of his interest as his property. My hon'ble friend, as every other zamíndár, was fully entitled to describe himself as proprietor of his interest in the land, and to speak of that interest as his property; but that fact does not exclude the co-existence of any number of other interests of any number of other persons in the same land. I am afraid, from the way in which the hon'ble member spoke of the Bill, that he is irreconcilably opposed to its principles, as well as to its details. But, however that may be, I can assure him that any suggestions which he may make for the improvement of the provisions of the Bill will receive most careful consideration from the Select Committee. I entirely concur with him as to the expediency of affording every facility to the landlords for making improvements upon their lands, and I understand that for this purpose he suggests, among other things, that when a landlord has made, or has proposed to make, an improvement, such as a well, he should be enabled to go to the Collector or some other officer and obtain from him a certificate showing the description of well he has made, or is about to make, the area likely to be improved and the probable expenditure on the improvement (the hon'ble member will correct me if I am wrong); and that, upon the strength of that certificate, he should be entitled to make a corresponding increase in his rents. I think this a very useful suggestion, and it is one which is well worthy of consideration.

“Just one word about the *pattá*. I have not seen the Government form of *pattá* to which the hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál has referred, and I daresay my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor will have something to say about it. But, of course, I never intended to suggest that each and all of the stipulations contained in the *kabúliyat* which I read out were illegal or unfair. On the contrary it was obvious enough that the zamíndár had taken a common form, and had engrafted on it some variations of his own, and it was those variations that were open to objection. It is all very well to say that stipulations for the payment of interest at an exorbitant rate, or for the payment of cesses imposed by the landlord, are stipulations which no Court would enforce. But it is precisely this fact which makes them so mischievous. These stipulations are, in fact, attempts on the part of the zamíndár to make the raiyat pay, under colour of a contract, what no Civil Court would ever force him to pay.”

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said:—“My Lord, before proceeding to comment on the important question upon which this Council is now called upon to deliberate, I should wish to make one preliminary observation. It is, I am aware, difficult to argue the issues involved in the discussion on this Bill, without appearing a partisan of either the zamíndárs or the raiyats. For my own part, however, I altogether deprecate any such inference. My wish is—and I am sure the wish of the Government collectively is—to preserve an attitude of strict impartiality, to consider carefully the arguments which may be advanced, whether in support of this Bill or in opposition to it, and ultimately to assist this Council in arriving at such decisions as may be most conducive to the public welfare and most just to the conflicting interests involved.

“My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál commenced the able and interesting address which he delivered to the Council yesterday, by saying that he must not be regarded solely as an advocate of the zamíndárs, for that his sympathies and convictions were quite as much with the raiyats as with the zamíndárs. I was glad to hear that statement of my hon'ble friend, but I must confess that, although I listened with great attention to my hon'ble friend's speech, I did not hear any arguments advanced from the point of view of the raiyat. I do not at all complain of this. On the contrary, I think it is a matter of congratulation both to the Government and to this Council that the views of the zamíndárs should be so ably and fully represented in this Council, as they are by my hon'ble friend. On the other hand, I trust my hon'ble friend will not be surprised if to some extent I take up the converse of his situation, and that he will not think, if I dwell more specially on those views which are especially associated with the interests of the raiyats, that I have any bias in the matter. I have no such bias. The reason why on the present occasion I dwell more

especially on the claims of the raiyats is, because the superior education of the zamíndárs, and the fact that their interests are ably represented both in and out of this Council, enables them to bring forward their views to greater advantage than the circumstances of the case permit to the raiyats. It is, therefore, desirable that the arguments from the raiyats' point of view should be fully and publicly stated and examined.

"My hon'ble colleague Mr. Ilbert, in moving for leave to introduce this Bill, explained the circumstances under which the present Government has thought it its duty to undertake a general revision of the rent law in Bengal. It is not necessary, therefore, that I should dwell on those circumstances. I will only make one observation on the past history of the case.

"In the course of the discussions on this Bill, it may perhaps be said—and, indeed, outside the walls of this Council room it has already been said—that your Excellency's Government, finding the relations between the zamíndárs and raiyats in an unsatisfactory condition, resolved, *proprio motu*, to initiate legislation, with a view to placing those relations on a more satisfactory footing. A statement of this sort would very inaccurately represent the facts of the case. Whatever may be the individual views held by members of the present Government upon the important political, social and economic problems involved in the legislation now proposed, nothing is more certain than that those individual views have in no way contributed to raise the issues now under discussion, nor have they accelerated or retarded by one day the advent of the time when the reform of the land laws of Bengal must, perforce, have been undertaken.

"In order to appreciate the reasons, whether remote or immediate, which have rendered legislation on this subject an unavoidable necessity, it is necessary to look back to a time when the *personnel* of the Indian Administration—whether that of the India Office, of the Imperial Government of India, or of the Local Government of Bengal—was different to that which at present exists.

"The facts which the present Government of India found in existence were, first, that, after some tentative efforts at partial legislation, a Commission had been appointed as a preliminary measure to a general revision of the rent law of Bengal; and, secondly, that the majority of the Commission, backed by the concurrent testimony of a long array of high authorities in past years, were of opinion that such a revision should be undertaken. Lastly, the Government of Bengal urged that a general revision of the rent law should be undertaken, and submitted a draft Bill having that object in view. Under these circumstances, I venture to think that it would have been a dereliction of duty on the part of the Government, if we had declined to undertake the onerous and responsible task which now lies before us.

"Independently, however, of this issue, which is one of comparatively minor importance, it remains to be considered whether the Government—in which term I include both the Government of Lord Lytton, which appointed the Rent Commission, and the present Government, which has to deal with its report—is justified in undertaking a legislative measure of such importance.

"It appears to me desirable that this question should be further examined, especially as the necessity of any general revision of the rent law has been denied by my hon'ble friends the Mahárájá of Darbhanga and Mr. Kristodás Pál.

"The necessity for legislation is urged from two quarters. The zamíndárs wish for certain amendments in Act X of 1859, their main grievance being that the existing law does not give sufficient facilities for the enhancement and recovery of rent. The grievances of the raiyats may conveniently be summed up in the phrase—borrowed from the discussions on the reform of the Irish land laws—that they desire, in a greater or less degree, the attainment of the three Fs.

"I am aware that my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Darbhanga stated yesterday that the zamíndárs of Bihár do not require any legislation at all. At the same time I think I shall be right in saying that very recently the desirability of amending the law in the sense of giving greater facility for the recovery and enhancement of rent was not generally disputed, and that even now a very large body of opinion is in favour of such legislation. I need not,

therefore, discuss this branch of the question. But the necessity of any further considerable revision of the law beyond what is necessary to facilitate the recovery and enhancement of rent is disputed. It is alleged that the present system of land tenures in Bengal has not hampered the prosperity of the Bengal peasantry; that no sufficient evidence exists which would justify a general revision of the rent law, and that, before any such revision is undertaken, further detailed enquiry is necessary.

"Then there is another argument to which allusion has not been made in this Council, but which I have seen frequently stated outside the Council. It is well known that the advocates of legislation adduce the riots in Pabná and elsewhere as a proof of the necessity for legislation. To this it is replied that these riots were caused by Government officials. As regards this statement, I will only say that there is a strong presumption that it is unfounded. I have certainly never seen any evidence in support of its correctness, and I observe that Sir George Campbell, speaking some while after the riots, said that he 'believed, speaking generally, it is certain that the law was, and, so far as the original matter of dispute goes, still is, with the raiyats.'

"I confess that an argument of this sort reminds me of those well-known lines in 'Rejected Addresses' which, I remember, have once before been quoted in this Council—

'Who makes the quartern loaf and Luddites rise?
Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?'

"And then the author goes on to say that the Emperor Napoleon I was responsible for these things. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the officials in Pabná and elsewhere were no more responsible for the disturbances some few years ago than Napoleon I was for the flies in the butchers' shops, and they are, perhaps, less responsible than that potentate was for the high price of the quartern loaf.

"Turning now to the question of the prosperity of the peasantry, I wish to remind this Council that my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál cited the rapid growth of the Excise revenue as a proof of the growing prosperity of the people. No doubt the Excise revenue has of recent years grown rapidly, and the growth of this revenue is an indication of increasing prosperity. But my hon'ble friend must pardon me if I say that this fact does not prove his case. The question to be decided, for the purposes of the present issue, is not whether the peasantry of Bengal are prosperous or the reverse. Prosperity is a relative term. The question at issue is, whether the existing laws regulating the system of land tenures in Bengal hinder the peasantry of that Province from being as prosperous as they otherwise would be.

"It may tend towards the elucidation of this question if I give some figures with a view to showing the measure of agricultural wealth possessed by the population in the principal Provinces of British India, more especially as this is a point to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál alluded in the course of his very able and interesting speech of yesterday. In the Central Provinces, the yearly value of the crop, per head of population, is Rs. 21·6; the payments for purposes of Government and irrigation, per head, amount to Re. 72; the balance is Rs. 20·9. In Bombay, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 22·4; the payments Rs. 2·2; the balance Rs. 20·2. In the Panjáb, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 18·5; the payments Rs. 1·4; the balance is Rs. 17·1. In Madras, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 19·0; the payments Rs. 1·7; the balance Rs. 17·3. In Bengal, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 15·9; the payments Re. 81; the balance Rs. 15·1. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 16·4; the payments amount to Rs. 1·6; balance Rs. 14·8. It would be easy to show that, of the total payments, including rent, made by the people of each Province of India, a great deal less finds its way into the Government Treasury in Bengal than elsewhere. Thus, in Bombay, where the land-tenure is nearly all raiyatwárf, eighty-eight per cent. of the payments made are devoted to purposes of Government, being either paid into the Treasury as revenue, or devoted to the support of establishments required for public purposes. In Madras, where about four-fifths of the country is under the raiyatwárf tenure, the proportion is sixty-nine per cent. In

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under a zamíndarí system and temporary settlements, the proportion is sixty per cent. In the Panjáb, where there are a very large number of cultivating proprietors, the proportion is fifty-four per cent. In Bengal, under the Permanent Settlement, the proportion is believed not to exceed thirty-three per cent. This, however, is not the point with which I am immediately concerned. What I wish to show is the degree of agricultural wealth possessed by the several populations. I am aware how dangerous it is to place implicit reliance on statistical calculations of this sort. Notably, in this instance, it is to be observed that the produce of the cultivated area is not the only source of income to the cultivators. Milk, ghí, curds, hides, wool, live-stock and fuel have to be taken into account. For instance, the value of stock, dairy and forest produce in the Panjáb has been calculated at no less than twelve crores of rupees annually. At the same time, when we find that statistics, worked out without reference to any particular result,—for these calculations were not made with special reference to the measure now under discussion—lead to the same conclusion as those which would result from general knowledge of the subject, and from *à priori* inferences, it is, I think, impossible not to attach some importance to them. What, therefore, is the conclusion to which these figures point? They show, in the first place, that, under certain conditions, the raiyatwárí and zamíndarí tenures are consistent with an equal degree of agricultural wealth. Thus the agricultural wealth of the Central Provinces stands at the top of the list. The reason is obvious. In the Central Provinces, there is no keen competition between cultivators for land, but rather there is competition between landlords to get cultivators. But if we find a combination where the zamíndarí system exists, accompanied with great pressure of the population on the soil, but unaccompanied with any sufficient protection afforded to the cultivator against the landlord, it is there that we should expect to find the least degree of agricultural wealth; and that is precisely what we do find. The degree of agricultural wealth in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bengal is considerably less than that of the other Provinces of India, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are in a slightly worse position than Bengal, because we know that the pressure of the population on the soil in those Provinces is somewhat greater than is the case in Bengal.

“I have so far compared the agricultural wealth of Bengal and other Provinces. I now proceed to institute a comparison between different portions of the Province of Bengal itself. The circumstances incident to the tenure of land, and consequently the degree of agricultural prosperity attained in different parts of the Province, present some wide differences. Thus, in the Chittagong Division, we are told by the Commissioner that the landlords ‘stand in awe of their raiyats’. In some other districts, Dinájpur for instance, there is evidence to show that ‘the demand for raiyats by zamíndárs is more than the demand for the lands by raiyats’.

“Of course where any real competition for raiyats exists, the latter, if they are unduly pressed, move off to other estates. In other districts, where this state of things is reversed, and the congestion of the population leads to excessive competition for land, there is abundant evidence to show that, under the existing condition of the law, the agricultural prosperity of the country is hampered. Perhaps the best way of bringing this point out clearly will be to compare the condition of different parts of the Province, which present dissimilar features in respect to the system of land tenures.

“Many official reports might be quoted to show the prosperous condition of the people of Bákirganj and the adjoining district.

“Thus an official report written in 1868 speaks of the cultivators of the Bákirganj district as ‘litigious’ and ‘very easily excited.’ But the report goes on to say—

‘Nothing strikes one more in going through a village in this district than to see substantial homesteads, well-kept gardens, well-stocked poultry and farm-yards. It is no uncommon thing for the substantial howaldars of this district to keep their own poultry, not only for sale, but also for home consumption.’ Then again ‘I do not think the raiyats of any other district would have borne the heavy losses in cattle, from the murrain which has raged here to a most appalling extent, so well as the Bákirganj raiyats have done. I have sometimes been really surprised to see how easily the raiyats have replaced their losses by the purchase of more

cattle. * * * * In the steady social advancement of the people, in their independence and substantial comfort and well-being, Bákirganj, a district comparatively unknown, neglected and despised, is about the best illustration of the blessings enjoyed under our rule.'

"Many passages from recent reports might be quoted in corroboration of this description. Thus, in the annual report on the Dháká Division for the year 1877-78, the following passage occurs :—

'The great and astounding calamities which followed the cyclone have been met and tided over; the soil is fertile; the people self-relying, industrious and perfectly able to defend their own'.

"Why is it that, in Bákirganj and in some of the adjoining districts, such a remarkable degree of prosperity exists? The reason is not far to seek. 'Bákirganj,' an official report says, 'is essentially a district of peasant proprietors.'

'Almost all the actual cultivators,' another report says, 'have to a certain extent a proprietary right in the land they cultivate'.

"I do not say that this is the only reason why these districts are exceptionally prosperous. I am aware that the rise of the jute industry has poured considerable wealth into these districts. But when this wealth accrued, what was the first use to which it was turned? The cultivators knew well enough that the acquisition of a proprietary right in the soil was essential to their permanent welfare, and, accordingly, we find that the first use to which they turned their newly acquired wealth was to take every opportunity of acquiring such right. The statistics of registration show that, in the three years, 1877-78, 1878-79 and 1879-80, no less than 342,596 perpetual leases were executed in Bengal, by far the greater portion of which were executed in the districts of Jessore, Bákirganj, Faridpur, Noakhálí and Chittagong.

"I turn now to Bihár, and the contrast is indeed remarkable. There we find a peasantry which is described by Sir Richard Temple, speaking with all the weight of his great experience, as 'in a lower condition than that of any other peasantry with equal advantages which he had seen in India'. I see no reason to suppose that this description is in any way exaggerated. It is corroborated by the late Colonel Hidáyat Ali, himself a zamíndár, well acquainted with the habits and customs of the people of Bihár, and whose opinion is stated, on reliable authority, to be unprejudiced and valuable. 'The raiyats of this Province', he says, 'namely, the heads of families, and even the women and the male adult children of the agricultural classes, though they labour hard, are yet in a state of almost utter destitution, and that owing to the heavy assessments laid on them'. Let any one look at tables giving the average monthly wage of an able-bodied agricultural labourer, which are periodically published in the *Gazette*. He will find that the average wage in the Patna district is from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month; in the Gya district, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3; in the Shahábád district, Rs. 4; in the Darbhanga district, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Elsewhere in the rural districts of Bengal, we find the wage of the agricultural labourers ranging from a minimum of Rs. 5 in the Murshidábád district, to somewhat over Rs. 9 in Bákirganj, Maimansingh, &c., the usual rate being about Rs. 7 or Rs. 7-8. These, I think, are very eloquent facts. If any further evidence be needed, it is sufficient to compare the remarkable recuperative powers shown after the disastrous cyclone by the cultivators of Bákirganj and the adjoining districts, with the feeble powers of resistance against famine shown by the peasantry of Bihár in 1874. Those who were concerned with the administration of India in that year are not likely to forget the fearful rapidity with which, in spite of every effort of the Government, scarcity was with the utmost difficulty prevented from turning into widespread mortality from starvation in those poverty-stricken districts. What is the reason of this condition of things? It is thus stated by two very able officials, Messrs. Geddes and MacDonnell, in their report of January 7, 1876 :—

'The whole conditions of agricultural industry in Bihár,' they say, 'are such as to render it precarious. There is no sufficient certainty as to tenure. It is impossible for the population to fall back this year solely on accumulated reserves, whether of grain, of property, of money or of credit. * * * The people who plough and sow, and who ought to reap, have not a reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry'.

"It is well known that in Bihár a large quantity of land is held under what is termed the *bhaoli* or métayer system of tenure. All who are conversant with questions of this sort know, generally, what there is to be said for and against this system of tenure. It has found an apologist in one of the most able economic writers of the century. I observe, however, in a series of articles republished from the *Hindú Patriot*, and in which the cause of the zamíndárs is defended with remarkable ability, that it is stated that 'the *bhaoli* tenant is as much secured in the possession of his holding as the métayer tenants are in Continental Europe'. A description is then given of the métayer tenancy in France. This description is taken textually from the pages of Arthur Young, who was a very acute observer on agricultural matters. It describes, not the métayer tenancy which now exists in some parts of Europe, but that which existed in France before the Revolution. It was in respect to this tenancy that Arthur Young said that :—

'there is not one word to be said in favour of the practice, and a thousand arguments that may be used against it. * * * * * Wherever this system prevails it may be taken for granted that a miserable and useless population is found'.

"It was strongly condemned by one of the greatest French administrators—Turgot. Mill has, indeed, defended the métayer system, but then, after alluding to the alleged prosperity of the people of Italy, where this system of tenure exists, he says :—

'I look upon the rural economy of Italy as simply so much additional evidence in favour of small occupations with permanent tenure'.

"Now, in the first place it is to be observed that Mill's account of Italian prosperity under the métayer system, which was based on the account given by Sismondi, is now believed to have been incorrect. It was refuted in a report by Mr. Herries on the land-tenures of Italy, which was laid before Parliament in 1871. And, in the second place, permanent tenure, which, as Mill says, will always generate considerable agricultural prosperity, even under the disadvantages of the peculiar nature of the métayer contract, is exactly what the Bihár tenant has not got. This is what the Bihár Committee said on this subject :—

'An examination of the *jama-bandí* papers of Bihár estates has shown that, while sixty per cent. of the present raiyats have held some land in the villages in which they reside for more than twelve years, less than one per cent. of them hold at present the same area of land which they held twelve years ago. * * * This is an evil which is due to the general failure on the part of the landholders to comply with an obligation which the law has, from the earliest period of our rule, imposed upon them, namely, that of giving pattás to their tenants, specifying the boundaries and areas of their holdings'.

"The meaning of this is, I conceive, that the intention of the legislature in 1859, which was to facilitate the acquisition of occupancy-rights, has been completely defeated. But the whole of the report of the Bihár Committee should be read, in order to gain an accurate idea of the evils of the *bhaoli* system. It is shown by the report of that Committee that, when the raiyats decline to accept the zamíndár's terms as to the share of the produce, the zamíndár declines to make the appraisement. Further, when the appraisement is made, the zamíndárs do not allow the raiyats to take away the grain. 'It will be seen', the Committee says, 'that the zamíndárs of South Bihár practically take by way of rent as much of the crop as they choose to claim'.

"I think, with such facts as these before us, it is impossible to deny that the relative prosperity of the people of the Eastern districts in the one case, and the relative depression of the agricultural classes in Bihár in the other case, must to a very great extent be traced to the different systems under which land is held in those districts of Bengal.

"It is said that sufficiently detailed enquiry has not yet been made, and that sufficient evidence has not yet been accumulated, as to the necessity of any general revision of the rent law of Bengal. I am unable to admit the validity of this contention. Abundant evidence might be cited to show that in some parts of Bengal greater facilities are required to enable the zamíndár to recover the tenant's rent. As, however, this point is not, generally speaking, disputed. I need not dwell on it any longer. Looking at the question from the raiyats' point of view, we have the concurrent testimony of a large number of

experienced officials, both past and present. We have the further testimony of a Committee composed of experienced gentlemen, both official and non-official, on the condition of the affairs of Bihár. We have the very able report of the Rent Commission. We have the concurrent testimony of four successive Lieutenant-Governors. We have, moreover, as regards the levy of illegal cesses, the results of very careful enquiries instituted by Sir George Campbell in 1872, supplemented in many cases by abstracts of oral evidence, and a large quantity of documentary evidence.

"It will be borne in mind that, as could readily be shown by reference to contemporaneous literature, one of the chief objects of the authors of the Permanent Settlement was to prevent the levy of *abwábs*, or illegal cesses. Nothing is more clear than that this object has not been attained. I should like to read to the Council a list of the cesses which were reported by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in 1872, to be levied in the Twenty-four Parganas. They are no less than twenty-seven in number. They are as follows:—

(1.) *Dák kharcha*.—This cess is levied to reimburse the zamíndárs for amounts paid on account of zamíndári dák tax. The rate at which it is levied does not exceed three pice per rupee on the amount of the tenants' rent.

(2.) *Chánda*, including *bhikya* or *maugon*.—A contribution made to the zamíndár when he is involved in debt requiring speedy clearance. It will be seen, therefore, that if, as my hon'ble friend (Mr. Kristodás Pál) says, the raiyat goes to the zamíndár when he is in difficulties, it sometimes happens that when the zamíndár is in difficulties he goes to the raiyat.

(3.) *Parboony*.—This is paid on occasions of pujá or other religious ceremonies in the zamíndár's house. The rate of its levy is not more than four pice per rupee.

(4.) *Tohurria*,—a fee paid on the occasion of the audit of raiyats' accounts at the end of the year.

(5.) Forced labour or *begár*.—This labour is exacted from the raiyats without payment.

(6.) *Marucha* or marriage-fee,—paid on the occasion of a marriage taking place among the raiyats. It is fixed at the discretion of the zamíndár.

(7.) *Ban-salami*,—a fee levied on account of the preparation of gur or molasses from sugarcane.

(8.) *Salami*, including all fees paid on the change of raiyats' holdings, and on the exchange of paitás and kabúliyats.

(9.) *Khárij Dákhil*,—a fee commonly, at the rate of twenty-five per cent., levied on the mutation of every name in the zamíndár's books.

(10.) Taking of rice, fish and other articles of food on occasions of feasts in the zamíndár's house.

(11.) *Battá* and *Multá Kumrae*.—The former is charged for conversion from Sikká to Company's rupees; the latter on account of wear and tear of the same.

(12.) *Fines*.—These are imposed when the zamíndár settles petty disputes among his raiyats.

(13.) *Police Kharcha*,—a contribution levied for payment to police-officers visiting the estate for investigating some crime or unnatural death.

(14.) *Junmojattra* and *Rash Kharcha* are exceptional imposts, levied on occasions of certain festivals.

(15.) *Bardari Kharcha*,—a fee levied at heavy rates by a farmer taking a lease of a mahál.

(16.) *Tax or income tax*, levied by a few zamíndárs, to be reimbursed for what they pay to Government on account of this tax. (The list, from which I quote, was, it will be remembered, prepared in 1872 when the Income Tax was in existence.)

(17.) *Doctor's fees*.—This is levied exceptionally by a few zamíndárs on the plea that they are made to pay a similar fee to Government.

(18.) *Tautkur*.—A tax of four annas levied from every weaver for each loom.

(19.) *Dhaie mahál*,—a fee levied from every wet-nurse carrying on her profession on the zamíndár's estates.

(20.) *Anchora salami*,—a fee levied by persons carrying on an illicit manufacture of salt.

(21.) *Halbhangun*,—a fee paid by a raiyat on his ploughing land for the first time in each and every year.

(22.) *Mathurí jama*,—a tax levied on barbers.

(23.) *Shashum jama*,—a tax levied on muchís for the privilege of taking hides from the carcasses of beasts thrown away in the bhagar of a village.

(24.) *Punniah Kharcha*.—The contribution made by the raiyats on the day the *punniah* ceremony takes place.

(25.) *Bastu pujá Kharcha*,—a contribution made for the worship of *bastu purush* (god of dwelling-houses) on the last day of the month of *pous*.

(26.) *Rashad Kharcha*,—a contribution levied to supply with provisions some district authority or his followers making a tour in the interior of the estate.

(27.) *Nazráná*, or presents made to the zamíndár on his making a tour through his estates.

“I took this list at hazard from a number of others given in the reports addressed to Sir George Campbell in answer to his enquiry in 1872. It does not appear to represent an exceptional case. In some districts, fewer cesses are levied; in others, the evil has apparently attained even larger dimensions. Indeed, a case is cited in Orissa, as an example of the credulity of the raiyats, where the fixing of a line of telegraph posts was made an excuse for the levy of an additional cess.

“It is sometimes said that the raiyats themselves have not asked for any legislation. That statement is not correct. The raiyats have in some cases petitioned Government, and, if they have not come forward more fully on their own behalf, the reason is not far to seek. The Collector of Bhágálpur reported on the 15th May, 1872, that—

‘if a formal enquiry were instituted, it would be almost impossible to make any raiyat come forward to divulge what he had paid; it is only incidentally that we come to hear of the exactions.’

“And, in forwarding the reports of 1872 to Sir George Campbell, the member in charge of the Board of Revenue (Mr. Schaleh),—whose views, generally, were certainly not unfavourable to the zamíndárs—expressed himself in the following terms;—

‘Even when the raiyats are aware of their rights, they very naturally prefer to bear the almost insupportable burden of oppression, rather than to follow a course of opposition which would probably result in even greater oppression,—nay, even in utter ruin.’

“I do not think that, under these circumstances, it can be any matter of surprise that the raiyats in some parts of Bengal have not spoken out more plainly than has been actually the case. Rather I think it a matter of surprise that they have spoken out so clearly as they have done.

“It appears to me, therefore, that the evidence upon which the necessity for a revision of the rent law is based is sufficiently conclusive.

“I now turn to the consideration of a wholly different point.

“It has been urged that legislation of the nature now proposed is contrary both to the spirit and to the express terms of the Permanent Settlement; in fact, that it involves a breach of the contract made in 1793 between Lord Cornwallis, on behalf of the British Government, and the zamíndárs. So much has already been written and said on this subject that I will not attempt to discuss it at any length. Nevertheless, the imputation of breach of faith is so serious, and the moral obligation on the part of the British Government to adhere scrupulously to any solemn pledges given to the Natives of India, of whatsoever class, appears to me to be so binding, that I should wish to state, as briefly as possible, why I consider that the argument adverse to the present Bill, based on the supposition that it involves a breach of contract, is wholly untenable.

“I do not know that the spirit in which, as it appears to me, the British Government should approach the question of dealing with the Permanent Settle-

ment has ever been more clearly and comprehensively treated than by Sir James Stephen in his speech on the Local Rates (North-Western Provinces) Bill in 1871, and I wish to dwell briefly on Sir James Stephen's opinions, because, if I understood rightly, they were, I think, somewhat misapprehended by my hon'ble friend Rájá Siva Parsád in the address he delivered to the Council yesterday. Arguments had at that time been advanced to the effect that, as no one generation of law-givers can irrevocably bind another to a certain course of conduct, it was idle to object to any law on the ground that it was a violation of the pledges given at the Permanent Settlement.

"Sir James Stephen said that he had heard these arguments with regret all the more 'because they undoubtedly have a certain *substratum* of truth.' 'The objection to the theory', he added, 'of which they are applications is, not that it is false, but that it is partial, that it applies to legal right and wrong, and does not deal with the question of moral right and wrong.'

"Sir James Stephen then pointed out that it was specially to be borne in mind, in considering the moral justice of making any change in the terms of the Permanent Settlement, that the Government of India was not a representative Government. 'A really representative Government', he said, 'may deal with the pledges of their predecessors in a very different way from a Government like ours.'

"I think these observations of Sir James Stephen must command universal assent. Occasions may arise in India, as elsewhere, when it becomes both necessary and desirable for the legislature of one period to modify, or even deliberately to reverse, the measures adopted at some previous period. But certainly, in dealing with so solemn a compact as the Permanent Settlement, the very strongest possible necessity would have to be shown in order to afford a moral justification for any legislation which might involve a violation of previous engagements. We are fortunately not called upon to decide whether in the present instance a sufficiently strong case exists for any modification in the terms of the Permanent Settlement, for I venture to think that it may be conclusively shown that the legislation now proposed is in strict conformity both with the letter and the spirit of the engagement taken by Lord Cornwallis.

"I say both the letter and the spirit, because high legal authorities differ in their opinion as to whether, in endeavouring to arrive at a decision as to the intentions of the legislature of 1793, we are confined to the text of the Statutes, or whether we may seek for a further exposition of those intentions in contemporaneous official literature. On a point of this sort the opinion of a layman is of little value. But I may perhaps be permitted to quote what so high a legal authority as Sir James Stephen said as to the latitude allowable in construing the text of the Permanent Settlement:—

'When I say,' he said, 'that in my opinion the Permanent Settlement ought to be scrupulously observed, both in letter and in spirit, I do not mean to exclude the right on the part of the Government, which is essential to the true interpretation of all such transactions, to take into consideration the gradual alteration produced by time and circumstance, and the influence of surrounding facts. A great public act like the Permanent Settlement is not to be interpreted, and can never have been meant to be interpreted, merely by reference to the terms of the document in which it is contained. Its meaning must be collected from a consideration of the circumstances under which, and of the objects for which, it was made; and in considering what is, and what is not, consistent with its terms, we must look at the gradual changes which have occurred in the condition of the country since it was enacted. This is the only way in which it is possible to understand fully transactions of this kind, and it is peculiarly necessary in the case of a transaction which, however important, neither is, nor professes to be, a complete and exhaustive statement of the relations between the Government and its subjects. The Permanent Settlement regulates only one branch of one part of those relations, and it must be interpreted by reference to others.'

"Whether, however, we look for the intentions of the legislature solely in the text of the Regulations, or whether we admit contemporaneous literature as evidence of those intentions, it appears to me that, in so far as the immediate point under discussion is concerned, we arrive at the same conclusion.

"Looking first at the precise words which the legislature employed, the text of Regulation I of 1793 (clause 1, section 8) is sufficiently clear. It re-

serves to the Government full powers to interfere 'for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil.'

"It has, however, been urged that Regulation II of 1793, which was passed on the same day as Regulation I, qualifies the reservation in section 8 of Regulation I. This argument is based upon the fact that the preamble to Regulation II of 1793, after dwelling on the expediency of abolishing the Courts of *Mál Adálat* or Revenue Courts, and transferring the trial of suits which were cognizable in those Courts to the Courts of *Dhwání Adálat*, goes on to say that—

'no power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders by the Regulations can be infringed or the value of landed property affected.'

"I must confess that I altogether fail to see how the language thus used in Regulation II qualifies the legislative power expressly reserved by Regulation I on behalf of dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil. If the whole of the preamble to Regulation II of 1793 be read, the intention of the legislature becomes perfectly clear. Prior to 1793, rent and revenue suits had been tried in what were then known as the *Mál Adálat* or Revenue Courts. In these Courts Collectors of Revenue presided as Judges. It was pointed out in the preamble to the Regulation that—

'the proprietors can never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them as secured whilst the Revenue-officers are invested with these judicial powers * * *

* * * The Revenue-officers must be deprived of their judicial powers.' "

"Further, these officers were to be rendered 'amenable to the Courts of Judicature.'

"When this was done, the Regulation went on to indicate:—

'No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders can be infringed or the value of landed property affected.'

"In point of fact, it is quite clear that the sole intention of the legislature was to give further security to the zamíndárs in respect to the permanency of their revenue assessment by a separation of judicial and executive functions, instead of allowing them to be united in the same individuals as was heretofore the case. The explicit reservation made in Regulation I of 1793 does not, therefore, appear to be in any way qualified by the provision enacted in Regulation II.

"I have so far dealt only with the text of the Regulations of 1793, and I have endeavoured to show that full power to legislate, with a view to the protection of the interest of the raiyats, was expressly reserved by the legislature. If, however, we admit contemporaneous official literature as evidence of the intentions of the legislature, the case becomes even stronger. In the well-known letter to Lord Cornwallis of the 19th September, 1792, the Court of Directors express themselves as follows:—

'But as so great a change in habits and situation can only be gradual, the interference of Government may, for a considerable period, be necessary to prevent the landholders from making use of their own permanent possession for the purpose of exaction and oppression. We therefore wish to have it distinctly understood that, while we confirm to the landholders the possession of the districts which they now hold and subject only to the revenue now settled, and while we disclaim any interference with respect to the situation of the raiyats or the sums paid by them, with any view of an addition of revenue to ourselves, we expressly reserve the right, which belongs to us as Sovereigns, of interposing our authority in making, from time to time, all such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the raiyats being improperly disturbed in their possession, or loaded with unwarrantable exactions. A power exercised for the purpose we have mentioned, and which has no view to our own interests, except as they are connected with the general industry and prosperity of the country, can be no object of jealousy to the landholders, and, instead of diminishing, will ultimately enhance, the value of their proprietary rights. Our interposition, where it is necessary, seems also to be clearly consistent with the practice of the Mogul Government, under which it appeared to be a general maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil, duly paying his rent, should not be dispossessed of the land he occupied. This necessarily supposes that there were some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, and that it was not left to the arbitrary determination of the zamíndár, for otherwise such a rule would be nugatory; and in point of fact the original amount seems to have been annually ascertained and fixed by the act of the Sovereign.'

"Again, somewhat later, but before Regulation I of 1793 was passed, the Court of Directors expressed themselves as follows:—

'In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced * * * * You

will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landholders, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as Sovereigns, of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our government.'

"Whether, therefore, we look to the letter of the Regulations of 1793, or whether we look to contemporaneous official literature for a further indication of the intentions of the legislature of that period, it is abundantly clear that power to legislate, in order to define the relations between the zamíndárs and the raiyats, was expressly reserved at the time the Permanent Settlement was made.

"I now turn to another cognate point. It is admitted on all sides that the *khudkásht* or resident raiyats had certain rights at the time of the Permanent Settlement. A great deal of learning and research has been devoted to enquiring into the precise nature of those rights. I do not propose to discuss this point. But I wish to say something about the rights of a certain important class of cultivators which accrued subsequent to the passing of Regulation I of 1793. At the time that Regulation was passed, a large tract of waste and unoccupied land existed in Bengal. These lands were not assessed to the payment of revenue. The whole of the rents payable in respect to these lands was left to the zamíndárs, under the terms of Lord Cornwallis's settlement. 'The rents of an estate', Lord Cornwallis said in his Minute of February 3rd, 1790 'can only be raised by inducing the raiyats to cultivate the more valuable articles of produce, and to clear the extensive tracts of waste-land which are to be found in almost every zamíndári in Bengal.'

"It has been argued on high authority that, under the Permanent Settlement, the zamíndárs were left free by the legislature to let these unoccupied lands to raiyats upon whatever terms they thought proper; that, in respect to these lands, they had almost as much freedom as English landlords; and that the terms upon which these lands were let were a matter of contract regulated by the ordinary principles of demand and supply.

"It would perhaps constitute a sufficient reply to this argument to say that the reservation made in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, which I have already quoted, expressly declares that, if necessary, legislation will be undertaken with a view to the 'protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil'. No class of cultivator was excluded.

"But I venture to think that the argument admits of a further answer. It implies that the authors of the Permanent Settlement deliberately intended to introduce freedom of contract as the economic basis on which the relations between the zamíndárs and the raiyats in respect to a very large class of lands was to rest.

"Now all the evidence which has come down to us goes, I venture to think, to show that the authors of the Permanent Settlement never intended anything of the kind. Lord Cornwallis, in his Minute of February 3rd, 1790, after speaking of the privileges enjoyed by the raiyats in certain parts of Bengal, goes on to say:—

'Whoever cultivates the land, the zamíndárs can receive no more than the established rent, which, in most places, is fully equal to what the cultivator can afford to pay. To permit him to dispossess one cultivator for the sole purpose of giving land to another would be vesting him with a power to commit a wanton act of oppression from which he would derive no benefit.'

"Moreover, section 5 of Regulation IV of 1793, which was passed less than a year after the Permanent Settlement, prescribes that, after the completion of certain formalities, 'pattás according to the form approved, and at the established rates, will be immediately granted to all raiyats who may apply for them.'

"The 'established rates', it is to be observed, apply under this Regulation to all raiyats. No exception is made in respect to raiyats who cultivate, or to raiyats who might subsequently cultivate, the lands unoccupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement. And yet it is surely not unreasonable to suppose that, if the legislature had intended to deal specially with the raiyats cultivating those lands, which then formed so large a proportion of the culturable area of Bengal, its intention would have been expressly stated. Lord Cornwallis and

his contemporaries were not ignorant of the fact that rents in Bengal were universally settled with reference to general or local usage, and that freedom of contract, in the sense in which we employ that term, did not exist. On the contrary, abundant evidence might be adduced to show that they were fully aware of it. Indeed, perfect freedom of contract was expressly excluded from the legislation of 1793. Section 65 of Regulation VIII of 1793 runs as follows:—

‘No proprietor of land or dependant taluqdār shall contract any engagement with any under-farmer, or authorize any act contrary to the letter and meaning of this Regulation.’

“It does not, therefore, appear to me that, in respect to the unoccupied, any more than in respect to the occupied, lands, it can be contended that the Permanent Settlement placed the zamíndár in the position of the English landlords, free to regulate their relations with the raiyats without reference to customs. As Mr. O’Kinealy has said:—

‘All that the Permanent Settlement did, all that the great founder of the settlement ever intended it should do, was to give zamíndárs, subject to custom, a perpetual lease of the lands at a fixed assessment, and subject to the restriction of State intervention if the conditions of their leases were violated to the injury of the raiyats.’

“I have said that Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries did not intend to introduce freedom of contract as the economic basis which was to regulate the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal. I may add that, had they endeavoured to do so, they would almost certainly have failed in the attempt. It is sometimes said that an Act of Parliament can do anything. It would be more correct to say that an Act of Parliament may prescribe that anything shall be done. However omnipotent may be the voice of the legislature, whether of England or of India, there is one thing that cannot be accomplished, whether by an Act of Parliament or by an Act of the Indian legislature. The habits of thought and customs of a vast population cannot be changed by any legislative enactment.

“What has been the result of endeavouring to plant freedom of contract in respect to land on the uncongenial soil of Ireland? It is told by the Bessborough Commission, in words that would apply with but little change to Bengal.

‘That condition of society’, the Commissioners say, ‘in which the land suitable for tillage can be regarded as a mere commodity, the subject of trade, and can be let to the highest bidder in an open market, has never, except under special circumstances, existed in Ireland. The economical law of supply and demand was but of casual and exceptional application. It is generally admitted that, to make it applicable, the demand must be what is called ‘effective’; in this instance it may be said that, whatever was the case with the demand, the supply was never effective. In the result, there has, in general, survived to him (the Irish farmer), through all vicissitudes, in despite of the seeming or real veto of law, in apparent defiance of political economy, a living tradition of possessory rights, such as belonged, in the more primitive ages of society, to the status of the man who tilled the soil.’

gain, the legislature of 1793 endeavoured to introduce into Bengal written engagements between landlord and tenant, but failed in the attempt. Neither can this be any matter of surprise. I conceive that, generally speaking, the Bengal raiyats, like the Irish cultivator, regarded a written agreement, not as a means of acquiring something which he did not possess, but as a recognition that he might be called upon to sacrifice something which was already in his possession,—not as prolongation of his yearly tenancy, but as abridgment of the traditional tenancy which allowed him to hold his land as long as he paid the customary rate of rent.

“We know now a great deal more about the historical development of the idea of property in land than was known to Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries. The researches of Sir Henry Maine, M. de Laveleye and other eminent men have thrown a flood of light on the subject. We know that the separate ownership of land is an economic idea of relatively modern growth; that in almost all countries the soil originally belongs to communities; and that, as society has advanced, a natural movement has taken place from common to separate property in land as in chattels. Without attempting to discuss the precise status of the cultivators of Bengal at the time when English rule was established, this much at all events may, I venture to think, be said with con-

fidence, that the disintegration of the small societies holding land in common, which existed in other parts of India, and which still exist amongst the Slavonic races of Europe, was almost complete in Bengal. On the other hand, the idea of individual property in land, in the sense in which we are accustomed to employ the term in England, had not nearly been attained. An intermediate stage had been reached. Community of property no longer existed, but perfect freedom of contract in respect to the land was wholly foreign to the ideas of the people. Custom and not contract regulated the relations between zamíndárs and raiyats before the Permanent Settlement, at the time of the Permanent Settlement and subsequent to the Permanent Settlement; and custom, and not contract, regulates, to a very large extent, those relations still, and would, without doubt, regulate them to even greater extent, if the legislature of 1859 had not imported into the country the alien theory of prescription.

"I should certainly be the last to press for the interference of the State in the regulation of any matters which can, without detriment to the public welfare, be left to settle themselves without any such interference. I dislike State interference, and regard with some apprehension the modern tendency, not only in India, but in England, to call in the aid of the State on occasions when it appears to me to be scarcely necessary. I should be the last also to say anything which might appear adverse to the application of sound economic principles to the solution of Indian questions. But I conceive that nothing is more likely to check the advance of sound economic knowledge in India than the misapplication of the canons of political economy. To quote a single trite instance of such a misapplication. If scarcity arises in any district of India, the surplus food from other districts will, provided there be roads, be poured into that district, in order to meet the demand. That is what political economy means when it says that the supply will follow the demand. But, if no roads exist, the supply will not, and cannot, follow the demand, and mortality from starvation will ensue, as it has before ensued. So also, when political economy speaks of freedom of contract, it means that free choice, dictated by intelligent self-interest, is the most efficient agent in the production of wealth. There are, according to the Famine Commissioners, 9,752,000 tenants in Bengal, of whom 2,789,000 pay a rent of from Rs. 5 to 20, and no less than 6,136,000 pay a rent of less than Rs. 5, which latter rate, I may observe, implies a holding of from two to three acres. Can anyone who is acquainted with the facts say, in respect to the majority of these tenants, that their education, their knowledge of law and the circumstances under which they till the soil are of a nature to admit of that free and intelligent choice which is in the essence of the economical, as it is of the legal, theory of freedom of contract? I venture to think that any such contention cannot be maintained. The mass of the raiyats are uneducated. In Bihár, with its population of 22½ millions, less than one and three-quarters per cent. of the population can read and write, and elsewhere in Bengal the proportion is under four per cent. Many raiyats are ignorant of their legal rights, and others, when cognisant of those rights, are afraid to make any attempt to enforce them. Agriculture forms, and must continue to form, their only means of gaining a livelihood.

'The raiyats', the Rent Commissioners say, 'cultivate for subsistence, not with the immediate view to profit. * * * There is no wages fund, there are no labourers paid from capital. There are practically no manufactures, no non-agricultural industries, no great cities of work where a surplus rural population can find employment.'

"Under these circumstances, it is idle for the present generation to think of establishing freedom of contract as the economic basis on which the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal can be made to rest. The legislature must recognise the facts with which it has to deal, and the leading fact with which it has to deal is, that custom, and not contract, has in the main governed the relations between the zamíndárs and raiyats in Bengal from time immemorial, and that custom, and not contract, must in the main continue in the future to govern those relations.

"If the practical aspects of the situation are such as to necessitate the rejection of the theory of freedom of contract, and to force on the Government the obligation of interfering by legislative enactment in order to regulate the

incidents of land tenure in Bengal, it is on every ground desirable that that interference should be effectual to remedy the evils which it is intended to cure. Whether that interference will be effectual,—whether, on the one hand, due facilities will be given to the zamíndárs to make good their equitable rights; whether, on the other hand, tardy effect will now to a sufficient degree be given to the original intention of Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries, in the sense of maintaining the raiyats in the enjoyment of their customary rights,—must mainly depend on the decisions which this Council will ultimately take. The Bill introduced by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Ilbert will, should it be passed into law, do much towards the accomplishment of these objects. It would, in my humble opinion, have done more, and it would have given greater hope of finality in the settlement of the difficult question now under discussion, if the land, and not the status of the tenant, had been taken as the basis of the recognition of the right of occupancy.

“But even as the Bill stands, it proposes a large and beneficial measure of reform. I hope and believe that it will be very generally regarded in this light, and that, both in and out of this Council, it will be discussed with the calmness and deliberation that the importance of the subject demands.

“In the remarks which I have addressed to the Council, I have confined myself to certain specific points. I trust that I have shown, first, that, so far as the present Government is concerned, it would not have been performing an act of public duty if it had declined to undertake a general revision of the rent law of Bengal; secondly, that, whether from the point of view of the zamíndárs or from that of the raiyats, the evidence upon which the necessity of a general revision of the law rests is conclusive; thirdly, that the legislation now proposed involves no breach of the contract made with the zamíndárs at the time of the Permanent Settlement, but may rather be regarded as the tardy fulfilment of the pledges given to the cultivating classes in 1793; fourthly, that the contention that freedom of contract must, under the terms of the Permanent Settlement, regulate the relations of the zamíndárs and the raiyats in respect to the lands unoccupied in 1793 cannot be maintained; fifthly, that custom, and not contract, has from time immemorial regulated the incidents connected with the tenure of land in Bengal; and lastly, that in view of all the circumstances with which we have to deal, the recognition of this fact should be made the basis of any measure which is now passed into law.

“I leave the discussion of the further very numerous points which arise in connection with this Bill to a later stage of the proceedings, when they will, without doubt, receive ample treatment at the hands of other and more competent authorities than myself.”

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—“It was impossible to listen to the admirable statement of the hon'ble member on the introduction of this Bill, or to the later speeches addressed to this Council on the subject, without feeling what must be felt by anyone, even the least conversant with the voluminous literature and controversies on the question, that we are approaching the public discussion and, I hope, the equitable settlement of a large question which intimately affects the interests of a great majority of the people of this Province. I am quite well aware that your Lordship's rule has been signalized by the consideration of many other very extensive reforms of political and administrative importance, and that these questions are still pending a solution; but though of the Local Self-Government scheme it may be asserted that it is taken up chiefly by the highly educated classes, and is with them rather a measure on which hopes and expectations are founded, and though we may lose our tempers over amendments of the criminal procedure to which the mass of the community is profoundly indifferent, here we are face to face with a problem in which nearly the whole of Bengal as an agricultural population is directly interested, and in which, therefore, to use the words of my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, the solution ‘involves the life-problem of the people’ of the country.

“Most who have preceded me have spoken as to the necessity for legislation. The statement made by the hon'ble and learned member in his opening address, the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál and the facts brought

forward by the hon'ble member. Major Baring confirm that necessity; and, if anything further was needed, it would be found in the annexure to the Government of Bengal's letter of the 21st July, 1881, which shows that, for the last ten years at least, a general revision of the substantive portions of the rent law has been regarded as inevitable, and has been advocated by every section of the agricultural community, including prominently the British Indian Association, which represents the zamíndárs of Bengal. This call for a revision of the Rent Code has, I admit, not found expression only among those who claimed for the raiyat a clearer and wider declaration of his rights and privileges, but has been pressed as often and as strongly by those who demanded, in the interests of the zamíndárs, a simple procedure for the collection of rents, and the abrogation of sections which interfered with enhancement. Before Act X had been very long in force, in 1861, Sir B. Peacock raised objections to section 6 of that Act, on the ground that, in these permanently-settled districts, the rights of occupancy had been improperly enlarged; and, in the amendment to the law proposed by Sir William Muir a year or two later, the same objection was taken, in the view that the law of 1859 was unreasonably adverse to the proprietors of the North-Western Provinces. The demand, too, upon Government to reopen and examine the question as a whole is enforced again, not by isolated facts of a similar character from one part of this vast Province, but upon different and varying facts of a disturbing kind from every part of the Province. If the raiyats of the Eastern districts have learnt (mainly, I insist, by the exactions and oppressions practised upon them) the power they possessed in unions and combinations to resist the encroachments of the landlords and their agents, and have carried their opposition so far as to justify the plea of the zamíndárs that the refusal to pay the ordinary and regulated rents required the intervention of the legislature; if the agrarian disturbances in Bákírganj, Maimansingh, and notably in Pabná, disclosed the strained and hostile relations which existed between landlords and tenants, calling for special police arrangements for the preservation of the peace, what are we to say to the gross abuses which prevailed throughout Orissa, where specially, by the exaction of illegal cesses, the raiyats are described as the most impoverished and oppressed tenantry in India? and what are we to say to the systematized ignoring and nullification of the law in Bihár, because the cultivators were ignorant of their rights, and were subjected to the universal jugglery with holdings in the jamabandí papers, thus leading to the continual shifting of the raiyats from their lands, to prevent the accrual of the right of occupancy? In that part of the country, too, the peculiar system of thíkádári assignments, and the quasi-feudal compulsion of indigo cultivation, gave additional cause for fear, inasmuch as all official enquiries tended to show that the whole conditions of agricultural life in Bihár were precarious in the extreme, notwithstanding the existence of a large and industrious population, of a fertile soil and of many advantages of climate and position; so that, as the official report of the day said, 'the people who plough and sow, and who ought to reap, have not a reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry.' All these were indications of a kind demanding the interference of the Executive Government, and we find through the whole of this period, which extended to some ten or twelve years, that successive Lieutenant-Governors of this Province, brought to deal with the excited state of the country which these revelations disclosed, attempted, each in his turn, to provide by legislation for a modification of the evils. There is little doubt that radical remedial measures would have been adopted at a much earlier period, if many disturbing circumstances in the country, and especially the famine in Bihár and other places, had not necessarily diverted immediate attention from the subject; and when at last, in Sir Ashley Eden's administration, recourse was had to legislation, and then mainly in relief of the zamíndár for the speedier recovery of his rents, it was found that, in every different branch of this large and complicated subject, the controversies were so great, and the differences of opinion were so wide, that nothing satisfactory could be effected without a thorough re-examination of the questions connected with ejection, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent, transferability of tenure and the numerous incidents involved in subletting. It was thus clear that the matter of the entire revision of the existing

Rent Code had to be faced. Hence the Commissions in Bihár and, at a later period, in Bengal, and the amalgamation of the two proceedings with the one report upon which the late Lieutenant-Governor based his proposals, and upon which the Government of India submitted their views to the Secretary of State. The outcome is the Bill which we are now called upon to consider. I am sure no one, even looking at the mass of correspondence and reports which these volumes contain, can fail to see that it has been examined and discussed and reviewed, both officially and non-officially, with an industry, research and ability which few subjects have ever received even in this country. Official investigations have throughout been assisted very much by the independent labours of the Famine Commission, and, if I may be allowed to express now my hearty general concurrence in the measure presented to us, it is in the conviction that, while the right of the occupancy raiyat is maintained on the prescription which the twelve years' rule of Act X of 1859 established, provision has been made to enable the raiyat to maintain that right, to be certified exactly of the amount which he has to pay for it, to resist illegal distraint, illegal cesses and illegal enhancements, not simply by the clearer declarations of the law, but by the power which the Bill confers to secure the survey of every estate and the record of every right upon it.

"I think we all agree that it would be impossible, on an occasion like this, to enter upon any minute examination of the details of this measure.

"It is a large, bold and comprehensive measure; but it has yet to undergo, I am glad to know, the careful scrutiny of a Select Committee, and perhaps what is of more importance, before it reaches the Select Committee it has to pass the ordeal of a more thorough criticism at the hands, not only of the experienced and able officers of Government, but of those who directly are interested in the land, and whom it will more immediately concern. If the general principles of the Bill be accepted, and the vote of to-day will affirm that point, I have no doubt, when the Select Committee begin to consider it in November next, and further, when the Select Committee have finished their labours, we shall find the Bill changed and improved very much in its diction, definitions and, possibly to some degree, in its principles, by the attention which a wide collective opinion will bring to bear upon its contents. I am not careful, therefore, to follow the example which some of the previous speakers in Council have set, of examining the precise details of its sections and chapters; and I will limit my observations to the two principal features which seem to me to mark, in an especial manner, this new legislation, namely, the resolution of the Government to give a clear and established prominence to the fixity of tenure, including, thereby, a limitation of rents, and the freedom of transfer, and, secondly, to secure that result, not by the declarations of the law alone, but by the power also of enforcing those declarations by executive action. Perhaps the principle of the position which the proposed Bill has now most prominently asserted is that the raiyat with the right of occupancy must hereafter be regarded as a co-partner in the land which he occupies and cultivates. To the extent of his holding, he is to enjoy powers and privileges which, whatever the past policy or practice in different parts of the country may have been, the zamíndár will be bound to respect. The practical enforcement and recognition of this position will depend, not only, as heretofore, upon what the law declares (for experience has too clearly shown that is insufficient), but upon the executive ascertainment and record of the fact. I can quite imagine that it may be difficult for the zamíndár to accept this proposal without demur, for his claim has always been to an absolute proprietorship, in which the right is put forward in one shape or another to do what he likes with his own. But, subject to the conditions that we are dealing here with the raiyat whom, in my judgment, the old Regulations of 1793 alone attempted to protect, who rejoiced then in the name of the *khudkásht* raiyat, and who was established as the resident raiyat with the right of occupancy in the Act of 1859, I believe myself that such a raiyat has as strong a claim to the help of the Government and of the law to maintain and secure him in his position as long as he pays his rent, as the zamíndár has to be maintained and secured in his estate as long as he pays his revenue. The contention of the Government here is, I think, unassailable. It is supported by the positive declaration of the Regulation of 1793 which affirmed the Permanent Settlement; it is

proved by its survival through all the controversies and struggles of more than half a century, up to 1859, and this against the always increasing predominance of the zamíndári influence, and, I may truly add, of the culpable negligence of the Government throughout that period: and it is established definitely, notwithstanding the strongest opposition from the zamíndárs all over the country, by the substantive declarations of Act X of that year.

"It seems to me that it would be utterly unreasonable to attempt now to go behind the law of 1859. If, as your Lordship is aware, I have contended strenuously in the past discussions on the subject, that the legislators of 1859 were justified, under all the circumstances of the case, in fixing the status of a raiyat with a right of occupancy by the twelve years' prescription, and that it would be unreasonable and inequitable to extend the benefits and privileges of the right of occupancy to every raiyat in the country, on the theory that Act X was a mistake, and that the intentions of Lord Cornwallis and his advisers included all raiyats in their benevolent protection, I am equally urgent in the present case that we cannot go back upon any discussion as to whether the occupancy right and such privileges as it carries with it must be limited, by the supposed intention of Lord Cornwallis and the Regulations of 1793, to the few *khudkásht kudimí* raiyats of that day, and those who can now establish themselves as their direct descendants: our new point of departure must be the law of 1859. The despatch of the Government of India showed that their aim was, in recognition of the constitutional claims of the raiyats, to provide that 'the great body of cultivators shall be restored to the position which they held under the ancient law and custom of the country,' and it is seen from the reply which the Secretary of State has given to that despatch that the object could be attained by the maintenance of the principle of the twelve years' rule, as supporting the distinction deeply rooted in the feelings and customs of the people, not only in Bengal, but in most parts of India, between the resident or permanent, and the non-resident or temporary, cultivator. In the justice and wisdom of this decision I most cordially concur; because, whether we look at the case from the position of the Government in 1793, or the position of Government in 1859, the rule laid down in the last-named year has always appeared to me a just and equitable adjustment of the question, though I am ready to admit that, in some respects, it must be regarded as a compromise. I suspect that our judgment is warped too frequently in this matter by the tendency of looking upon present circumstances from the stand point of a very remote and different period. It has been urged more than once in this debate, and it is beyond dispute, that the position of landlords and tenants was in 1793-94 altogether different from that of the present day. In Lord Cornwallis' time, there was more land than there were people to till it. The competition was among the landlords for tenants, and not among the tenants for land. Under such conditions, every cultivator was welcome to clear the wastes. He was welcome, further, to remain upon his holding as long as he pleased; and, so far from eviction and enhancement being in vogue, the rivalry between landlords was to attract people to their zamíndári by more favourable terms than were recognized under the pargana rates. As the Permanent Settlement receded, and the pressure of population upon the soil increased, this condition of things was very gradually reversed. The peace and order of British rule helped to promote the change. In Bengal (the Lower Provinces), wars, and even violent disturbances, have for long ceased. Pestilences and famines are yearly brought more under control, and the result has been an enormous increase of the population. According to the computations of the last census, it may be said that during the last century the population of Bengal has increased three-fold. But all this while the actual area of the land has stood still, and the surplus population, dependent almost entirely upon agriculture for its livelihood, has been forced either to fall back on inferior soils, or to crowd each other within the old margin of tillage. Both these processes have taken place, and both processes have led, by the operation of economic laws, to an increase of rent. As far as can be ascertained, the Government of the country never took any practical steps to act up to its earlier reservations in favour of the cultivator. Indeed, such interference as it did exercise was in the direction of the right of the landlord to enhance rents (Regulation V of 1812), and by the sale laws of 1841 and 1845 to declare his power of eviction of all but the

settled resident cultivators. It was only when, some twenty-five years ago, the oppressions of the landlords threatened an agrarian revolution that the Government stepped in by a legislative enactment to arrest the natural increase of rent in Bengal, and the result was the land law of 1859.

"It is the fashion now-a-days to disparage the value of Act X of 1859; though, when it was passed, it was recognized as the Magna Charta of the raiyats. It is talked of now as a very inadequate instalment of what was due to the peasantry; and its imperfections and defects are imputed to its limitation of the benefits of the right of occupancy to a particular class of tenants, while the zamíndárs have always condemned and opposed it as an infringement of the Permanent Settlement. Here again, it seems to me, we ignore the position and circumstances with which the Government and the legislature had to deal when it undertook the rent legislation of that year. The fact is that, whereas ninety years ago the State divested itself of most of its rights as landlords, and created a proprietary body, and although it very carefully reserved to itself the power to take such measures as might seem expedient for the protection of the raiyats, no kind of attempt was made to act upon that reservation by a positive definition or declaration of the right till 1859. In that interval of sixty-six years, that is, between 1793 and 1859, while the proprietary body grew in strength and prospered in wealth, village communities perished, the 'pargana rates' (by which the assessment of the resident cultivator's rent was limited) disappeared, and almost every vestige of the constitutional claims of the peasantry (if ever such existed beyond a small privileged class) was lost in the usurpations and encroachments of the landlords. In that interval, all that Government had ever done was to confirm and consolidate the position of the zamíndárs as absolute owners of the land. They had done so by their legislation and by their executive orders and arrangements. The zamíndárs were made every year more and more responsible for the peace and order of the districts in which their estates were situated. They had to supply provisions for the military expeditions and marches of troops passing through their properties; they had to maintain at their own cost the rural constabulary required for the public tranquillity; they were chargeable at their own expense for the performance of many duties which, if they relieved the Government, enhanced the zamíndár's influence and independence; and, while the zamíndár's power grew and strengthened, the rights of the cultivators of the soil gradually diminished, and almost disappeared. This is no exaggeration of the state of things upon which the rent law of 1859 supervened. Feudalism on the one side, serfdom on the other, was the problem Government had to deal with, and that in a case in which its most solemn pledges had been given for securing to the cultivators their rights and the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry. I cannot describe the position more effectively than in the words which Sir William Muir used, when considering the amendment of the law some six years later.

'There is', he wrote, 'a very general consent that in the Native state of things, the resident raiyat, simply as such, is throughout the Continent of India possessed, as a rule, of a right of hereditary occupancy at the customary rates of the vicinity. This may easily be conceived as the normal condition of the cultivator, where there is no proprietary right, properly so called; or where the zamíndár and village communities possess (as under Native rule) the proprietary right only in their own fields, and the remainder have merely the right of management. But the question arises whether such a condition is compatible with the system under which we have recognized a proprietary right in the zamíndárs over the entire area of their estates, or have conferred it upon strangers. It is true that the proprietary right has nowhere been created without the stipulation that all other rights existing by the custom of the country shall be maintained. Everywhere the subordinate rights in the soil have been strictly guaranteed. But it is conceivable that a right immediately accruing from the simple occupation of land,—when that land is claimed by no proprietor,—should not accrue, at least so simply and easily, where a proprietary title in the land already vests in another. The change of circumstances would naturally require, at any rate, a longer and stronger prescription. From the proprietor's point of view, it has been urged that no hereditary title can accrue at all by prescription subsequent to the creation of his property. From the raiyat's point of view, it is urged that the title of the resident cultivator is one of the subordinate rights which the Government has bound itself to maintain, as before, inviolate. Every shade of opinion exists between these extreme views. The doubt and difficulty surrounding the question has arisen from the natural endeavour of the British Government to combine the benefits of a full pro-

prietary title with the maintenance of the rights of cultivators as customary throughout the country.

'In the course of time this question was answered, but very indefinitely, by enactments recognizing the privilege of hereditary occupancy, as created, no longer by simple residence, but by residence of *long* duration. Long residence was held to confer the old hereditary right of the country. But no attempt was made till the passing of Act X of 1859 to define by law what precise length of residence was requisite for the purpose.

'The first draft of that Act contained a provision which constituted *three* years as the term of prescription for a resident raiyat.* The section was criticised on the one hand as too narrow, because confining the privilege to 'resident' raiyats; on the other as too wide, because not requiring a longer period to establish the prescriptive right. A general consent of opinion was found to prevail, both in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, that twelve years would be a more appropriate term; and that was, accordingly, adopted in section 6 absolutely and without reference to residence.'

* 'Resident raiyats cultivating land not previously in their occupancy shall not acquire a right of occupancy in such land until rent shall have been paid by them for the same—for a period of three years.' (Section V of Bill read a first time on 10th October, 1857.)

"Now this twelve years' prescription was no arbitrarily selected period. It was originally proposed that a three years' rule should be made as the term of prescription for a *resident* raiyat. It is observable that the search was always for that which would most fairly and accurately describe the resident raiyat, because it was to the resident raiyat, and to him alone, that any ancient privileges and rights appertained. But the enquiries of the time most clearly established that a twelve years' prescription would more appropriately define the class to whom the benefits should be declared by the law. I think, therefore, myself we should have committed a great error if we had given up this rule of twelve years. It has now been in force for nearly a quarter of a century, and is generally understood and accepted, and we cannot lightly ignore what I believe to be the long recognised custom of the country, sanctioned by the policy and laws of the Government.

"Frequently we have heard in the course of this discussion that the zamíndár considers it a great grievance that facilities should be afforded for the accrual of the right. Now, I have never been able to understand on what motive, except that of an immediate temporary gain, the zamíndárs have insisted on any right of unlimited enhancement, or of the prevention of the growth of the right of occupancy. Certainly, it is a very short-sighted policy, and whenever it has been practised by the high-handedness of the zamíndár, it has found its retribution in a hostile tenantry, in combinations and leagues to repudiate rents altogether, and, when times of scarcity or famine come, in the utter ruin and desolation of the peasantry, on whose exertions depend the effective cultivation of the soil and the payment of the rent to which the zamíndár looks for his income. Let me read to you the description of a peasantry whose rights in these directions have been respected. We had to make enquiries the other day into the question of the preparation of the table of rates, and through the courtesy of the Maharájá of Dumraon, one of the areas selected was a portion of his property in the Shahábád District. Regarding this, the Collector of the District, Mr. Nolan, wrote as follows:—

'The peculiarity of the selected tract is, that it is cultivated by raiyats of whom a considerable proportion have these *guzastha* rights, while nearly all have occupancy rights, and that the same leniency of the landlord which permitted such privileges to grow up and continue has prevented him from generally enhancing rents on other lands. It is not, therefore, a good example of the general condition of the district, and I objected to its selection for these enquiries, on the ground that it was not typical, and that there was no prevailing rate. But, if in these respects it affords less information than could be wished, its condition is worthy of the attention of the framers of the Bill on other grounds. It is the object of some of the framers of the present Bill to secure for the raiyats of Bengal, as a body, rights of occupancy at moderate rents, which, they contend, would insure superior cultivation through the improvements to be expected from those who enjoy security of title, a certain prosperity in ordinary times, with the credit necessary to enable cultivators to tide over periods of famine, without becoming a burden on the taxes, and which would also, it is urged, tend to give to the tenants the independence and manliness of character generally found among peasant proprietors. On the other hand, there are many who believe that low rents and security end in sloth, the sale of the land to speculators, and in the end to sub-letting at a rack-rent. It would be most important to ascertain whether, in the selected tract, the conditions which it is proposed to create elsewhere have led to the results anticipated by the one school or the other.

'I think that there can be no doubt on such a question. Sub-letting is not unknown in Bhojpur, and some of the cultivators are in debt; but these are exceptional cases. The

general rule is that the raiyats cultivate their own lands with their own small capital, and, where they sell their holdings, it is to others of their own class. Their industry is marked and has resulted in the clearing of the jungle with which much of the land was covered fifty years ago, and the creation of a cultivated area as well planted with fruit trees, as well irrigated from wells, and as well fenced, as any I have seen in India. No one can encamp for a day in the tract without being struck with its exceptional prosperity, which contrasts strongly with the backward state of three parts of the district in which rents are high and occupancy rights unknown. The credit of the cultivators is so good that, as you informed me, they generally borrow at the rate of twelve per cent., that is, on as good terms as their landlord. There would, therefore, be no anxiety whatever as to their surviving without assistance a period of ordinary famine. As to their character, the objection I generally hear to it is that it is *too* manly and independent. The Bhojpur wrestlers have a name throughout the country, and every man carries the large Bhojpur *lathi*, which he can use with great skill. They are equally ready to defend themselves in law Courts with which the complication of rights inseparable from any system where the majority possess interest in land has rendered them familiar. I have always found them open, communicative, ready to deal or to serve, and their honesty is proved by the low rate of interest demanded from them; but they have another side of their character for any one who attempts to oppress them.

'I think that these facts should be brought to the notice of Government as having a certain bearing on the general policy of the Bill. In the area to which your enquiries are confined, it would, I submit, appear that rights of occupancy at easy rents have been followed by comparative industry and prosperity, and with their usual effects in the moral character of those who enjoy them.

'With regard to your remark that the low rents may be due to mismanagement, I may say that it has been the misfortune of the Indian raiyats that so many have considered the raising of rents a proof of business ability. In this instance, the raiyats have not, as in most estates, been transferred from one purchaser at an auction sale to another, until they fell into the hands of some speculator in land who could enhance the old rents to excess. They remain under the Dumraon family, who have owned the land for centuries. That such a family, wealthy even with existing rents, should have allowed them to remain at a rate consistent with the happiness and prosperity of the dependents, I consider a proof of excellent management, and presume it was under such an impression that Government conferred titles on the late Maharájá and the present manager. I think the Rájá must be better off, surrounded by contented and loyal peasantry, than he would be if his family increased their income at the expense of alienating the feelings of their tenantry, as others have done. I do not say this as imputing an opposite view to you, but because I think it of real importance that, in any public correspondence, conduct which contributes to the happiness of the country should be recognized. The opinion of the older families, as to whether they should respect their own good traditions in this respect, may be represented as wavering under the influence of the example of the new auction purchasers, and an impression that Government regarded their leniency as weakness and mismanagement would have a bad affect.'

"I cannot help thinking that there is a great deal in this rather long extract which I have read from a district report, which is pregnant with facts which the zamíndárs of the country would be wise to lay to heart. If they do so, we may realize the hope of a successful adoption and practical application of a measure which, in its primary object of securing fixity of tenure on reasonable and equitable rents, will give to the country a contented, peaceable and thriving agricultural community.

"Now, my Lord, to come to my second point. I am free to confess that, in my belief, the enactment of even such a liberal measure as that now before your Lordship's Council will not produce these desirable results, if unsupplemented by executive action of a kind to which I think hardly sufficient attention has been paid in the course of this debate. I am very glad to find from Mr. Evans' remarks that he is quite in accord with me on this matter. If there be any who think that the rights of the many millions of people who subsist on the soil of Bengal can be defined and secured by the enunciation of inflexible rules of law; if there be any who, heedless of the lessons of the past, trust for the welfare of the community to the resolutions of this Council alone, I certainly am not of them. Rather, I am among those who believe that, in such a momentous undertaking as this Council is now concerned with, the battle is but half won when the legislators' work has been successfully accomplished. He only reaps the full fruits of victory who pushes his advantage; and, unhappily, the history of this Council is not free from cases, where legislative successes not followed up by executive action have resulted in administrative failure. By the Bill now before us, the declaration of liberal principles in dealing with rent, and the recognition of tenant-right, have been carried, if I do not say too far, certainly as far as the circumstances of the case demand; but I have no

hesitation in asserting that, if the Government of Bengal were to rest satisfied with the sanction which the Bill, when passed into law, will confer on these principles, this controversy would in a very few years be re-opened afresh, with far slighter chances of a peaceable solution than now exist. We cannot alter the state of the country, nor amend the abuses of generations, by a stroke of the pen. The utmost that this Council can do is, by wise legislation, to create a tendency towards improvement, which, if followed up by well directed and persistent executive action, may, in course of time, lead to better things. This Bill undoubtedly possesses potentialities for good. But so did Act X of 1859 in the opinion of all the able men who assisted at its enactment. If this Bill, a quarter of a century hence, is not to be exposed to the animadversions levelled to-day at Act X, then the Government of Bengal must adopt active measures to enforce its provisions. It must, by a detailed record of rights and liabilities of all interested in the land, provide against the continuance and renewal of abuses which now weigh on the springs of industry and check the prosperity of this Province. Such a record-of-rights is no new panacea for the agrarian difficulties by which we are now surrounded, neither is it an untried experiment. In his Minute of the 8th December, 1789, Sir John Shore recommended such a procedure to Lord Cornwallis, who, though acting, as all know, from the most benevolent motives, unfortunately rejected the counsels of his sagacious adviser. That Lord Cornwallis's rejection of Sir John Shore's advice was unfortunate most men now admit; for, wherever circumstances have since permitted of the enforcement of the principles then advocated by Sir John Shore, whether in permanently or temporarily settled estates, such enforcement has been followed by complete success. Wherever it has been ignored, difficulties and troubles have been the consequence. I find some apposite illustrations of these circumstances in the papers now before the Council. For instance, in a letter from the Collector of Gházipur, dated 15th December, 1881 (written in answer to some enquiries originated by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India), the following important passage occurs:—

‘We have had a record-of-rights (in the Gházipur district) for the last forty years, which, though prepared with extreme haste, has been throughout that period the touchstone of all rights. So far as tenant-right is concerned it is incontrovertible, for there is nothing to produce to contradict it. Both zamíndárs and tenants appeal to it on all occasions as to the ultimate criterion of the rights. With regard to village boundaries, the details of the plan then adopted left an opening for a good deal of vexatious litigation, which is not quite yet extinct. As to proprietary right, the record is not very full, although it was in this direction that the greater number of contests arose during its preparation. On the other hand, the said record, prepared by Messrs. C. Raikes and W. Vynyard in 1840-41, has been *the salvation of the tenants' rights*, especially of those who claim to hold at fixed rates.’

“That, my Lord, is evidence of undoubted authenticity. Comparing the state of affairs in Gházipur, a permanently-settled district, as described by that evidence, with the state of affairs in the adjoining district of Sárán, as described in the rent papers, the difference at once challenges our attention, and proclaims the efficacy of the procedure which can compass such admirable results.

“Nor is the testimony of facts wanting in Bengal itself to the same effect:

‘Had a work of the sort’, says Sir Henry Ricketts, referring to the settlement of Katak, ‘never been accomplished, there might be misgivings and hesitation before commencing such an undertaking. But such a work has been accomplished, and the success has been greater than was expected, even by those who expected most. Previously to the settlement of Katak, the Province deteriorated each year, the people were discontented and embarrassments and difficulties increased. Since the settlement, the Province has flourished, the inhabitants have been among the most peaceful and well disposed of our subjects; there has been less agitation than in any other part of the Empire. Let Bengal be treated in precisely the same manner, and there is no reason why there should not be the same result.’

The passage I have now quoted was written twenty years ago; and it was written by a gentleman, one of the ablest revenue-officers in the country, who was the author of the settlement and who had a parental fondness for his work. But there was the fatal fault in Katak, that no proper provision was made for the maintenance of the record, and the result was what we find described in the 9th paragraph of the Government of India's despatch of the 21st March, 1881, namely, the loss of all the advantages by the utter failure to keep up the records in order and accuracy.

"If it be, as it ought to be, an admitted principle of revenue administration in India, that the rights of the several classes interested in the soil shall be expressly declared and recorded by some method or other, in documents accessible to all, then it must be confessed that the revenue administration of this Presidency is defective. Settlement proceedings, involving records-of-rights, secure in many portions of India that essential condition of agricultural prosperity, but there is no such assurance in Bengal. Having rejected the wise counsels of Sir John Shore, to which I have already alluded, the framers of the Permanent Settlement sought to secure the objects at which he aimed—objects recognized by them, as well as by him, to be of the utmost importance—by inculcating the necessity of an interchange of lease and counterpart between zamíndár and raiyat. How far they were successful, even when an interchange was effected, the case 'from real life' cited by my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert, when introducing this Bill, will satisfy the Council; and I am afraid what he has brought forward is only illustrative of what takes place in many portions of this Province. This is how the case stands—I quote from the report of a respectable pleader, himself a zamíndár, which the Council will find among the Bihár papers:—

'The law entitles the Bihárá raiyat to a pattá and receipts, yet he seldom, if ever, gets any. The law declares the exaction of *abwábs* as illegal, yet how numerous and heavy are the *abwábs* that we zamíndárs exact from him.'

"My hon'ble friend Major Baring gives us a very instructive list of the irregular cesses levied in Bengal. The quotation proceeds—

'His hereditary tenures are altogether exempted by law from liability to enhancement yet how, at each stage in the transfer of the zamíndárá, and how easily, when he sets up his head against us, we, without regard to law and justice, add something to it every year. The law protects him against ejectment, yet how often without any (effective) opposition from him, or without resorting to law and procedure, we turn him out of his and his father's land. It is illegal and a criminal offence to extort rent from him by duress, yet our *gumáshlas* (agents) and *herabils* (runners) sit at the door of his house preventing egress and ingress, and deprive him of the use of the village well (the writer might have added of every other convenience of life) until he pays off our rent. How frequently, for the same purpose, we bring him to our Kachahí and detain him there against his will till he satisfies our demands.'

"Such, from the lips of a Native zamíndár, appears to be a faithful account of what happens in many portions of Bihár, where no written contracts are exchanged; and, if Bengal claims exemption from such an indictment, I would point to a register of petitions from raiyats to Government (a copy of which I hold in my hand), showing that every form of complaint of oppression and illegalities has been represented to Government from every part of the country.

"I might, with extracts of a similar character, detain this Council for many hours longer, but each later fact would be in substance but a repetition of each earlier one, and all would point to the same conclusion, namely, that no matter how excellent and liberal the rights provided for by a law may be for such a population as we have to take count of, it cannot be doubted that, until a record-of-rights shall have been completed, the peasantry will, to use Sir John Strachey's words, 'remain the victim of chicanery and oppression, and that our Courts will be systematically made use of for the perpetration of injustice.' 'We shall probably,' says Sir George Campbell in 1873, 'have the whole of the real question in our hands, if we make an attempt to settle any considerable part of it; and we shall scarcely be able to stop till we have made a settlement of Bengal, adjusted and recorded all rights and all incidents of tenure, and created a machinery for perpetuating and continuing the record-of-rights and keeping accounts by public officers under a system such as the framers of the Permanent Settlement designed, but their successors wholly abandoned,—a very long, difficult and expensive, but a necessary, process it will be.' Long it undoubtedly will, and expensive it may, be, though not so expensive as some may think. But the duration and the cost will be as nothing compared with the manifold blessings such a measure would confer on this Province. It will be a permanent possession, restoring peace and preserving peace; for, thenceforward, all will know that nothing can be gained by disagreement. Your Lordship will, therefore, understand what high value I place on those provisions of the Bill which provide for a field survey, a settlement of

rents and record-of-rights, and how anxious I am that those provisions should be hedged round with no needless limitations.

“So far, my Lord, I have dealt with the main points of principle to which in my opinion especial attention is necessary. I have not attempted to enter upon any discussion of the details of the Bill. In my judgment, the Select Committee must do that after the full consideration the measure will receive during the next few months. But I cannot help saying that, as at present advised, I am unable to accept the provisions of chapter VIII of the Bill, which bears upon the question of compensation for improvements and for disturbance. I think, too, though I myself have suggested a twenty per cent. limitation, that it may be impossible to enforce a uniform limitation of that kind in all parts of the Province, and the proposal, I understand, is only suggested tentatively, and will come up for the full deliberation of those who will have to consider the Bill in Select Committee. So also with the chapter dealing with the procedure for the realization of rents; it requires in my opinion very much more examination than it has yet received. In India, it is said, as in Ireland, it has been too much the custom to assume that the landholder is exclusively to blame for the existing state of things as regards the generally unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural districts; but, while the wrongs of the raiyats are freely discussed, the case of the landlord is hardly ever thought of; and yet there is a zamíndárí side to the question, which it is impossible to ignore. I know that the landlords of these Provinces have been very often to blame; many of them deal harshly with their tenants, and but few have done much to improve their estates. From all, however, that has come out in the published papers, it is certain that remedial measures in the interests of the tenants must be accompanied by some provisions to secure the interest of landlords as well. The existing system of coercive processes, and the agency through whom they are served, requires thorough reform. The execution of decrees for instance, which is a most important part of the process for realizing the demand, is inefficiently directed. The whole of this branch of the subject is of extreme importance, both from the zamíndár's and the Government point of view. The Government is the possessor of large estates of its own, which it manages through its own officers, and any means to facilitate the collection of rent will be of great advantage. But the importance of the matter goes further, and it is one which has an especial interest for the Financial Member, that the Government depends for its revenue upon the punctual payment of the rent to the zamíndár. If we cannot give facilities for the realization of one, we incur some risk of losing the other.

“It remains to me, my Lord, to refer to one other point, and that is the statements which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál made yesterday in reference to the kabúliyat to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert took exception in his opening speech. I understood my hon'ble friend to say that the kabúliyat which fell under censure was simply a reproduction of the form of kabúliyat which the Government used on its own estates, and that, at any rate, any censure which might be passed on the zamíndár must fall in the same measure on the shoulders of the Government and its officers. I am not here to defend the Government, as an immaculate body which is above suspicion, much less to defend all the mistakes of my predecessors. But I really do not think, when we come to examine the matter, that my hon'ble friend has in this instance made out any case for condemnation of Government. I may say that, before this subject was referred to in this Council, I had heard something about it from an anonymous petition which I received on the subject. As a rule I do not deal with anonymous petitions, except to throw them into the waste-paper basket; but the statements made on this occasion were so very definite with reference to the alleged malpractices of an officer of Government in his dealings with his raiyats, that I thought it my duty to ask the Collector of the Twenty-four Parganas whether there was any truth in the charge which the anonymous writer had brought to notice, namely, that a criminal information had been laid against the agent of the zamíndár on a charge of cheating, and that several cases were pending in the Courts regarding these particular

kabúliyats. The reply which I got from the Collector was that the statements were quite true, and that the raiyats had a strong case. It was alleged that the kabúliyat given to the raiyats was entirely different from the arrangement which had been made between the parties pending the exchange of agreements; that this charge had been tried and had fallen through; but, as the writer of the anonymous petition said, not from entire disproof of the correctness of the charge of cheating, but from want of sufficient proof for a conviction.

"Now, as regards the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál's statement in respect to the condemned kabúliyats, that they differ in a small degree only from similar documents issued by the Government, I have taken some pains to ascertain what the facts were. The facts are these: Sir R. Temple having wished to encourage the exchange of pattás and kabúliyats, and to facilitate the general registration of such documents, caused a form of pattá to be prepared which would contain all the ordinary stipulations in such cases, together with those of an exceptional nature. A printed form, general in its application, it was thought, would save all parties a great deal of trouble, and would secure other advantages. The form was not put forward as a perfect form, which the Government, if it could have its way, would have always enforced. The object was chiefly to facilitate registration, and as such a form must provide for a diversity of customs in various districts, it consequently embraced some provisions which were contradictory; and when his hon'ble friend quoted the eleventh provision in the form as being discreditable to the Government, he ought in fairness to have stated that an alternative provision was before his eyes. The Government was only anxious that whatever provisions were adopted should be expressed in the document, so as to induce a freer recourse to registration. I have before me a translation of the form of kabúliyat which the Government issued, and all I can say is that if anything can be different from the form of kabúliyat which my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert read out, it is this document. To make this clear to the Council I will read out this translation:—

' Kabúliyat.

To the noble (landlord's name).
I (tenant's name) son of _____ inhabitant of village _____, execute the following kabúliyat:—

In the district _____ subdivision _____ tháná _____
within the confines of your honour's estate situated in the village _____ I acknowledge to hold a plot of land measuring _____ bighás in extent as specified below, and to be responsible for the payment of an *annual* rent of _____ rupees in the instalments specified below. For the privilege of cultivating (this land) during the period specified below I, of my own free will, execute this kabúliyat and agree to perform the undermentioned stipulations except those that have been excepted. To this I shall not object. If I do, my objection shall not be admitted.

Duration (or term) of kabúliyat.

Conditions.

- (1) I will pay each month interest on arrears at the rate of _____ per cent.
- (2) I will maintain the boundaries.
- (3) I shall enjoy the produce of the trees.
- (4) I will not fell trees without permission.
- (5) I will not alter the (character of the) land by excavation or otherwise.
- (6) The landlord shall be at liberty to measure and charge rent at current rates for excess lands.
- (7) Should the measurement show that I hold less land (than specified in this kabúliyat) I shall be entitled to abatement of rent.
- (8) The landlord shall not be at liberty to measure during the currency of the lease.
- (9) I shall not dispose of or mortgage my jote.
- (10) The jote, on my decease, shall descend to my heirs.
- (11) On my death, the landlord shall dispose of the jote or make any other arrangement he pleases.

"It will be observed that Nos. 6 and 8, and Nos. 10 and 11, are mutually contradictory.

"It will be observed, further, that the rate of interest is left to be filled up as might be agreed in each case; that all payments are to be *annual*; and that it is only from month to month that interest on arrears is stipulated for. I understood from my hon'ble friend that in the Government form of pattá the Government declined to entertain applications for remission on the ground of

diluvion. The seventh clause of the Government kabúliyat expressly contains a stipulation for abatement of rent where measurement shows a diminution in the area of the land held, and the tenth is in direct contradiction to the contents of my hon'ble friend's kabúliyat. But I have to go further. This is the form of kabúliyat which Sir Richard Temple introduced in 1876, with the view of securing wider registration; but the success of the measure was not very great, and I understand that, in 1878, this form of kabúliyat was entirely abandoned. The form of kabúliyat for rights in Government and wards' estates which was adopted in 1876 remained in force for two years. It was superseded in 1878 by two forms which were then sanctioned by the Board of Revenue; these forms are quite unexceptionable and are in force now. They correspond in no sense with the document adduced in the case which has given rise to this discussion, and if anyone wishes to study them, or better, if any zamíndár wishes to see what a model form of kabúliyat should be, he will find it recorded under Nos. 23 and 24 at page 58 of the Board of Revenue's manual. It is impossible for anything to differ more widely from the indefensible document which was brought forward yesterday; and I may add that within the last few weeks we have issued, through the Board of Revenue, strict orders showing that the right of occupancy is to be strongly protected, and, with the permission of the Council, I will read the circular. It runs thus:—

'I am to remind you that it is no longer open to a manager or to local officers to discuss the policy of allowing raiyats to acquire a right of occupancy in their holdings. The policy has been fully adopted by the legislature and the Government that it is good that raiyats should have the right of occupancy. If the raiyats of the estate do not understand the right of occupancy used in its legal sense, the sooner they cause it to be explained to them the better. The Board expect that the officers engaged in the present settlement proceedings will take the opportunity to dispel their ignorance of legal rights, and they desire that you will take care that no misunderstanding on this subject is allowed to exist among managers of estates in your division. It should be made a distinct instruction to them that there is to be no attempt to discourage the growth of legal occupancy rights; and that, when they have accrued, they must be fully recognised in all zamíndári papers.'

"The only other question I have to refer to is the question to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál has referred as to the management of Government estates. Here I cannot appear as the defender of all that has been done in the past. I believe myself that there is a great deal in our khás mahál administration which is capable of improvement, and, therefore, I have interested myself in the subject and have called for a special report from the Board of Revenue on the subject. Indeed, in the case of one large Government estate, to the charge of which I have recently appointed a Covenanted Civilian, I am trying, by way of experiment, to learn whether we cannot introduce a better system of management, by spending more money in the opening out of more roads in the backward parts of the estate, and by inducing immigration to promote the extension of cultivation. The subject has received my personal and careful attention. But my friend went on to say that the khás management of Government maháls in Tipperah and Chittagong and Mednípur was so bad as to create a scandal. I am not aware of the particular cases he referred to in Tipperah and Chittagong; but if he will bring them to my notice afterwards, I shall investigate the matter. I am however acquainted with the circumstances of the cases which occurred in Mednípur. They refer to two temporarily settled estates in which the last settlement was made about forty years ago. After regular settlement proceedings, the rents were enhanced in these two estates to the extent of fifty per cent., and the raiyats objected. This happened three or four years ago. Some people have taken exception to the settlement as exorbitant and unjust to the tenants. But, having regard to the long interval since the last settlement, and to the enormous rise in the value of produce in that period, the revenue authorities maintain that the new demand is not unreasonable. The raiyats, however, would not pay at the enhanced rate and, thereupon, the Government proceeded in the matter constitutionally and according to law, and not as has been done by some zamíndárs without any reference to law. The Government sued the raiyats in the Munsif's Court and obtained decrees: appeals were made to the Subordinate Judge's Court and were dismissed. The raiyats again went up from that decision on special appeal to the High Court, and the order of the

Lower Courts was again confirmed. So far it may be assumed that the action of the Government had justice and moderation on its side. I understand that the raiyats in these two Parganas spent a lách of rupces in contesting what seemed a moderate enhancement; and it may be thought that, after the decision of the High Court was given against them, they would have submitted. But that was not the case. We have had to send a special officer to ascertain the circumstances under which the raiyats refuse to pay the rent which is now legally demandable from them, and the matter is still under enquiry. In the meantime, to show the leniency with which these raiyats have been treated by the Government, I may mention that one and a half year's rent of the whole body of the raiyats has been remitted; but not satisfied with this concession, they claimed the remission of three years' rent. So far from a case being made out, of oppression and hardship or abuse of the law, I most positively affirm that our revenue-officers have acted here, not only in strict accordance with the law, but with moderation and indulgence. But the result remains that even after the enhancement, the rents of these estates were under the prevailing rates of rent paid by neighbouring raiyats. And as regards the recusancy of the raiyats, it is only another argument in favour of giving the Government, as well as the zamíndár, some assistance in realizing the rates of rent which the Courts have finally decreed."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, in replying to the objections which have been offered to this Bill in its present stage, I may as well begin by saying that it is my intention only to reply at present to objections offered on the ground of the principles of the Bill, not to points of detail. In the first place, time would not permit, on such a long and elaborate Bill, of my entering into criticism of its details; but, more than that, I wish it to be distinctly understood that, on many points of detail, the provisions of the Bill are only put forward tentatively, in order to elicit criticism, and that we are quite prepared to reconsider and amend them in Committee, on sufficient cause being shown. I may, moreover, say that I came here unprepared to throw a doubt on the intelligence of my audience, by again examining the necessity of the introduction of some such Bill as the present one. I fully endorse every word my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert said on this score in his opening speech, and if there is anyone still unpersuaded of the necessity of legislation by the arguments he has used, neither would he be persuaded though one rose from the dead. Certainly nothing that I can say would convince him. Yet we are told that in Bihár neither landlords nor raiyats want legislation; that in Bengal landlords do indeed want it, but not for these objects; that landlords and raiyats are on most friendly terms; that there is no rack-renting, no eviction, no enhancement; that the zamíndárs have peopled the jungles, dug tanks once upon a time and had made roads; that they subscribe largely to education, to dispensaries and to other charitable objects; that the Bihár zamíndárs gave land free for road making, and behaved well to their raiyats in the famine, for which they received the eulogium of Sir R. Temple. Well, though some of these facts require considerable modification, I am not going to traverse this description of the typical zamíndár. I have to oppose their interests in the interests of a more helpless class; but this line of policy can be justified without vilifying the zamíndárs. I have no doubt they merited Sir Richard Temple's somewhat generous compliments as much as I did myself, or as a good many other officers of Government did. I have no doubt that as a class they are just what their environments make them, and there are many good ones among them. I know that their liberality and usefulness are great, but while I am far from saying they make a bad use of the money they collect from the raiyats, I do wish that the sums thus extracted should be regulated by law and not left to the arbitrary discretion of the zamíndár. No, if the zamíndár is as considerate and merciful as he is said to be by my honourable friend, then this Bill can have no terrors for him. The law is a terror to evil-doers, not to them that do well. If they neither enhance the rents of their tenants exorbitantly, nor threaten them with eviction in case of their refusal, the prohibition against such practices cannot affect them; but, unfortunately, all landlords are not of this type, and, certainly, all landlords' agents are not so, and I shall, in the course of my speech, I fear,

bring ample evidence that there are landlords who require to be restrained. As I have said, I am not going over the ground which has been already fully occupied in Mr. Ilbert's speech, as to the demand which the landlords themselves made for legislation. I need only refer on this point to the memorandum published as Appendix I to the Bengal Government Report. But to show that the state of things is not quite as Arcadian as has been described, Mr. Thompson has told us that he has a list of no less than 80 petitions addressed by raiyats to the Government of Bengal in the last three years, complaining of acts of oppression on the part of zamíndárs. Most of these petitions are complaints of undue enhancement of rents; others of the exaction of illegal abwábs; others of measurement by an illegal standard; others of dispossession of occupancy-rights. We have been told that there are no evictions in Bengal. Though eviction through the Courts is not frequent and, consequently, statistics are not forthcoming, our police registers tell a very different tale. In one district, a Magistrate (Mr. Edgar) tells me he compiled from these registers a list of no less than 500 such complaints in two years, and the complaints to the Bengal Government of dispossession of occupancy-rights mean the same thing. Eviction in itself is of little value. It is of value as a weapon for enforcing enhancement. I also have a list of applications for the quartering of additional police during the same period, on account of disputes between landlord and tenant. They amount to 16. These applications were all made by the Magistrates; they came from Bákírganj, Jessore, Kalna, Farídpur, Mednípur, Maimansingh, Noakháli, Nadá, Pabná, Rajsháhi, Tipperah, and Orissa; they cover a force of 410 constables, besides officers, all applied for for the purpose of keeping the peace between zamíndárs—and in zamíndárs I must include the Government itself—and their raiyats. It will be noticed that none of these come from Bihár, not, I fear, because there is less oppression in Bihár than in Eastern Bengal,—in fact we know the case is the very reverse of this,—but because the oppression has been so effectual that the raiyats are incapable of resisting, and there is no fear there of disturbance. In one part of the country, we have disputes requiring an armed force to prevent their culminating in disturbances; in another, we have a peasantry too helpless to resist oppression, and in both, I say, there is urgent demand for legislation which shall enable such a state of things to cease.

“The two main objects of the Bill are described to be, in the words of Mr. Ilbert,—

- (1) to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land; and
- (2) to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent.

“The objections taken in regard to the manner in which the first of these two objects is dealt with in the Bill group themselves naturally round—

- (1) the extension of the right of occupancy;
- (2) the limitations to enhancement;
- (3) the transferability of the raiyatí tenures;
- (4) the overriding of contract.

“The objections taken to the extension of the right of occupancy are, mainly, that this extension goes beyond what was the customary right at the time of the Permanent Settlement; that it certainly goes beyond what Act X of 1859 defined to be the right; that it will, taken in connexion with the power to transfer, do no good to the cultivating classes, while it will do unwarrantable injury to the zamíndár. I am not going at any length into the question of the position of the resident raiyat at the time of the Permanent Settlement. After the admirable exposition of the question which we, or at least some of us, enjoyed yesterday from my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, this is not necessary. I was in hopes that this controversy was settled, but after what we have heard from the hon'ble gentleman opposite, from Rájá Siva Prasád, as to the indefeasible rights of property conferred on zamíndárs by the Permanent Settlement, I feel bound to touch on the argument. While it is admitted that raiyats who received pattás at the Permanent Settlement (or who otherwise had their rents at the time fixed), and their representatives, had the right of occu-

pancy, by which I mean the right to hold on undisturbed so long as they paid established rates (I am not here referring to the question of enhancement), it is asserted that outside that class, the raiyats had no rights at all, except those which they derived from the zamíndár. It is singular that this controversy should still be deemed an open one. Only the other day, in studying the literature connected with this subject, I came across a paper published as an Appendix to the Select Committee's Report of 1832, written by Mr. Campbell of the Madras Civil Service. He says, after noting that the partial extension of the permanent zamíndarí system to Madras had not in that Presidency succeeded in materially impairing the prescriptive rights of the tenants, that 'in Bengal, on the contrary, though a mass of evidence exists in support of similar right on the part of the cultivators in 1793, and though some of the oldest servants of the Company, such as Mr. Harington, Mr. Colebrooke, with many of their most distinguished civil officers examined before the Committee, have most strenuously advocated them, there are others of great experience who declare that the raiyats in Bengal have no rights and never had any.' This was published fifty years ago. The description of the controversy might equally be applied at the present day.

"But can anyone who has read the papers circulated with this Bill resist the light thrown upon the question in those papers, especially by the annexures to the Report of the Rent Commission, and by the researches of Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy?"

"These gentlemen give in every instance their authorities, and there is an overwhelming balance of testimony in favour of their view, that all resident raiyats once admitted to the village, whether before or after the Permanent Settlement, had a right of occupancy in their lands so long as they continued to pay the established rent, and they had a right to have that rent fixed by the ruling power. The position of the raiyats and zamíndárs after the Permanent Settlement is clearly declared in Regulation VIII of 1793, sections 7 and 8, and Regulation VII of 1822, section 4. Their rights were the old customary rights, except where changed by the Regulation. That is, in addition to the old customs, they were bound to confine their contracts to the terms of the Regulations (section 65, Regulation VIII of 1793). They must frame their leases conformably to the circumstances of the estate and submit them for the Collector's sanction; none else were valid (section 58, Regulation VIII of 1793); they could make no lease for more than ten years, could not exact more than the customary rate of rent (section 7, Regulation IV of 1794), or for doing so were liable to a penalty of three times the amount (Regulation VIII of 1793, section 55). The raiyats on the other hand had a right to perpetual renewal at the customary rate (Regulation XLIV of 1793) wherever and whenever they were once let in as cultivators of the village. The only power to eject was that afforded by the sale law of 1822 to auction-purchasers in regard to unprotected tenancies, and this, though renewed in 1845, was taken away by Act X of 1859. They quote, as their authorities, Sir John Shore, Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Colebrooke, the Government letter of 7th October, 1815, Mr. Sisson's letter of 2nd April, 1815, Lord Moira, Mr. Holt Mackenzie's Evidence of 1832, and Mr. Harington's *passim*, and they show that, whatever the practical result of Regulation V of 1812, which was admittedly a new departure, the intention, as shown by the preamble and by the Sadr Court's circular of 1816, was expressly to maintain existing restrictions as to the rights of raiyats to a renewal of their pattás at the established rates. They also show that these views were in the main held by the great majority of the Judges on the Bengal rent case, especially by Messrs. Trevor, Campbell, Norman, Kemp, Morgan and Seton-Karr.

"I feel confident that no one who has carefully studied their notes, and certainly no one who, as I have done, has gone back and studied the original references themselves, can doubt that they have made good their propositions. I will content myself with showing that this view has been also consistently maintained by the Court of Directors and by the Secretary of State. One hon'ble gentleman yesterday expressed a wish that he had been born in Lord Cornwallis's time. I was almost tempted to re-echo the wish, for I am sure he would have had a much more correct appreciation of what the Perma-

ment Settlement did and did not do for the zamíndárs than that which he put forward yesterday. The first quotation I will read is from the Court's letter of the 19th September, 1792, the early part of which has already been quoted by Major Baring. It runs thus :—

‘ Our interposition, where it is necessary, seems also to be clearly consistent with the practice of the Mogul Government, under which it appeared to be a general maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil, duly paying his rent, should not be dispossessed of the land he occupies. This necessarily supposes that there were some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, and that it was not left to the arbitrary determination of the zamíndár, for otherwise such a rule would be nugatory ; and, in point of fact, the original amount seems to have been annually ascertained and fixed by the act of the Sovereign.’

“ My next quotation is from the Government letter addressed to the Court of Directors on 7th October, 1815—

‘ We consider it as a principle equally applicable to all the Provinces immediately dependent on this Presidency, and we believe we might safely add to the whole of India, that the resident raiyats*’

* (1815.)

(and recollect that Sir J. Shore defined a *resident* cultivator as anyone who cultivated the land in the village in which he lived)

have, by the Government letter of 1815, an established permanent hereditary right in the soil which they cultivate so long as they continue to pay the rent justly demandable from them with punctuality. We consider it equally a principle interwoven with the constitution of the different Governments of India, that the quantum of rent is not to be determined by the arbitrary will of the zamíndár, but that it is to be regulated by specific engagements, or, in the absence of such engagements, by the established rates of the parganas or other local divisions.

* * * * *

‘ With these impressions respecting the rights of the peasantry, such parts of the provisions contained in Regulation XLIV of 1793 and XLVII of 1803 as declare that puttás shall not be granted to raiyats or other persons for a term exceeding ten years, appear to be fundamentally erroneous. The natural and obvious tendency of that rule was to limit and restrict those rights which the peasant possessed in a much more extended sense by virtue of the constitution of the country itself.’

“ In reply to that letter, the Court of Directors, writing on 15th January, 1819, went into the whole question. They began by saying that, ‘ though the use of the terms ‘actual proprietors’, ‘landed estates’ and ‘under-tenants’, has contributed to impair and, in many cases, to destroy the rights of individuals, yet it is clear that the rights which were actually conferred on the zamíndárs, or which were actually recognised to exist in that class by the enactments of the Permanent Settlement, were not intended to trench upon the rights which were possessed by the raiyats.’ They quote Lord Cornwallis’s Minute, their own order of 1792, the distinct provisions of Regulations I of 1793 and VIII of 1793, and then ask, how it is ‘ that our institutions are so imperfectly calculated to afford the raiyats in practice that protection to which on every ground they are so fully entitled, so that it too often happens that the quantum of rent which they pay is regulated neither by specific engagements nor by the established rates of the parganas, but by the arbitrary will of the zamíndárs.’ They quote with approval the statement of Mr. Cornish, Judge of the Patna Court of Circuit, to the effect that—

‘ the raiyats conceive they have a right to hold their lands so long as they pay the rent which they and their forefathers have always done. The zamíndárs, although afraid to avow, as being contrary to immemorial custom, that they have a right to demand any rent they choose to exact, yet go on compelling them to give an increase, and the power of distraint vested in them by the Regulation soon causes the utter ruin of the resisting raiyat.’

“ They then say—

‘ We fully subscribe to the truth of Mr. Sisson’s declaration that the faith of the State is to the full as solemnly pledged to uphold the cultivator of the soil in the unmolested enjoyment of his long established rights as it is to maintain the zamíndár in the possession of his estate, or to abstain from increasing the public revenue permanently assessed upon him.’

“ They then condemn Regulation V of 1812 as a very ‘*imperfect corrective*’ of the evils which it was intended to remedy, and especially condemn it in reference to the construction put upon it that it gave zamíndárs power to demand from the raiyats any rent they think proper, without regard to the customary rate of assessment in the pargana.

"The discussion goes off into the measures requisite to avoid a repetition of these evils in the temporarily settled Provinces, and finally led to the enactment of Regulation VII of 1822 and to the draft Regulation drawn up by Mr. Harington in 1826. But I have quoted enough to show the opinion arrived at by the Court of Directors in the early part of the century, after a discussion scarcely less exhaustive than that recently accorded to the question of the raiyats' rights in Bengal. Before leaving this part of the question, I will ask you to hear the conclusion come to by the Secretary of State after perusing the discussions of the Bengal Rent Commission. He says:—

'Whatever may have been the exact position, actual or legal, of the bulk of the Bengal raiyats prior to the Permanent Settlement, there can be no doubt, after the exhaustive investigation which the question has now undergone, that their customary rights at least include the right of occupancy, conditional on the payment of the rate current and established in the locality.'

"To this extent His Lordship authorized us to endeavour to restore the raiyats to their original position, and it is to this aim that those portions of the Bill which deal with the growth and incidence of the occupancy-right is devoted. I have left untouched the argument derived from Regulation II of 1793 and the quotation of the preamble 'that no power will then exist', &c.; because this has already been disposed of by my hon'ble friend Major Baring, but I may point out that in quoting the preamble of Regulation II of 1793 my hon'ble friend opposite, Rai Kristodás Pál, omitted to quote that part which would have upset his view of the complete and absolute proprietary right of the zamíndárs before and after the Permanent Settlement. It said:—

'The property in the soil was never before formally declared to be vested in the landholders, nor were they allowed to transfer such rights as they did possess, or raise money upon the credit of their tenures, without the previous sanction of Government. With respect to the public demand upon each estate, it was liable to annual or frequent variation at the discretion of Government. The amount of it was fixed upon an estimate formed by the public officers of the aggregate of the rents payable by the raiyats or tenants for each bighá of land in cultivation, of which, after deducting the expenses of collection, ten-elevenths were usually considered as the right of the public, and the remainder the share of the landholder. Refusal to pay the sum required of him was followed by his removal from the management of his lands, and the public dues were either let in farm or collected by an officer of Government, and the above-mentioned share of the landholder, or such sum as special custom, or the orders of Government might have fixed, was paid to him by the farmer or from the public treasury.'

"So much for the Permanent Settlement. The question remains—Are we, as a high authority tells us, unwarrantably extending the right of occupancy as settled and defined by Act X of 1859? In the first place, I may observe that, if the present discussion has brought out nothing else, it has very prominently made manifest the fact that Act X neither did nor was intended to settle and define the right of occupancy. It is admitted by the same high authority that the Act of 1859 did not affect the right of raiyats to establish, by custom or otherwise, a permanent title. It only fixed a period of prescription. In other words, it was an additional and not an exclusive enactment. The history of Act X of 1859 is very clearly summarised in the Minute of Mr. Justice Cunningham. He says—

'No one can understand the true position of the several parties to the controversy, who has not studied the original frame and language of that Bill. Its object was, not to codify the law, but to amend one particular branch of it,—that relating to the recovery of rent.

Mr. Currie, 10th October, 1857. At the same time it was thought expedient, as its mover explained, 'to re-enact in a clear and distinct form the provisions of the existing law connected with rent suits, and sections 3, 4 and 5 accordingly set forth what had been the law since the time of the Permanent Settlement'.

'Section 3 provided that 'hereditary raiyats' at fixed rates were entitled to pattás at those rates; 'all other raiyats and cultivators' were entitled to pattás *at the rates established in the pargana for similar lands, or, if no such rates could be discovered, at the customary rates for similar lands, in the vicinity.*

'Section 4 provided that 'every resident raiyat and cultivator has a right of occupancy', except in the cases (1) of *sír*-lands leased for a term, or year by year, and (2) lands sub-let by an occupancy-tenant to a resident cultivator.

'Section 5 reserved express agreements as to rent, clearing leases and right of re-entry and provided that resident raiyats cultivating lands not previously in their possession, without a pattá, should not acquire a right of occupancy till they had paid rent for three years.

'The Select Committee reported that no alteration in the principles of the Bill was necessary; but they recommended, in the case of raiyats at fixed rents, that twenty years' holding at fixed rates should raise a presumption of having held from the time of the Permanent Settlement; in the case of other raiyats the Committee reported that they were entitled to hold at pargana rates'; that this had been admitted to mean 'customary and fair rents'; that 'khudkásht raiyats were spoken of as possessing rights of occupancy', and that 'khudkásht' was held synonymous with 'resident'; but that it had been pointed out that 'residence' is not always a condition of occupancy, and it appears that after much inquiry, it was prescribed by an order of the Government of the North-Western Provinces in 1856, as most consistent with general practice and recognized rights, that a holding of the same land for twelve years should be held to give a right of occupancy. We have followed this precedent.

'This was the origin of the rule that twelve years' continuous holding creates a right of occupancy.

'It was, however, from the twelve years' rule that the most serious consequences to the raiyat's position resulted. This appears to have been adopted, not only without due consideration of its necessary results, but under actual misapprehension of the real purport of the rule which the Select Committee considered themselves to be adopting. The admitted law was that all resident raiyats had rights of occupancy; but then it was found that some non-resident raiyats had such rights, and it was proposed to meet these cases by adopting a rule in force in the North-Western Provinces, that an ousted tenant could, by a summary process, recover possession by showing twelve years' occupation. The effect of converting this rule into a general definition of occupancy-rights was that on the one hand many undoubted occupancy-tenants found their title endangered by not being able to prove twelve years' continuous occupancy, and, on the other, that tenants not otherwise entitled to occupancy-rights were able to claim them whenever they could show residence for the required period. The results were, in the language of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, 'wholesale enhancement of rents and ejection of raiyats who had a customary claim to occupancy.'

"My answer then to the question must be that we have undoubtedly gone behind the letter of Act X; nay, more, we have endeavoured to undo some of the injury which that Act unwittingly brought about, but we have on this point of occupancy-rights carried out, as nearly as circumstances permitted, the intentions which the framers of Act X deliberately and expressly set before themselves. We have not got rid of the twelve years' prescription, though in the opinion of some of us the maintenance of a fixed period of prescription is neither historically correct, nor practically convenient; in fact, as Mr. Cunningham has said, 'you can never have peace between two parties, one of whom will, at a certain period, become entitled to a privilege at the expense of the other'; but we have got rid of the anomaly by which a resident cultivator would be ousted from his prescriptive rights by the mere device of his landlord shifting him from one patch of cultivation to another. We are told that the practice of shifting cultivators is not common in Bengal, but so convenient a device is not likely to be long left a monopoly in the hands of the zamíndárs of Bihár, where it is common, and we are legislating for Bihár as well as for Bengal. Allow me to quote to you the resolution arrived at on this point by a meeting of landholders in the Shahábád district on the 30th October, 1880. They resolved, with reference to the original proposal to confer modified rights of occupancy on three years' raiyats, that—

'This concession is strongly deprecated. At present land-owners prevent the growth of occupancy-rights by granting leases for five years only, or by changing lands, or by managing so that a raiyat shall never hold at the same rent for twelve years.'

"Now what Mr. Cornish said in 1815, that the raiyats conceive they have a right to hold their land so long as they pay the rent, is equally true of the present day. Mr. MacDonell, writing of Darbhanga, says—

'Illiterate, and in the hands of the zamíndár as far as accounts go, the raiyats cannot prove the status required of them, though the universal sense of the Province believes this status to exist. Our registration offices show that these occupancy or kashtkari rights are now mortgaged; our Civil Court records and our registration offices show that they are sold.'

"Mr. Edgar, writing of Bihár generally, says—

'I hold that the vast majority of raiyats in Bihár have, at the present moment, strong occupancy-rights in the land which they cultivate; that these rights are based, in the first instance, on the living custom of the country, a custom which no Court of law could ignore, if it was properly pleaded before it * * * I freely acknowledge that this right has, in many cases, been destroyed by the illegal action of the zamíndár, most of them acting through thikádárs, whether European or Native; that great sweeps of land, once held by raiyats with rights of occupancy, have been turned into indigo zarats; that lands have been arbitrarily

taken from one raiyat and given to another ; that holdings have been changed at the pleasure of the zamíndárs.'

"But over three-fourths of the land of the Province, he says unhesitatingly, occupancy-rights are the rule. Are we to allow such rights to be broken by the simple device above alluded to, or by what Mr. McDonell declares to be equally frequent, 'the manipulation by patwáris of the village jamabandís to prevent the identification of the plot held this year with the plot held five years ago,' or by the custom confessed to, with cynical naïvete, by the Shah-ábád landholders, in the paper from which I have already quoted, namely, that 'all lands becomes *zarat* (or private land), when taken into the landlord's hand' ? No. The evidence throughout these papers is overwhelming that there is a strong and increasing tendency among landlords to break down occupancy-rights by every possible device, and we are bound to do our best to protect these rights ; and the provision formulated by the Secretary of State for giving these rights to every cultivator who has held land for twelve years within the same village or estate, is quite the minimum protection that can either be accepted for the rights that have been acquired in the past, or to enable the raiyat to have some fixity of tenure in the future.

"On the economical side of the question I need not detain you long. The argument of the opposition on that point is more directed against the transferability, than against the accrual, of these rights, though I have seen references to Mr. Ross's Minute of 6th March, 1827, arguing that by protecting raiyats you do not make the ground more productive, but only increase the number of mouths deriving subsistence from it. Well, I think Major Baring has sufficiently answered the point, and you have heard also what the Lieutenant-Governor has said about the condition of the *guzashtadárs* of Bhojpur ; but I may also add the following testimony from the Famine Commission to the same effect. They say—

'In the case of these large cultivating classes, security of tenure must have its usual beneficial effect, and, as a rule, the cultivators with occupancy-rights are better off than the tenants-at-will. Whenever enquiry has been made, it has been found that in all matters relating to material prosperity—such as the possession of more cattle, better houses and better clothes—the superiority lies on the side of the occupancy-tenants, and the figures in the preceding paragraphs also show that as a rule they hold larger areas of land. Where the sub-division of land among tenants-at-will is extreme, any security of tenure which defends a part of the population from that competition must necessarily be to them a source of material comfort and of peace of mind such as can hardly be conceived by a community where a diversity of occupation exists, and where those who cannot find a living on the land are able to betake themselves to other employments. It is only under such tenures as convey permanency of holding, protection from arbitrary enhancement of rent and security for improvements, that we can expect to see property accumulated, credit grow up, and improvements effected in the system of cultivation. There could be no greater misfortune to the country than that the members of the occupancy class should decrease, and that such tenants should be merged in the crowd of rack-rented tenants-at-will who, owning no permanent connection with the land, have no incentive to thrift or improvement.'

"This, I think, is the view that all sensible men must take of the benefits given by fixity of tenure, and all the best zamíndárs to whom I have spoken take the same view. I quite believe what the Mahárájá of Darbhanga told us yesterday, that good landlords do not, as a rule, object to a raiyat being secure in his tenure, and it may safely be said that the power of ejectment is valued, mainly, if not entirely, as a means of extorting enhanced rent, and to this desire, having otherwise provided a reasonable means and measure of legitimate enhancement, the Government should, I think, make no concession.

"And this brings me to the question of limitation of enhancements. To those who wish that enhancements should be left to the discretion of the parties, in other words that there should be neither restriction of ground, nor limitation in amount of enhancement, the Bill will certainly not be satisfactory.

"We are told that enhancements do not take place in Bengal. I can only say that the experience gained by Government officers in managing Wards' estates is the reverse of this. I could easily show from a recent resolution of the Board of Revenue that the great difficulty the Government officers have in these estates is to collect rents, because these rents all include illegal abwábs and undue enhancement. Witness Salkhira, with an arrear of 6½ lákhs against a rental of

Rs. 3,50,000, and in Kassimbázár and in Chándal in Máldah. But without going further into this question as it exists in Bengal, I do not think anyone can doubt the frequency of excessive enhancement in Bihár; and in the face of these facts, if we accept the view of the authors of the Permanent Settlement, that the resident raiyat had a right to hold his land at rates not higher than the pargana rates, the necessity of some limitation is apparent. Whether, before Act X of 1859, the landholders had any legal right to enhance on the ground of increase in the value of produce, has been shown to be exceedingly doubtful; but any way the right to enhance on certain grounds was allowed by that Act, and the present Bill, so far as the grounds on which enhancement can be demanded, makes no material alteration in them: we have, it is true, not confined ourselves to the rule of proportion which the majority of the Judges of the High Court accepted as the best means of giving effect to the intention of Act X, but we have maintained that rule as a maximum. The real innovation which we have introduced is the limitation we have applied to the enhancement of money rents. These are, in regard to occupancy-raiyats, that the enhancement shall not do more than double the old rent (this does not refer to area, but to rates); that the enhanced rate shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the gross produce; that the rent shall not be enhanced a second time within ten years. To all those provisions objections have been taken. It is urged that, if a raiyat's land can bear a rent enhanced more than one hundred per cent., there can be no reason why the landlord should not get it. There is a very good reason—a reason which is constantly preached and very generally (I wish I could say universally) practised in framing revenue rates in temporarily settled provinces,—and that is, that a great and sudden increase to this extent means such a great and sudden diminution in the cultivator's income, as must, in most cases, destroy his means of proper cultivation, in other words, must injure the agricultural prosperity of the country.

“Then, in regard to the other, and probably the very much more important, limitation of the enhanced rent to a fixed proportion of the gross produce of the soil, there are very numerous objections taken. Some of these, I confess, are not quite easy to answer. Mr. Ilbert explained last week that the limit of twenty per cent. had been substituted at the last moment for twenty-five per cent. at the request of the Government of Bengal. This exact percentage is for the moment tentative. I can only say that twenty-five per cent., besides being the *reba* of the Muhammadan administration, was the percentage suggested by the British Indian Association in 1875, and that twenty per cent. was the limit suggested by the landholders of Eastern Bengal, and in that part of the country the landholders at present, as a rule, get nothing like that proportion. But the objection to the special fraction taken as the percentage is of less importance than the objection, on principle, to taking a percentage of the gross produce at all, as a test of the rent rate. It is obvious that, in fixing a rent rate for special fields, not the gross produce, but the nett produce should be the test. Expenses of production vary enormously, and, whereas on some soils twenty per cent. of the gross produce may be the true economic rent, in others it may be really a beneficial rent, and in others again it may be a rack-rent or more, trenching on the actual labour-wage of the cultivator. This objection, which would be fatal to a scheme for actually deciding the rent of each holding by this standard, and which is fatal in my opinion to the proposal made yesterday, that a fixed proportion of the gross revenue should be substituted for the table of rates, is not of the same force when the percentage is taken, not as a standard, but as the maximum. Our scheme starts from existing rents, which shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be taken as fair and equitable, and the twenty per cent. maximum is itself balanced by other limitations, such as doubling the present rent, and by the proportion-rule in those cases where increase of prices is the ground of enhancement. There is yet another ground of objection, namely, that the use of this test will work very unequally in different parts of the country: whereas, in some parts of the country, money rents expressed in staple produce do not at present exceed ten to fifteen per cent. of the gross produce, we know that in other parts of the country they rise as high as thirty per cent. In fact, we were told yesterday, what I hope is only true of produce and not of money rents, that in

Bihár they range from forty to sixty per cent. of the gross produce. Well we do not propose to bring down existing rents anywhere by the application of this standard, a decision quite in accordance with the existing law on the subject, and with the distinctly declared intention of Sir A. Eden, but we do definitely say that there shall be some security that the rents of occupancy raiyats shall not be enhanced beyond a point which shall leave them no margin whatever, and the percentage test is the proposal which has found most favour as the means for giving effect to this decision.

"If I am told that no such minimum at all is required, the description of the Bihár peasantry as given in the Hon'ble Major Baring's speech is surely a sufficient answer. There we have the fact stated that over a great part of the country rents have been doubled in sixteen years. But, as Mr. Ilbert said, an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. The hon'ble gentleman yesterday quoted from a paper by Mr. Finucane, who has been deputed to prepare experimental tables of rates on the Nurhan Property in South Tirhút. Allow me to refer also to the same paper. He says:—

'Take the instance of village Jaczootee. The present proprietor of this village, Bábu Nandan Lal, has inherited it from his adoptive father, Bábu Bri Behari Lal, who was in possession when the Permanent Settlement of the mahál was made in 1247 F. S. (1840 A. D.). The area then under cultivation was 106 bighás, the then gross rental, which was taken as the basis of settlement, being Rs. 151, and the average all round rate being Re. 1-7 per bighá. The Government revenue was fixed on the basis of half assets: and, as the settlement records, which I have examined, show, the very moderate amount thus fixed was objected to by the present proprietor's father, on the ground that the rental of Rs. 151 taken as the amount of asset, was more than the raiyats really paid. The objection was, however, overruled, and the settlement was accepted in 1247 F. S. (1840 A. D.).

'(a.) After the lapse of forty-three years, what do we find in this village? We find that
 * Area under cultivation in 1817, 106 bighás. the area under cultivation has decreased by
 Area now under cultivation shown in the jumabandí, 102 bighás, four bighás, while the rental is now* almost
 Rental in 1247 F.S., Rs. 151. exactly six times the rental of 1247 F.S.
 Present rental, Rs. 905. (1842 A. D.). In other words, the average
 rates all round have been enhanced by *five hundred per cent. in forty-three years*, the rise in prices during the same period being at most *seventy-three per cent.* There is reason to believe that the state of things existing in Bábu Nandan Lal's property is not very materially different from what exists in other properties in the Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and other North Gangetic districts of Bihár.'

"And how is this brought about? He gives the history of recent enhancements in various villages, of which I will read only the three first,† beginning with Tubka Khás.

'TUBKA KLÁS.

'2. *Past history of the village.*—The jeth raiyats say that Máhtáb Singh was thikádár in the time of Ram Narain Singh, who was the present minor's grandfather. He took half an anna karcha (*abwáb*) on the old-rates. He was succeeded by Bechuklal Misser, thikádár, who incorporated with the rent the half anna taken as karcha by his predecessor, and then realized an anna in the rupee as karcha on his own account. Bechuklal's lease having been renewed, he similarly again incorporated previous karcha with the rent and levied an anna per rupee as karcha in addition. On the expiration of Bechuklal Misser's lease, the village was leased to the Dalsing Serai Factory in 1270 F. S. (1863 A. D.). The first lease to the factory was for seven years. This lease was renewed for a further period of seven years, and was again renewed for a term of nine years, which term will not expire before 1292 F. S. (1885 A.D.).

'The factory enhanced the rates by one and a half-annas in the rupee during the currency of its first lease in 1275 F. S. (1868 A.D.), and again enhanced the rents by half an anna in the rupee last year. This so-called enhancement consisted in simply ordering the patwári to enter the amount as a demand in the village papers against each raiyat.

'TUBKA MAGHRIBI.

'3. *Past history.*—The mauza was leased to Bekram Lal from 1250 to 1256 F. S. (1843 to 1849 A.D.). The rates prevailing in this period are not known. From 1257 to 1274 F. S. (1850 to 1867 A.D.) it was leased to Máhtáb Singh. He raised the rates by four annas per bighá in 1257 F. S. (1850 A.D.).

'From 1275 to 1283 F. S. (1868 to 1876), the village was leased to Dalsing Serai Factory. This lease was renewed for a further period of nine years, which will expire in 1292 F. S. (1885 A.D.).

'The factory raised the rates by one and a quarter annas in the rupee in 1275 F. S. (1868 A.D.). In 1284 F. S. (1877 A.D.) part of the village was again given in lease to the Dalsing

Serai Factory and the rest was leased to Tirguman Misser and Medini Thákur, who are themselves raiyats.

'The factory has, during the currency of its last lease, demanded an enhancement of a half anna in the rupee, and entered this demand in the jamabandí.'

' MAHOMEDPORE SUNHARA.

'5. *Past history.*—This village was leased to Dalsing Serai Factory for three years, 1267 to 1269 F.S. (1860 to 1862 A.D.), at Rs. 850. The jeth raiyats say that the rates then were from Rs. 2-8 to 8 annas.

'From 1270 F.S. to 1276 F.S. (1863 to 1869 A.D.) it was leased to Behari Raout at a jama of Rs. 1,151. During this period the thikádár raised the jeth raiyats' rates by eight annas per bighá in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), and the raiyats' rates by four annas.

'From 1277 to 1285 F.S. (1870 to 1878 A.D.), the lease to Behari Raout was renewed for nine years, at a jama of Rs. 1,600. During the currency of this lease, the thikádár again raised the jeth raiyats' rates eight annas and the raiyats' rates twelve annas per bighá. In 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.), finding he could not realize rent at the above rates, Behari Raout reduced them by two annas and three pies per bighá. From 1286 to 1292 F.S. (1879 to 1885 A.D.), the village was again leased to Behari Raout at Rs. 1,900. He has this year relinquished the lease, being apparently unable to realize his enhanced rents. His relinquishment has been accepted. The present jama, inclusive of Tola Jagarnathpore, is Rs. 2,889. It thus appears that the reserved rental payable by the thikádár to the proprietor has been more than doubled in the course of twenty years. Further, excluding Tola Jagarnathpore, for which the materials for comparison are not available, it appears, as already noted, that the mufassal jama of the remaining portion of this mauza was Rs. 1,648 in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), while in 1279 F.S. (1872 A.D.) it was raised to Rs. 2,600, and was reduced in 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) to Rs. 2,435; in other words, an increase of fifty per cent. was made in the gross rental in the course of the past fifteen years, the cultivated area remaining the same, or rather having decreased by two bighás.'

"And this is the conclusion he comes to as to the average enhancements in this part of the country:—

'That, while the average rise in prices of staple crops for the past forty-five years have been only seventy-three per cent., the increase in rent rates in these villages has been respectively one hundred and eighty-eight and one hundred and sixty-four per cent.

'That, as regards all the villages in this tract appertaining to the Narhan Estate, there has been an average increase on rates of one hundred and thirty-six per cent. during the past forty-five years, the rise in prices of staple products during the same period being only seventy-three per cent.'

"Recollect these are increases on rent *rates*. The actual increase in the rental, allowing for increased cultivation, is much greater. In the two villages for which data of comparison are available, he shows that in one, while cultivation has extended by forty-seven per cent. in the last half century, the rental has increased by three-hundred and twenty-one per cent. In the other, where cultivation has increased by thirty-nine per cent., the rental has increased by two hundred and sixty-nine per cent.

"I will give one more instance from another part of the country. Two years ago, Mr. Edgar had occasion to make an inquiry of a similar nature, but for a different object, in the west of the Champáran District. This is what he says in his report:—

'Tuppeh Dohosohá was settled in perpetuity in 1850. The area of the five maháls at the time of settlement was ascertained to be 15,888 bighás, of which 9,690 bighás were cultivated or temporarily fallow. The rental was then calculated to be Rs. 17,342, of which one-half, or 8,671, was fixed as the Government demand. After the conclusion of the settlement, the Bábu seems to have begun enhancing the rents, and the process was carried on so effectually through thikádárs, that in the road-cess returns of 1873-74, the rental of the five maháls was shown as Rs. 86,175, that is, five times the settlement rental and ten times the Government demand. The cultivated area at that time had risen to 10,827 bighás.'

"In other words, in less than a quarter of a century the rental had been increased to five-hundred per cent.; the cultivated area had increased by about eleven per cent. The same report says that there was no real change in the condition of the land between those years, and the same means of irrigation as existed in 1872 had been in existence at the time of settlement. We have been told that similar enhancements have been made in Government estates in Chittagong, Chutiá Nágpur, &c. I am informed that in regard to Chittagong this is a mistake. The rent rates of the raiyats have been actually reduced, though owing to increase of area the *revenue* assessed upon the taluqdárs or contractors has been increased. The Chutiá Nágpur increased rates, I am informed, have not as yet been sanctioned, but I am not here to defend the system of management in

Government estates. It has, doubtless, been bad in the past, though since Sir George Campbell's time not nearly so bad as has been stated. Anyway, in regard to enhancements, the raiyats of Government estates will have the same protection as other raiyats, and what I hope I have succeeded in showing is that, if the occupancy-right is to be of any value at all, it must be protected by some limitation of the maximum amount of enhancement. With the method of enhancement and the table of rates I shall deal at a later period of my reply.

"Turning now to the question of the transferability of occupancy-rights, we are told that this is an innovation which will ruin the landlord while it will do no good at all to the cultivator. In the first place, as the Commission have shown, the transferability of occupancy-rights is in most parts of the country an absolute fact. It is stated then that the registers of the Courts show it to be so in every district, save Sāran and Champāran. Mr. MacDonnell, in a paragraph which I have already quoted, says the same. His testimony, it is true, refers to Bihār. Let me quote then from Bābū Parbati Rai, on special duty in Murshidābād. He says:—

'Another circumstance brought to light in the course of the present enquiry also deserves mention in this report. It is often alleged on behalf of the zamīndār that the proposal to make occupancy-rights transferable is an innovation. But without going to discuss what the custom in other places is, I beg to state that the custom of buying and selling *jotes* is here very general, and that the zamīndārs themselves also put up such *jotes* for sale at execution of rent decree. Bābū Bepin Behārī Mookerjee, Munsif of Kandi, to whose kind assistance I am greatly indebted for several things in connection with the present enquiry, tells me that it is seldom that the zamīndārs object in Court to the transfer of *jotes* by raiyats. I have, in paragraph 6 of this report, spoken of raiyats having more than one *jote* in their possession. The jamawāsīl papers of Gopināthpur show that this custom of buying and selling *jotes* has been very general in the pargana. But though custom is thus in favour of the raiyat, a legal enactment declaring its validity will, no doubt, be productive of very great advantage, as it will prevent the litigation that occasionally crops up at present. The fear that is generally entertained that the effect of making the right of occupancy transferable will be that all such *jotes* would gradually pass into the hands of the money-lenders is, so far at least as this part of the country is concerned, quite unfounded. On the other hand, I find as a fact that all old *jotes* which have changed hands are still in the possession of cultivating raiyats.'

"I have a good deal of evidence to show that so strong is the belief in the inherent right of the actual cultivator to a possessory status in the soil, that even korfa or sub-tenants' holdings are frequently brought to sale in execution of a decree. I have by me a statement from a single Munsif in Central Bengal, showing that in the last six years no less than 40 of these holdings have been sold in execution, with a rental value varying from Rs. 38 to a few annas, and bought in for substantial sums, in many cases equal to ten, twelve, and even fifteen times the rental. Moreover, there is ample testimony to the effect that the tendency to recognise occupancy-tenures as transferable is increasing, and the real question was whether the facts, as they stand, were to be ignored or recognised. Mr. Field points out that:—

'Alienability is in every country, sooner or later, annexed to everything that is made the subject of property, and that here, in Bengal, this tendency has spontaneously shown itself in a very marked manner in respect of these very holdings.'

"It is also clear that transferability is the only alternative to unlimited sub-letting, a practice which we cannot, in face of universal custom, forbid, but which we should be very glad to discourage. Nor can it be really doubted, except by those who look upon human nature in Bengal as guided by quite other motives than those which influence human nature elsewhere, that the desire to acquire land can only have free play when there is a power to transfer, and that in the end the capacity for saving must thus be stimulated. But if, as I have shown, occupancy-rights are every day, and all over the country, put up for sale, surely the legal recognition of this fact gives the landlord the best security for, and the best means of recovering, his rent. The power to transfer gives a value to the right of occupancy which is always available as a means of enforcing payment to the landlord; and though it opens up undoubtedly some room for letting in hostile or objectionable tenants, we have done our best to guard against this by giving the landlord the right of pre-emption at a fair rate, to be fixed, if necessary, by the Court. And let me here point out that the

right of pre-emption is not the dead loss to the landlord that has been represented. If the right of occupancy is of any value, it will not be of less value to the incomer than to the outgoer. In other words, the practical operation will be, that the landlord will recover the price he has paid in the shape of a bonus or premium from the incoming tenant whom he prefers to the private purchaser. Mr. Field, in discussing the argument in favour of transferability from facility of execution of decree, says:—

‘The strongest point of the complaints urged against the proposed rent-law procedure is concerned, not with the delay in obtaining a decree, but with the delay and difficulty in getting the decree executed once it has been obtained. The experience of the Courts entirely corroborates this. The average raiyat is too poor for process against his moveables to be productive of much result. His cattle are easily got out of the way, or, if attached, are made the subject of false claims by third parties. He seldom or never possesses immoveable property. To take him on body warrant is merely to add to costs, the chance of realizing which is thereby diminished. If the raiyat’s holding were saleable in execution, and would fetch at least sufficient to satisfy the decree and costs, the landlord’s execution difficulties would at once disappear.’

“We have, accordingly, made the occupancy-right saleable in execution of a decree, as well as transferable and heritable, but we have not made it saleable by the landlord summarily and without decree. This was proposed tentatively as a privilege which might be granted to those exceptional landlords who keep their books and accounts in such a way as to satisfy the Board of Revenue, but it became obvious on consideration that such a privilege must either be accorded to all landlords or to none; and it must be admitted that, in the present state of affairs, neither are the landlord’s accounts so accurate and trustworthy, as a rule, as to make it safe to bring the occupancy-right to sale on their *ex parte* evidence without hearing the raiyat, nor is he in such a position (as the *patní* holder generally is) as to be able to save himself from injustice, or to obtain redress for it afterwards, under the *patní* procedure. Whether the right of occupancy thus made transferable will remain for many generations in the hands of the same class as now possess it, is a subject on which many persons are disposed to prophesy. I don’t know, and, therefore, I won’t prophesy; but certainly no arguments which have hitherto been brought forward have convinced me that this cause *alone* will bring about any great revolution in the position of the occupiers of the soil. In the meantime we shall, I think, with fixity of tenure, fair rents, and the power to transfer, have given to the present generation some security for enabling them to maintain their position as cultivators, to do justice to the soil and to be able to resist the pressure of one or two bad seasons; and, in doing this, I verily believe, we are really doing the zamíndár more good than if he were left the absolute master of an impoverished, hopeless and therefore thriftless, tenantry.

“I come now to another point to which very great objection is taken, namely, the overriding of contracts, or rather the provisions preventing a raiyat from contracting himself out of his status. We cannot of course prevent a raiyat making what contract he likes, nor can we prevent his adhering to it, only we say that in certain cases the Court will not give effect to such contracts.

“Mr. Ilbert dealt with the matter in his opening speech, and explained the general considerations which led the Commission, the Government of Bengal and the Government of India to decide that this provision was absolutely necessary. We do provide for moderate enhancements being arranged by private contract, because we do not wish to force all such cases into Courts; but we do not allow any force to contracts which would deprive the raiyat of his occupancy status and make him liable to arbitrary ejection or arbitrary enhancement. Mr. Ilbert read out a specimen of the kind of document by which, he said, we could not allow the provisions of our legislation to be overridden. I may mention that this was not a single or a solitary document. In the case in which this document was put in, I am informed that the zamíndár’s agent urged in its behalf that 1,000 or 1,200 raiyats had given similar *kabúliyat*s, and I wish to draw attention to the fact that these details overriding the law are only entered in the *kabúliyat* which remains with the zamíndár. They are not entered in the counter-part *pattá* which remains with the raiyats. Allow me to offer a few more reasons to the same effect as Mr. Ilbert’s *patta*. One of the causes of the Pabna riots was the endeavour on the part of the landlords to force from

the raiyats *kabúliyat* which, besides incorporating illegal *abwábs* in the rents, provided for the landlord changing arbitrarily the legal standard of measurement, and for his ejecting the raiyat in case of the latter having the misfortune to quarrel with him. Is it possible for us, where the pressure of population on the land is so close, where no other occupation is available, where a raiyat must cultivate or starve, where there is no sort of equality in wealth, or intelligence, or position,—is it possible, I say, for us to allow our Courts to treat such documents, made in direct contravention of the law, as contracts made on equal terms between the parties? Then look at the quotation I have read already from the proceedings of the landholders' meeting held at Arrah. At present, they say, land-owners prevent the growth of occupancy-rights by granting leases for five years, or by changing lands, or by changing the assessment. And how is the assessment changed? Mr. Finucane's report has shown us. One year one auna is added to the rupee of rent as 'kharcha', an illegal *abwáb*. The next year that is incorporated in the rent: after a few years' rest another kharcha of two annas is added, and that is similarly incorporated, or in some cases even this process is not gone through. 'This so-called enhancement consisted simply in ordering the patwári to enter the amount as a demand in the village papers against each raiyat.'

"The hon'ble gentleman opposite endeavoured to show that the Government had adopted or permitted equally oppressive contracts. We have heard the Lieutenant-Governor's reply to this, and it is clear that the hon'ble gentleman mistook altogether the nature of some of these forms, and that the pattá which Government allowed to be sold for convenience sake at registration offices, was by no means so oppressive as he would have us believe. A gentleman once undertook to compile a dictionary, and he had in the course of it to explain the word 'crab'. He described it as a red fish that walks backward. Fortunately, he showed his description to a scientific friend before publishing it. His friend said it was excellent, admirable, perfect; only, unfortunately, the crab was not a fish, it was not red, and it did not walk backwards. Similarly, the Government pattá did not, as the hon'ble gentleman opposite seemed to suppose, provide either for preventing the accrual of occupancy-rights, or for ejectment, or for oppressive interest. But, even if he had made out his case, I should still hold that it would be an argument rather for than against overriding of contract. As Mr. Evans pointed out yesterday, if these things are done in opposition to the well-known principles and wishes of the Government by their own officers, what will not be done by the unsupervised *amlá* of zamíndárs? If these things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?

"I will show you what will be done by reference to another *kabúliyat*, appertaining to the estate of one of the most enlightened landholders in the country, but which positively bristles with provisions for evading or nullifying the law, and this is the point I wish to enforce—not that such contracts are oppressive, but that they are a deliberate attempt to override the law.

"It is to this effect:—

'I, A. B., by profession a *jotedar*, do execute this *kabúliyat* in respect of a temporary *jote jama*. I held a temporary *jote* comprising 109 bighás, 19½ cottas of land, at a *talab jama* of Rs. 167-12-11,* inclusive of *Batta* and *Isswar Britti*, or charges for religious expenses. The term of the aforesaid *jote* having expired, I applied to obtain the land under a fresh settlement. According to my application, you have inducted me as a temporary† raiyat for a term of five years, extending from the year 1287 to 1292, on following terms, into the aforesaid *jami jama*, as per boundaries given below, measuring 109 bighás, at a rental of Rs. 182, minus Rs. 12-5-10, kept apart as *hajat*; that is, at a rental of Rs. 170-4, added to Rs. 7-15-14, the amount of *Batta* and *Isswar Britti*, at the rate of 3 pie per rupee, according to the custom of the pargana—in all at a total rental of Rs. 178-3-17-1 cowri. I engage myself to hold the land on payment of the rent fixed, year by year, according to the *kists* specified below, and by keeping intact the borders and boundaries of the land, as they have been since before. I shall not make any plea of payment of rent without producing printed rent-receipts. Should I make any such plea, it would not be admissible. Should I fail to pay rent according to the *kists* fixed I must pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per mensem. In case I do not pay rent at the

* These are *abwábs*, and to avoid the penalty imposed by section 11, Act VIII of 1869, they have been included in the rent.

† To destroy any claim to be an occupancy-raiyat.

proper time, you shall be competent to resort to legal means, and realize the same with interest,

If a raiyat is now ejected, except under an order of Court, he has a possessory action under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act. This is to get rid of the Act.

and bring it under your *khás* or

This is to get rid of section 20, Act VIII of 1869,—allowing a tenant to relinquish.

relinquish the *jote* before the term expires, I shall have to pay rent for the entire period, and then relinquish the *jote*; that whenever, within the term specified herein, you may be pleased to have the land measured, I shall cause the measurement to be made, and shall, without any objection, pay rent for the quantity of excess of land over and above the rent already fixed, according to the rate of rent for the different sorts of land found to be in excess; that in case the land be found by measurement to be less in quantity, I shall be entitled to an abatement of rent, according to the rate aforesaid; that I shall not be competent to make any objection regarding inundation, drought or any objection as to the land being *patit*, or waste, or covered with sand, or occupied by *khás* and so forth; nor shall I be competent to claim abatement of rent within the term fixed herein; that I shall not be competent to let out the land to anybody under a *durjote*, or to transfer it in any way; that in case I do let out the land, or transfer it, you shall be at liberty to take at once *khás* possession of the land herein mentioned; that after

To destroy right of occupancy accruing: he had already held it previously. competent to resettle the land with

By sections 52 and 53 of the Permanent Settlement, the landlord enforcing this would be liable to pay three times the amount, and by section 11 of Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.), he is liable to pay twice the amount.

these conditions, I execute this *kabúliyat* for the temporary *jote*. Dated the 1287.'

"Can anyone say that, in the face of such endeavours as these to override the law by means of contract, the legislature has any choice but to maintain the law in spite of the so-called contracts.

"The objections with which I have been dealing hitherto apply mainly to the provisions of the Bill concerning the occupancy-tenant; but we have heard some very strong objections to the protection given to the non-occupancy, or, as the Bill calls them, ordinary, raiyats. Under existing law, raiyats not having a right of occupancy are entitled to pattás at such rates as may be agreed upon between them and the persons to whom the rent is payable. The term of such pattás is exclusively at the discretion of the landlord, and such a raiyat cannot against the will of his landlord, retain possession of land in which he has not a right of occupancy; but, if he has entered into possession otherwise than for a specific term, or, having entered for a term, has held over with the consent of his landlord, express or implied, he cannot be ejected without service upon him of a reasonable notice to quit. His rent can only be enhanced after service upon him of a notice of enhancement, served by order of the Collector. If, after such a notice has been served upon him, such raiyat elect to remain in possession of the land, he cannot be compelled to pay more than a reasonable rent therefor. (I am taking this statement of the law from Mr. Field's Digest). The alterations which the Bill proposes to make in the law are these. Subject to the general maximum, we leave the rate of rent to be fixed by contract; we leave the raiyat subject to enhancement without a suit, but we provide that, if in consequence of his refusal to accept the enhancement the landlord wishes to eject him, he shall pay him compensation for disturbance. The compensation to be made will be in proportion to the enhancement demanded, so that, if the enhancement is moderate, the raiyat will probably prefer to pay it; if it is excessive, the landlord will have to pay for ejecting him. The object is two-fold—to keep the landlord to reasonable enhancement, and to prevent his making use of his power to enhance as a means for ousting the raiyat so as to prevent his acquiring a right of occupancy. I was quite prepared for strong opposition on this point. It is in principle a return to the modified rights of occupancy which the Commission proposed to give to the three years' tenants; in other words, it aims at giving some security of tenure under which occupancy-rights can grow up to all cultivators. It is admittedly an innovation or experiment which has never been tried in India, and at first sight is open to the charge brought

against it of being an invasion of the landlord's rights. Now it is pointed out in Mr. Ilbert's speech that a high authority has computed that 90 per cent. of the raiyats of Bengal have occupancy rights. The Bihár Commission computed that between sixty and seventy per cent. were in a condition which would enable them to claim occupancy-rights under the present Bill. Still there is an important residuum, and the question at issue is—does public policy require us to protect the position of this residuum at the expenso of the powers now held by landlords? The reasons which led the Government to answer this question in the affirmative may be gathered from the following extracts from their despatch No. 16 of last October to the Secretary of State. They said, with reference to the very subject—'We have first to consider the proportion of cultivators whom the scheme leaves unprotected', and, after referring to the figures quoted above, the despatch goes on—

'The proportion is at best conjectural, and we are not concerned to insist on its accuracy; but the important point to be remembered is that the number of unprotected raiyats, whatever it may be at the moment when legislation is completed, will, under your Lordship's scheme, be thereafter a constantly increasing number. Every acre of land which becomes vacant, whether by purchase or pre-emption on the part of the landlord, by death without heirs, or by abandonment of the occupant, falls out of the protected class, and instantly becomes a subject for a renewal of the evil contest. The landlord's interest is immediately concerned in preventing the settlement on such land of any existing cultivator of the estate or village, and in defeating, as regards tenants from outside, the accrual of occupancy-rights by twelve years' prescription on such land; the old series of litigation, enhancement and ejectment will recommence, and in the course of another generation the percentage of land thus acquired will be sufficient to render necessary a re-opening of the whole question, and will inevitably involve fresh interference on the part of Government.

'In the meantime, it is abundantly manifest that the position of this unprotected residuum will be infinitely worse than that of unprotected raiyats under the existing law. At present, the landlord can effectually prevent the accrual of occupancy-rights by merely shifting his tenant from one patch of cultivation to another; under the proposed rule it will be incumbent on him to turn the tenant out of the village altogether, out of his house and homestead as well as out of his land, and we have every reason to believe that this power, which, even as a threat *in terrorem*, would be productive of the worst consequences, would in many cases be actually put in force.'

"And they added—

'fence round the twelve years' rule as we may, any rule which makes it to the interest of the landlord to prevent the growth of prescriptive rights leaves of necessity to him both the power and the inducement to put such pressure on his raiyats as cannot fail to become intolerable.'

"They explained, therefore, to the Secretary of State that it would be in their opinion necessary, in introducing a modified twelve years' rule, to combine it with a system of compensation for disturbance to unprotected raiyats.

"There is another point to be considered. It is admitted that the definition in Act X does not override occupancy-rights which may have accrued by custom outside that Act. I have quoted from Messrs. McDonnell and Edgar, and might adduce much similar testimony as to the general existence in some parts of the country of a customary right of occupancy quite independent of any fixed limit of time. I have given the evidence supplied from one Munsif in Central Bengal of the transferability of the rights of korfa raiyats,—evidence consisting of the fact that no less than 40 such holdings have, in the course of the last few years, been brought to sale in execution of decree, and fetched very substantial prices, as much as ten and fifteen years purchase of the rental. I have here a table supplied from another Munsif in Jessore, showing that in his Court, in the course of two months, some 35 under-tenures, many of them technically korfa tenures, and all coming under the ordinary head of non-transferable rights, had been sold.

"Now, if such under-tenures can be sold for substantial sums in execution of decree, does it not follow that the holder has in them a property worth protecting? And, if we are to carry out the accepted policy of establishing 'the occupancy-tenure on a broad and permanent basis,' of securing 'a substantial tenantry free from debt and in a position to save and bear the pressure of occasional bad seasons,' are we not justified in taking steps to protect within reasonable limits the non-occupancy-tenant from arbitrary evictions, and so to render possible the accrual of full occupancy-rights which the law aims at? As

to the special method by which this should be done, there may well be differences of opinion. Whether you can, by fixing a nominal maximum of rent, practically diminish the value of the power of sub-letting is, I confess, questionable; and whether, in the case of non-occupancy-raiyats, competition will not overcome legislative restrictions on rents is no less doubtful. I admit also that compensation for disturbance is untried and may be open to objection, but while we must affirm the principle of giving this class a reasonable measure of protection, the particular method of arriving at this result is a subject for discussion in Select Committee, and it is one on which we shall be particularly glad to receive suggestions.

"While dealing with this question of ordinary raiyats, it behoves me to say something on the subject of sub-letting. We have been asked to prohibit sub-letting, and have been told that in the extension of sub-letting lies a danger which may involve a new departure in another generation or two, as a new class of *rack-rented* raiyats grows up on the soil; but it is impossible, as has been pointed out, to ignore the universal custom of sub-letting, or to change the status of all existing occupancy-raiyats and their sub-tenants. We have done what we can to discourage this habit. In the first place, by making occupancy-rights transferable, we take away one of the great inducements to sub-letting. In the second place we put a limit on the rent which can be legally demanded from a sub-raiyat, and so leave but a margin of about ten per cent. between what the raiyat has to pay his landlord and what he can receive from his sub-raiyat. Ordinarily, therefore, it would be better worth his while to cultivate himself, or to sell, than to sub-let. In the third place, we make it part of the law that the tenant should obtain his landlord's permission before sub-letting; otherwise the sub-tenant's crop is liable to the landlord's distraint, and this right the landlord is not likely to abandon. Whether these provisions will really check the habit of sub-letting, I cannot say. I am quite sure direct prohibition would be ineffectual, and I am also quite sure that the question is one which depends on economic causes, and which legal checks can only very partially regulate; but it seems to me that, until the difference between what he receives from his under-tenant and what he pays to his superior landlord becomes so large as to enable the occupancy-raiyat altogether to divorce himself from the soil, the custom of sub-letting will not be encouraged, for the occupancy-raiyat can, in the present state of affairs, find no other means of occupation; in the meantime, therefore, the tendency of our legislation will be to keep the great bulk of the occupancy-raiyats on the soil, but more able to subsist comfortably and to resist adverse circumstances than at present: anyway, I don't think legislation can wisely go further in this direction than we are doing, and, as Mr. Ilbert said in his opening speech,

'sufficient for the Statesman if he can grapple with the problem of the day; for the distant future he must leave posterity to provide.'

"And now I come to the point against which the main attack of the opposition is addressed, namely, that while we have done everything to increase the security of the raiyat, we have done nothing to carry out the two objects for which legislation was originally demanded, namely, to facilitate the recovery of his rents by the zamindár, and to give him a sure and satisfactory method of enhancement. Many of the objections were answered in advance by Mr. Ilbert. He has shown what we have done and why we have been unable to do more. In the matter of procedure for recovery, he showed that there was no royal road to the discovery of facts; and by shortening the code of procedure you do not shorten procedure itself; that you cannot, without danger of gross injustice, shift in these cases the burthen of proof, and that the real reason why rent suits take time is that there are generally substantial issues to be tried, and substantial injustice, especially in executing *ex parte* decrees, to be guarded against. What we have done is to give a modified power of distraint, which is really a form of attachment before judgment, and should in very many cases take the place of a suit altogether. Doubtless, as has been urged upon us, many zamindárs would wish to be able to exercise this power of distraint directly and of their own authority, instead of through the intervention of the Court. This is what is now very generally practised in Bihár, and it has been defended by certain

zamíndárs in the papers before us, as well as in this Council, as being less tedious and less expensive to the raiyat than the regular process. Doubtless a creditor might say, it would be much shorter, and perhaps less expensive to his debtor, to take the purse out of his pocket than to sue him for the debt, but neither the law nor the debtor look at the matter from this point of view. The law calls it robbery, and the debtor is likely, either to resent it by violence, or by getting the law to enforce the penalty for robbery. In other words, we cannot allow one of two disputants to be the judge in his own cause,—no, not even judge in a Court of first instance, and though his decision be open to appeal, for this is the plain meaning of giving him summary powers of distraint and leaving the raiyat to contest it by suit. In ordinary suits, where distraint through the Courts is not had recourse to, Mr. Ilbert has described the procedure, based very much on that of the Small Cause Courts, and abolishing all unnecessary delays, and disallowing appeals in petty cases, and has explained our readiness to consider in Select Committee any further simplification, should such simplification appear consistent with justice to both parties.

“But it is not merely a shortened procedure; it is a summary procedure, which is wanted,—a procedure, in fact, which will give the landlord the benefit of the presumption in his favour, and place on the raiyat the onus of proving that the presumption is erroneous.

“Now, there are only two forms of summary procedure—one through the intervention of our Courts, the other through executive authority, like the certificate or patni procedure.

“Summary procedure through the executive authorities has long been tried in India. There are numerous examples of failure. Up to 1859, a zamíndár could enforce payment of rent either by distraint or summary suit before the Collector. This was discontinued by the framers of Act X. The raiyat had no remedy but by a regular suit, and this, the framers of the Act declared, was ‘almost tantamount to refusing him any remedy at all’. The abolition of these summary powers was objected to then by the British Indian Association, much on the same grounds as those now put forward (as indeed were all the restrictions on the zamíndár’s power, including that of arresting their raiyat); but these objections were deliberately overruled. The question of a summary procedure through the executive authorities was then definitely settled in the negative, after an experience dating back to 1799. Nor has summary procedure through the Court been found more satisfactory. I believe the experience of the proceedings under section 530 of the old Procedure Code fully justifies this assertion. The hon’ble gentleman opposite now asks that we should give to the zamíndárs the same summary procedure (that of the Certificate Act) which the Government use in recovering public demands. In the first place, let me point out that under this Act, in Government estates, the Collector is himself the Court, and may be trusted to decide with reasonable fairness between the manager of the estate and the raiyat, and only with his sanction, after hearing objections, can a certificate be executed. What similar security can zamíndárs offer? But I will, in answer to the hon’ble gentleman’s demand for this procedure, quote no less an authority than that of Rai Kristodás Pál, Bahádúr, himself. When it was proposed to apply this procedure to the recovery of arrears of rent due on estates under the Court of Wards, speaking in the Bengal Council, he said—

‘That would be opposed to right principle. Rent-suits sometimes involved questions of right and other complicated matters which were best left to the Civil Courts. It was observable that the certificate of the Collector under this Bill, in respect of this class of cases, would not be absolute but conditional, and that liberty was given to the aggrieved party to apply to the Civil Courts for redress within a year of the making of the certificate. If, then, it was considered necessary that the ultimate remedy should be sought for in the Civil Court, he did not see the necessity of providing for that class of cases the summary procedure of a certificate; it would only lead to additional expense, trouble and harassment, and he considered it much better that the procedure should be simplified, and suits for recovery of rent dealt with by the Civil Court at once, than that the certificate procedure should be first gone through as provided in this Bill, and the same thing should be gone over again in a regular way before the Civil Court.’

“I think the objection is sufficient, and I wish no better justification for our refusal, either to imperil justice by the adoption of a summary procedure

without redress, or, by giving the redress of a regular suit, to open the way to 'additional expense, trouble and harassment'. I am grateful to my friend for the plume which wings my shaft. At the same time I must admit that we are bound to provide the speediest and easiest method of recovery that can be devised, provided it is quite consistent with the security and protection of the raiyats; and, if anyone can devise a more expeditious method, which shall not jeopardize greater and more important objects, I shall be very glad indeed to receive the suggestion. And now, is it the case that we have done nothing to enable zamíndárs to obtain readily a reasonable enhancement of their rents?

"In 1867, again in 1875, and still at the present day, the landlords have complained that, though Act X of 1859 gives them the power to enhance, yet, owing to defects in procedure, they cannot put that power into effective action. So far as enhancement through the Courts on the ground of increased value of produce goes, they say the law is a dead letter. We have to admit that to a great extent this is true. The application of the law requires the Courts to ascertain a series of economic facts, concerning which it is impossible for the landlord to put before them in most cases the requisite evidence. Well, we have made a real endeavour to grapple with this problem. We have provided a scheme by which tables of rates corresponding to the old pargana rates should be fixed by the Revenue authorities, and we have provided for the Civil Courts applying these tables to the individual suits brought before them. In other words, the economic questions which have paralysed their action hitherto will now be solved for them by the Revenue authorities, and all they will have to do will be to apply them, or to decide upon special pleas put forward to show why they should not be applied. But we are told that these tables of rates will be unworkable. I think in some parts of the country it will be found that the existing rates are so multifarious, and depend so little on the quality of the soil or value of nett produce, and so much on other considerations, that the preparation of those tables will be difficult, if not impossible. In other parts of the country, there will be much less difficulty in their preparation. But the scheme is admittedly experimental. I hear that Mr. Finucane finds pargana rates, never changed since the Permanent Settlement, still existing in parts of Jessore, as Mr. Westmacott found them still existing in Dinájpur. Preliminary enquiries are now being conducted by experienced officers under the instruction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and, when the Select Committee meet in November, we shall be in a better position than we are now to judge of the chances of success. If it succeeds, there cannot be a doubt that the solution of the vexed problem will afford the zamíndárs a far more satisfactory method than they have ever had before, of legally obtaining a fair share of the increased produce, or increased value of the produce, of the soil, and they at least will have little cause to complain. If it fails, we provide another method on which they can fall back, and that is the regular settlement of rents by a revenue-officer, the procedure for which will be found in Chapter XI. This procedure is not applicable, it is true, to single suits; it only provides for those cases where large numbers of tenants have to be dealt with; but it is these cases that most require to be provided for, and which most lead to disturbance. Here again I may say that we are most anxious to receive criticism and suggestions.

"I feel that, both in this matter and in that of a speedy recovery of arrears really due, the zamíndárs are entitled to ask of us whatever assistance consistent with the interests of justice it is in our power to give them, and it is a matter of regret to me that the inherent difficulties of the problem are so great as to render a thoroughly satisfactory solution of them impossible. I have alluded to various abuses to which the raiyat is liable, but I am not at all insensible to the other side of the question, and I hope that further discussion may enable us to hit on some method of improving on the proposals of the Bill in this respect. I have now said all I have to say in reply to the objections taken to the leading principles of the Bill. I have purposely passed over many objections taken to minor points, and I feel that an apology is due for having, as it is, trespassed so long on the time and attention of the Council. But there is one subject in connexion with the history of the Bill on which, though it

has not been mentioned either in Mr. Ilbert's opening speech, nor in course of the debate, except cursorily by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. I have still a few words to say. It refers to Bihár. Now, though the origin of the Bill, as regards Bengal, was the demand of the zamíndárs for greater facility to collect rents and to enhance;—a demand which, as soon as it was looked into, showed also the necessity of simultaneously securing greater fixity of tenure and limitations to enhancement; in regard to Bihár the genesis of the Bill was different. There the primary object was to secure the tenant in the rights which were fast slipping from his grasp, and the facilities required by the landlords were a secondary object. If we look to the draft Bills forwarded by the Bihár Committee at Bankipore, this difference is very apparent, and I may be asked, what has become of the suggestions of the Bihár Committee? Well, their work was referred to the Rent Commission, which remorselessly eliminated many of their suggestions. They refused to deal with the filing of zamíndári accounts, to exclude from evidence the loose sheets that now take the place of village-records; they refused to make the interchange of pattás and kabúliyats compulsory, though they partly provided for this by making a decree take the place of a pattá; they refused to insist on counterfoil receipt-books; in other respects, they conceived that the measures proposed for Bengal would suffice for Bihár, except in regard to bhaoli rents, for which they made specific provision. The Government of Bengal, acting on Mr. Reynolds' suggestions made specific provision for measuring and recording zarât, and preventing the growth of occupancy-rights therein, and also for preventing raiyati land being further absorbed into zarât. It followed the North-Western Provinces rules as regards appraisement and division of the crop, and allowed commutation of grain into cash rents at the request of the raiyat. It also provided a rule, which the Government of India have tentatively eliminated, for restricting thikádárs from enhancing, a restriction which can easily be evaded, and finally it vested possession of the crop in the raiyat, so as to make the common restraint and interference with it on the part of the landlord criminal trespass. They also proposed to have a cadastral survey and record-of-rights undertaken experimentally in the Patna Division, and this subject, as we have heard, is now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

"It will be seen, therefore, that while some of the special sections intended for Bihár have been made general, some of the general sections have been so altered as to be made applicable to Bihár. Thus the provision for measuring and recording the zamíndárs' private lands has been made permissive for the Lieutenant-Governor to introduce into those districts where it appears needful; the maximum limit of produce rents in staple crops has equally been made of general application. On the other hand, the general provisions about making receipts full and complete in themselves has been accepted as sufficient to meet the requirements of Bihár. So also has the principle of allowing distraint only through the Court. This, and the provision for vesting the possession of the crop in bhaoli land in the tenant (which is merely a distinct statement of the existing law, I believe), will do much to remove the special evils of the illegal distraint on crops, which, I am afraid, in spite of what was said yesterday, is still very common in Bihár. I must not detain you longer on this subject.

"What has now to be done is this. The Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee at once, but we do not propose that the Committee should meet till the Council re-assembles in November. In the mean time, there will be ample time for discussion, and we hope, before that time comes, to receive the matured opinion of the Government of Bengal, and its most experienced officers, and of the various associations and individuals interested in the subject. We cannot have too much light. You may have heard of a comparison in which, in the present state of medicine, nature and the disease are likened to two men fighting, and the doctor to a blind man who strikes in with a stick, but whether he helps nature or helps the disease is a matter of accident. Of course such a comparison is most unjust, but I have often thought that, if not applicable to medicine, it was not wholly inapplicable to such legislation as introduced the twelve years' rule of Act X. At least, we must endeavour to avoid that error; we must get as much light and as much criticism on the Bill as we can. I hope

that during the Simla sessions much of this criticism will be digested and considered by the Government, and that, when the Select Committee meet in November, much of the ground will have been cleared, and we shall be able to throw overboard at once any provisions which may be decisively and on good grounds condemned as useless and unworkable.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The full discussion which this question has received, and the able speeches which have been made by those hon'ble members who have addressed the Council, leave me but little to say. And yet I should not like to allow this debate to close without making some observations on the subject, which has engaged the attention of the Council for the last two days. I need say nothing in regard to the history of this question down to the present time. That history has been very fully laid before the Council by my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert, by Major Baring and other hon'ble members. And they have shown that the direct intervention of the Government of India, has only been called forth at the last stage of these proceedings, after every point connected with the matter has been examined, considered and threshed out by one of the most complete enquiries that any question, I believe, has ever undergone in this or in any other country. As far as the present Government is concerned, they took no official steps in the matter until they received the letter of Sir Ashley Eden in June, 1881. And, indeed, for myself, all I had done in regard to it up to that time was to commence a study of the voluminous literature already accumulated on the subject. When that letter of June, 1881, was received, containing the clearly expressed and matured views of the Government of Bengal, it then became our duty to take up the question, carefully to consider all the information which was supplied to us and to determine the course which we should take. Now it seems to me that it cannot by any possibility be denied that, after the long discussions which have taken place on this subject, extending over many years, over the tenures of office of successive Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the time has fully come when it is absolutely necessary in the interest of all parties that settlement should be arrived at. That some legislation on this subject is required has long been admitted by the zamíndárs, and it was not denied yesterday by my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, in his able speech. Legislation on this subject is necessary. But I strongly hold that you not legislate on one part of a question of this kind alone. Various attempts to do so have been made, but I am of opinion that the Select Committee on Sir Ashley Eden's Bill of 1878 were perfectly right when they came to the conclusion that they were unable to deal with one part of the question, and that no satisfactory solution could be found unless it was taken up as a whole. That decision was approved by the Government of Lord Lytton, and the Rent Commission was issued, and I can only add my testimony to the ability, the zeal, the industry and the intelligence with which the members of that Commission discharged their duty. As has been truly said, we have in this case to deal with very different states of things in different parts of Bengal. In some parts of the Province the raiyats are strong and the landlords are weak; in other parts of the Province there is an opposite state of things, inasmuch as the raiyats are weak and the zamíndárs are strong. And that very diversity of circumstance of itself seems to show that if you are to treat on this subject, you must deal with it for Bengal as a whole. You must look to the interests of both zamíndárs and raiyats; you must consider what is the position of the landholders, and what is the position of the tenantry. You are bound to consider broadly and generally the interests of both parties to this great controversy. But then the preliminary objection is often taken that, on a wide view of this question, the Government and the legislature have no right to interfere between the zamíndárs and the raiyats in Bengal. Now, I was much struck by the line which was adopted by my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál in regard to this branch of the question. He did not urge directly that the Government (and by the Government I mean both the Executive Government and the legislature—the Government in its largest sense) is not entitled, in consequence of the Permanent Settlement, to deal with the question at all. He approached very nearly at times, in his speech, to that assertion, but I observed

that he never actually made it, and I was not surprised that one so skilful as he is, and so practised a debater, should have steered clear of that assertion. He knows the question well, and he must feel the force of the arguments which can be, and which have, in the course of this discussion, been urged to show that the claim which has been set up by and on behalf of the zamíndárs, to the effect that the legislature and the Government are debarred by the agreement of 1793 from interfering on behalf of the cultivators of the soil, is not tenable. The clause of the Permanent Settlement which bears on this subject has been read to this Council more than once in the course of this discussion, but, nevertheless, I must read it again, because it is of the greatest importance that in a matter in which there is even an insinuation that a question of good faith is involved, there should be no mistake whatever. These are the words which have already been quoted in this Council, and which it is essential that this Council, in dealing with this question, should bear in mind—

‘It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such Regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, and no zamíndár, independent taluqdár or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay.’

“Now, as it seems to me, nothing can be clearer or more precise than that language. In those days, in many public documents, clearness and precision of language was frequently wanting; but I do not think that the most able draftsman in the world could easily have devised language which is more perfect and more absolutely clear than that which is contained in this passage. And it appears to me that that passage dispels at once all idea that the Permanent Settlement prevents the Government from coming to the assistance of the tenants. I hold, on the contrary, that it shows that the Government, in 1793, gave to the raiyats and all the cultivators of Bengal a distinct and binding assurance that they should look to them for protection and for the promotion of their welfare. It appears to me that under these words the Government gave a distinct pledge that they would protect the raiyats and promote their welfare. My hon’ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál said, in the course of his speech yesterday, that he regarded the Permanent Settlement as the charter of the landlords and tenants in Bengal. I am willing to accept that statement; but if it is so, it is a charter given by the Government to the landholders on the one hand, and to the tenants on the other. Now let us for a moment look at the mode in which the engagements of that so-called charter have been fulfilled. From the moment when it was promulgated, the zamíndárs and other landholders of Bengal, as a class, obtained substantial benefits, which have subsequently been growing in value and importance from year to year; while, on the other hand, the cultivator of the soil received nothing but an assurance which, for long years of gradual depression, through what His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal called to-day the culpable negligence of the Government, has been permitted to be wholly barren. Act X of 1859 was an honest attempt to give effect to that assurance. It was an attempt wholly unjustifiable, if the contention that the Government is precluded from interfering between landlord and tenant is a sound contention. But it is obviously clear that the Government and the legislature who passed Act X of 1859 did not for one moment admit any contention of the kind. That Act has undoubtedly done good, and I am not in the least inclined to decry it; still less am I inclined to think lightly of the purpose and intention of those who framed and passed it. But that Act has failed to fulfil all the objects for which it was introduced, because its authors did not foresee the mode in which their intentions might be set aside and rendered nugatory. I have heard it stated that the late Mr. O’Connell is reported to have said that he could drive a coach-and-six through any Act of Parliament. Whether he could perform that feat or not I cannot say; but I will say this, that a coach-and-six has been driven, at all events, through the intentions of the Act of 1859, and that measures have been devised for evading what I cannot doubt to have been the object with which that Act was passed.

"But it has been suggested that we have no right to touch this question; because the zamíndárs have been called proprietors and owners of the soil, it has been contended that it follows necessarily that they have a full and absolute right in the property, and that no one else has any interest in the soil at all. On the meaning of the words 'proprietors and owners', this question very largely depends. My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, and still more Rájá Siva Parsád, if I followed him, appeared to contend that no man could be called a proprietor who had not the most absolute and complete right to do in every respect whatever he pleased with the land. That certainly is not the notion which we entertain of an owner or proprietor of land in England. A great deal has been said about the zamíndárs having been made proprietors after the English fashion. If that is so then I must point out that the vast majority of land in England is held by people who are owners in only a limited sense, who cannot sell or mortgage the land without the sanction of somebody else, and who very often cannot sell or mortgage at all. And it is quite a mistake to suppose that, because a man who has a limited interest in land is called a proprietor and owner, therefore he becomes an absolute proprietor and owner, and is given an absolute fee-simple right to the land to do what he likes with it. So far as I am able to judge by all the evidence which I have seen on this complicated and much contested question of land-tenures in India, I am led irresistably to the conclusion that there never has been in India an absolute owner of the soil in whom every possible kind of right of property is vested. It appears to me indisputable that the raiyats and cultivators of the soil have always had, or at least a great proportion of them have always had, rights in the soil more or less perfectly secured to them according to the circumstances of the time and the position of the parties, that rights of this description have been at all times recognised, and that they have never been abandoned by those who believed that they possessed them. And it must be remembered that, if it be true that ninety per cent. of the tenants in Bengal are occupancy-tenants now, or, to take the lower estimate which I have seen put forward upon good authority, that seventy per cent. only of them are now occupancy tenants, it is perfectly clear, at least as regards nine-tenths or seven-tenths of the landlords of Bengal, that they are not absolute owners in the sense in which the words have been used by the opponents of the Bill in the course of this discussion. And, as I have spoken of the position of the zamíndárs, I should like, in passing, to say that no man can recognise more fully than I do the truth of what was stated by the Mahárájá of Darbhanga yesterday, whose presence in Council, I am sure, we all welcome, when he said, in modest terms, that the landholders of Bengal were not all bad landlords; I have not the slightest intention of asserting that they are, and if you want any proof to the contrary, you will find it in the facts brought forward by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in regard to the estates of the Mahárájá of Dumraon.

"It is not a question of the personal character of individual zamíndárs, but it is a question of what are the rights of two parties—both having some rights in the land—the stronger of these two parties, the zamíndárs, in many instances, resisting the rights of the other, who, on account of their weakness, are entitled to receive protection from the Government. Now the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, in speaking on the Bill, described it as a measure which involved the redistribution of property. I confess it seems to me that, looking at the past history of this matter, looking at the gradual lessening of the rights of the raiyats since the Permanent Settlement, looking at the extent to which their position has, from a great variety of circumstances, been weakened since that date, and at the manner in which they have lost rights, which, to my mind, it is clear that they originally possessed, it would be much more true to say that this Bill is a Bill for the restoration, rather than for the redistribution, of property. But it does not go so far; we do not propose to restore to any portion of the cultivators of the soil the position in which they would now stand, if the system which was in force at the time of the Permanent Settlement had been unaltered down to the present time. What this Bill does is to leave the landlord, broadly speaking, all the advantages which he has acquired during these ninety years. It leaves him the rent which he now receives. All it says to him is 'Your power of enhancement and eviction shall be, to a limited degree, brought

back in the future to the position in which it stood ninety years ago in my mind, then, so far as regards any question of right, we have a most plain right—a right which was asserted and exercised in 1859—with this question, if we consider it necessary, for the purpose of promoting the interests and promoting the welfare of the cultivators of the soil, we propose to take steps for that purpose which will fall very far short of restoring the cultivators of the soil to the position in which they originally stood. To attain this end, so far as can now be done, is the principle and the object of the Bill which we are now considering. I will now pass, therefore, from the point which is really the only point under discussion at this stage, namely the principle of the Bill, and I will consider, as briefly as I can, some of its leading provisions more in detail.

“And, first, with regard to the question of occupancy raiyats. And that this Bill will really do, will be to render more effectual what was the true object and intention of Act X of 1859. As I have said, I do not believe that the framers of that Bill anticipated the mode in which the proposal which they then made would be evaded, and I feel no doubt whatever that, if they were here to-day to speak, they would accept, upon this point at all events, the legislation which we are now proposing as the most effectual means of carrying out their original intention. I was very much struck yesterday by a reference which was made by my hon’ble friend Mr. Evans to a letter, which I think he said he had seen in a newspaper, from a Bengal zamindár, in which the writer said that he recognised that the great body of the raiyats had a moral right of occupancy in their holdings. The law cannot deal with a purely moral right; but the moment you get so far as to say that a man has a moral right to an occupancy tenure, you are very near the day when the legislature will say ‘We will convert that moral right into a legal one’; and that is all we propose to do here now. It is admitted, upon all hands, that Act X of 1859 was intended to preserve all customary rights, and the twelve years’ rule was introduced for the purpose of giving rights over and above those which existed under the customary rules. In fact, the twelve years’ rule was not intended, whatever may have been its practical effect, to exclude from the right of occupancy any *khudkásht* raiyats, or, as they were called ‘resident’ raiyats, but, on the contrary, to bring within the benefits of that right certain other tenants, not resident raiyats, who, under the original definition of the Bill, would have to be excluded. Unfortunately, as I have said before, this Act has been so worked, that what was meant to give additional security has had the contrary effect, and has deprived many resident raiyats of what would have otherwise been their clear rights. Now, for my own part I confess that, in considering this question, I cannot altogether divest myself of the fear that, so long as you have a fixed limit of time at the expiration of which the raiyat will obtain a right of occupancy, there will be more or less danger of a continuance of the proceedings which have been resorted to under Act X of 1859. My own view on this subject has been very ably stated by Mr. Justice Cunningham in his Minute on the Rent Bill. Mr. Cunningham says:—

‘But this happy state of things becomes impossible when the legislature enacts that, at the end of a stated period, the tenant shall change his status, and the landlord lose a considerable portion of his rights. The two parties are throughout necessarily at arms length, and, as soon as the period approaches, the landlord naturally does something to prevent the accrual of the prescriptive right, and is always on the look-out to prevent the growth of occupancy-rights, and to destroy them where they now accrued.’

“That was the reason, the desire to avoid that source of differences and possibilities of contention, which led me, in common with my colleagues, to submit to the Secretary of State the proposal which is contained in our despatch of March last. Lord Hartington did not approve of our proposal on that point, and preferred that the Bill should be framed in the manner in which it has been drawn up and is now before the Council. I certainly do not doubt that the Bill in this shape will have a very beneficial effect. I am not at all sure that it may not, in the first instance, go nearly as far as the proposal which we made; and all I have to say on the subject is, that it will be the duty of the Government very carefully to watch the proceedings taken under this Bill, if it becomes law, in order to see that the process of shifting raiyats from village

ge, from field to field, does not spring up under this measure; and to stop will be any clear and distinct evasion of the intention of this law.

Now, passing from the subject of occupancy-rights, I have a few words to say on those provisions of the Bill which render void any contracts inconsistent with the general scheme of the measure. When you have to deal with a matter in which the practice of contracting out of the law (legally contracting, I admit) has been very largely resorted to, so as to show that those who have the power have not the inclination to conform to the obvious intentions of the legislature, it becomes a very serious question, at all times and in all countries, to what extent the legislature should allow their intentions to be overridden by an arrangement between two parties who stand towards each other in such very different relations in point of strength and position as the raiyat and the zamindár. I will give you an instance drawn from my own experience. Some years ago, an Act of Parliament was passed in England, on the subject of giving compensation for improvements to English tenants. It was wholly a permissive Act; it showed clearly the mind of the legislature, but it was left to the parties, or really to one of the parties concerned,—the landlord,—to decide whether he would be bound by the Bill or not. The majority of English landlords, the majority even of those who supported the Bill, proceeded at once to render it inoperative, and it had very little practical effect; so little that I was one of the very few people who did act under it. And what was very much like some of the proceedings complained of in some Government departments here, the Government themselves, under their own Bill, gave notice to all their tenants that they would have nothing whatever to say to the Bill. What has been the consequence? why, at the present moment Parliament is about to take up this question again, and to pass a Bill which will make it compulsory upon both parties to enter upon these arrangements, and will prevent them from contracting themselves out of them. The general principle of making the Bill compulsory on both parties is pretty well agreed upon on both sides of the House of Commons. The case here is very similar. We have parties contracting out of the provisions of the law, and if that law is to have any effect at all the only process by which it can be made effectual is to say to these parties, 'You shall not be permitted to contract yourselves out of the law'. Surely it is high time to do so when we find men contracting themselves out of this and many other laws which impose cesses upon landlords, and which forbid the imposition of illegal cesses upon tenants, such as *abwabs* and other forms of illegal taxation. Upon this point I can only say that we are acting upon principles generally recognized in cases where the legislature finds itself in the position of having no alternative except to make the provisions of the law imperative upon the two contracting parties; for it is useless to pass this or any other measure unless it is determined that its provisions shall be enforced, and that the parties shall not have the power of escaping from them.

"Something has been said about the conduct of Government officials in Court of Wards' estates and in other estates. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has told you to-day of the orders which have been recently issued on that subject, and I can only say that these orders are entirely approved of by the Government of India, and that we have taken steps of a similar kind in regard to the other parts of India.

"Now, with respect to the question of transferability. The evidence appears to me, I confess, to be overwhelming, that in the greater part of Bengal the practice of transfer exists under a custom which the Courts have recognised. The Government of Bengal in one of the papers—I think it is the letter of Sir Ashley Eden—says 'that the weight of opinion received is in favour of recognising in the law what is an almost universal custom of the province,' that is the custom of transfer. If it is an almost universal custom in the Province it is only right that it should be recognised, and it appears to me that it is in the interests of the zamindárs that it should be recognised in the mode in which we propose to recognise it; because where this custom exists now the landlord can put in no claim for pre-emption. If we are going to reduce the right of anybody in regard to transfers, we are going, practically, to limit the right of

the tenant, and not of the landlord, by giving the latter a power to come in and say: 'I claim to buy what you want to transfer,' and at a price to be settled by a Court instead of at the highest price which the tenant would otherwise obtain. There is a great deal to be said against giving the landlord this power, on the ground that the Court might adjudicate a price very much below the price which the tenant could get under the existing custom.

"The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál seems to think that the result of these provisions will be to force both parties into Court; but they may agree out of Court if they like. Would my hon'ble friend prefer that the landlord should be obliged to give whatever any other person offered the tenant for the holding? That is an amendment which may be considered in Committee, but it would not, in my judgment, be in favour of the landlord. It appears to me, I must say, that it would not be fair to the landlord to proceed in that way, because it would be very easy for the tenant to have a collusive sale and to get some friend to come forward and pretend that he was willing to buy at a very high price his occupancy-tenure, and thus to make it almost impossible for the landlord to exercise his right of pre-emption; and besides this, I am told that it happens in many parts of the country, that neighbours who are not on good terms with a zamíndár are often ready to pay a fancy price in order to annoy the landlord. This, I think, ought to be prevented, even at some risk of diminishing the rights which exist in many parts of the country under the custom of the present day, and we ought, therefore, to give the landlord the right of pre-emption at a rate to be fixed by the Court. If it is true that the system of transfer, as the Bengal Government has stated, is an almost universal custom of the Province, this provision is rather in favour of the zamíndár than otherwise, and I observe that the Mahárájá of Darbhanga was inclined to take that view.

"Passing from that point, I come to the question of enhancement. Now, the position of the law with regard to enhancements is this. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál has told us that enhancements are now practically at an end, and it is, I believe, generally admitted that, under the law as it stands at present, it is extremely difficult for a landlord to get even a just and reasonable enhancement. Notwithstanding that absolute right of property which we hear so much about, the landlord cannot now enhance, except under certain conditions laid down in the Courts. The practical effect of our proposal would be, I believe, to make just and reasonable enhancements more easy and not more difficult to obtain than at present; and I know very well that many persons who feel very strongly on the subject take objection to the Bill as now framed, because they think that it will have the effect of rendering it practically easier to enhance than at present. At the same time we do take, and deliberately intend to take, ample provision against unfair and unjust enhancement, against rack-renting and against depriving the tenant of his fair share of the produce. That we deliberately intend to do; but we are ready to render it easier than at present for the landlord to secure such enhancement as the law declares to be right. I won't detain the Council now with any remarks upon the subject of the tables of rates. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál seemed to deprecate that part of the Bill. It will, no doubt, receive the careful attention of the Select Committee, and by the time the Select Committee meets we shall have a great deal of practical evidence upon it, and it will then be for the Select Committee to consider how far the principle can be applied. I think the principle would be useful, but it is not essential to the system of the Bill. It may be applied to one part of the country and not to another. I said just now that we did not intend to permit the rents of these occupancy tenants to be unduly enhanced, and that is why we have fixed a maximum. The question of the amount of that maximum is undoubtedly an important one, requiring the consideration of the Select Committee. The difference between twenty and twenty-five per cent. is not very great; and the Lieutenant-Governor has before him evidence which shows that twenty per cent. is as far as we ought to go.

I come now to what the Bill calls the ordinary raiyat. We have thought it right to give a man in that position a certain amount of

security, a very much less amount of security than is given to the occupancy tenant, but still some degree of security, and we propose to give it in two ways: first, by fixing a maximum similar to, but higher than, that fixed for occupancy tenants; and, secondly, by providing compensation for him in certain ways. I must say that I have found it by no means easy to get a clear idea of what is the position of these tenants at present. Mr. Field, in his Digest, that very able work for which we owe him so many thanks, and of the accuracy of which we have so many proofs,—lays it down, in the 51st article —

‘The rent of a raiyat not having a right of occupancy can be enhanced only after service upon him of a notice of enhancement in the manner provided by article 45. If after such a notice has been served upon him, such raiyat elect to remain in possession of the land he cannot be compelled to pay more than a reasonable rent therefor.’

“Well, reading that, you would suppose that the intention was that this tenant should have the right to sit on the land at a reasonable rent; but on the other hand the landlord has power to give him notice to quit, and if he does the tenant has to go; so, while it would appear that the law recognises, to a certain extent, the right of the tenant-at-will to sit on the land at a reasonable rent, it gives him no practical means of securing that right. I am not inclined to put this man in a worse position than he is in now, or than the law intends him to be in, and it appears to me, therefore, that it is quite impossible for us to overlook his position and leave him altogether under the operation of a law which, as far as I can understand, is very vague and uncertain. The tenant in this position is regarded and spoken of as a tenant-at-will, and I believe the Courts regard him in that light; but at the same time I am, I think, right in saying that the idea of a tenant-at-will is a purely English idea, and that, according to indigenous Indian ideas, no person can strictly be described as a tenant-at-will. Now, with regard to compensation, we propose to give him compensation of two kinds—compensation for improvements and compensation for disturbance. As to compensation for improvements I have little to say; because if a tenant makes *bonâ fide* improvements which add to the letting value of the land, and, therefore, enables the landlord to obtain more money for that land, then I say here, as I have always held at home in regard to my own tenants, that it is only common honesty that that man should be compensated for those improvements. It is, of course, necessary that the improvement should be a *bonâ fide* substantial improvement, and not anything of a purely temporary character, or which forms part of the ordinary processes of good husbandry. I am told that there are banks made between one field and another, and *kucha* wells which are made one year and renewed the next; but these are not permanent improvements, and it will be for the Select Committee to decide for what improvements compensation should be paid. All that I say is, that when a man leaves my land he is entitled to be paid for anything he has done from which, when he leaves, I shall reap benefit. As regards compensation for disturbance the main objection urged against it is that it is unknown in India. I do not deny that that is a *prima facie* objection to the system, and if those who do not like it will produce before the Select Committee any better proposal that gives fair and reasonable protection against arbitrary evictions, all that I can say is that we shall be perfectly willing to consider it, and that if it is better than our plan, and more in accordance with Indian customs, we shall accept it. But I must say that the argument that it is a system unknown in India does not lie altogether in the mouth of those who have been arguing in the course of this discussion in favour of the theory that the land-owners of Bengal are land-owners after the English fashion, and that the tenants in Bengal are tenants-at-will according to the English meaning of the term. You cannot introduce English arguments into one part of this controversy, and then object to their importation into another part; if any other plan can be suggested more in accordance with the habits of the people than that proposed it will be fully considered. But I am most desirous that something should be done for this class of men which will render real the security which the law appears at present to contemplate. The Hon’ble Kristodás Pál appeared to think, if I did not misunderstand him, that the class of persons to whom I am now alluding were in the same position as the *paikásht* raiyats. It seems

to me that the position of the two is very different. What I understand by a *paikásht* raiyat is a raiyat who had less security and, therefore, paid less rent. Now, the position of these tenants is that they have less security and pay more rent. That has come about through the operation of those economic laws to which the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter alluded yesterday. When the *paikásht* raiyat paid less rent the land was looking for tenants; now the tenants are looking for land, and that is why, instead of paying less rent, they have to pay more. But that only brings them more and more into the category of cottier tenants, and any one who has studied the land question in any part of the world knows that a system of cottier tenants holding at competition rents is the worst land system that can be conceived. The Select Committee should bear in mind how desirable it is that we should not permit, under this Bill, a future up-growth of tenants of this description; that is one of the points which the Select Committee should keep carefully before them. These men may be few in number now, but, as Sir Steuart Bayley said, there are reasons why under this Bill they may increase, and, if they increase largely, the result will be that this Bill will not prove a settlement, but that thirty or forty years hence we shall have to go further still. I do not think I need trouble the Council with any further remarks on the details of this Bill. All the matters which are really matters of detail are matters for the Select Committee. The Government invites the assistance of the Council, of the Select Committee, of the parties interested, of their representative associations, and of the public, in regard to this measure. They will on their part give their fullest and best consideration to any suggestions which may be made. We are about to give eight months for the consideration of this important subject, which is ample time, considering how long the matter has been under consideration. I have no doubt at all that the Bill is capable of improvement in many respects, and our only wish is that it should be made, during its passage through this Council, as good as possible for the purpose for which it is intended. I hope that all those who are interested in the matter, and who have studied it, will aid the Government and this Council by giving them their opinions during the time which will elapse before we resume the consideration of the Bill. I have only further to say that the desire of the Government in introducing this measure is to bring to a close a long continued controversy, to carry on and to complete the work of 1859, and to redeem, as far as it is still open to them, the assurance given to the cultivators of the soil in 1793. All the changes which have taken place in the agricultural condition of Bengal—the great increase in the area of cultivation, the growth of the population, the substitution of English for Native ideas on the subject of landed property, the advancing prosperity of the country—have tended to raise the rents of the landlord, and many of them to weaken the security and reduce the status of the raiyat. All these advantages gained during the last ninety years will remain to the zamíndárs; broadly speaking we do not touch them, but, starting from what we now find, we have endeavoured to make a settlement which, while it will not deprive the landlords of any of these accumulated advantages, will restore to the raiyats something of the position which they occupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and which we believe to be urgently needed, in the words of that settlement, for the protection and welfare of the taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, whose interests we then undertook to guard, and have, to our shame, too long neglected."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA ;
The 13th March, 1883. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 19th
April, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (*an Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*). He said :—

“Article 12, Schedule I, of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, provides, among other matters, for the levy of a fee of two per cent. on the amount or value of the property in respect of which a certificate is granted under Act XXVII of 1860. The following note is appended to the article :—

‘The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

‘If the monies so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess. In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.’

“In the course of the discussions in the Legislative Council which preceded the passing of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, a proposal was made by Mr. Pitt-Kennedy that Act XXVII of 1860 and the Court-fees Act should be amended so as to require, from any one obtaining a certificate under the former Act for the recovery of any portion of the estate of a deceased person, payment of a court-fee at the rate of two per cent. on the entire value of the estate. A circular was thereupon addressed to Local Governments calling for opinions on this proposal. The replies show that the weight of authority is altogether against its adoption; but many of them call attention to the fact, already more than once brought to the notice of the Government of India, that the requirements of the note in the Court-fees Act, to which I have referred, are, as a rule, neglected or evaded; that persons taking out certificates do not file the statements required by it; that the Courts have no proper means of compelling them to do so; and that large amounts of debts are thus collected under certificates obtained for trifling sums. Various suggestions have been made for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the note, but there are objections to any device for securing the fee which involves the imposition on the person obtaining the certificate of a duty to be performed after he has obtained the certificate. The great mass of the people who take out certificates are so indolent or careless or unintelligent,

that there is little hope of getting them to comply with the provisions of such a law; and the consequence is that, if it is not allowed to remain a dead-letter, as the present law has been, public officers will be constantly compelled to inflict penalties on large numbers of persons, many of whom have been guilty of no deliberate wrong. The simple plan is that already adopted without any warrant of law by some of the officers consulted, namely, to require each applicant for a certificate to file with his application a schedule of the debts in respect of which the certificate is required, and to amend Act XXVII of 1860 so as to make the certificate good only for the debts entered in the schedule, at the same time allowing the certificate-holder, if he afterwards finds that he needs a certificate for other debts, to obtain an extension of the certificate on paying the additional duty and (if the Court requires him to do so) giving additional security. The only objection that has been taken to this arrangement is that taken by the Calcutta High Court in their Registrar's letter No. 54, dated 10th January, 1880. They fear that 'improper use' might be made of the schedule 'by fraudulent debtors whose debts were not in the knowledge of the applicant at the time (he filed the schedule), or in some way prejudice might arise.' Now, there is little doubt that a fraudulent debtor would take the point referred to, and that he would thereby put the certificate-holder to the trouble of explaining his omission to enter the debt in his original schedule; but there would be no great hardship in this, and there would, on the other hand, be a certain compensating advantage, inasmuch as (as observed in one of the replies to the circular) the fear of this would stimulate applicants for certificates to be careful in compiling their schedules. Assuming that the law is to be amended in the manner proposed, a further question arises as to what debts the applicant for a certificate should be bound to include in his application. Should he be bound to include—

- (a) all debts known to him to be outstanding, including those which could be realized equally well without a certificate; or
- (b) only those debts which he chooses to include, because he believes he cannot realize them without a certificate?

"The former, it is believed, would be more in accordance with the views of those who framed the existing law; but it appears to the Government that it would be sufficient to adopt the second mode of valuation, and allow the applicant to take out a certificate in respect of such debts only as he thinks fit. No doubt, a larger revenue might be obtained by insisting on the other mode of valuation; but it is apprehended, having regard to the class of people who take out these certificates, that any system requiring the applicant to give a complete list of debts would, if it was to be thoroughly enforced, necessitate proceedings of an inquisitorial nature for which no sufficient machinery exists, and which it would not be worth while to undertake for the sake of the additional revenue to be obtained. The rule which it is now proposed to lay down, while it dispenses with all proceedings of an inquisitorial or penal nature, may reasonably be expected to lead to some slight increase of the revenue under this head, inasmuch as the certificate being expressly limited in its operation to the debts specified in it, the necessity of including in it all debts except those due from persons standing in some peculiarly friendly or confidential relation will be brought home to the applicants, and debtors will probably become alive to the risk they run in paying a debt which is omitted from it. The additional revenue realised will not, as I have already observed, be as large as if the alternative mode of valuation were adopted, but this is a result which, for the reason I have already stated, the Government is prepared to accept. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of carrying out these views. The effect of it, if it becomes law, will be that every applicant for a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 will be required to state in his application the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate. It will be in his option to include what debts he pleases. He will pay duty only in respect of the debts which he elects to include, and the operation of the certificate will be limited to those debts. If he subsequently desires to include other debts, he can have the certificate extended to them on paying the additional duty. The note appended to article 12 of the schedule to the Court-fees Act will not apply to him. For the rest, the amendments made by the Bill in Act XXVII of 1860 and in the

Probate and Administration Act, 1881, are of an unimportant nature, and merely such as are necessitated by the above alterations in the substance of the law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also introduced the Bill.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT asked for leave to postpone the motions relative to the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882.

Leave was granted.

BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876, REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Bill to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said that, when he had the honour to introduce this Bill, he explained that the law was practically a dead-letter, and no operations had ever been effected under it, but that it was found to interfere with the free flow of labour from Madras to British Burma. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma had asked the Madras Government that the law should be repealed, and the latter had readily acceded to the proposal. The Bill was one of the shortest, consisting of but one section, and it was not thought necessary to refer it for the consideration of a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LITTLE COCOS AND PREPARIS ISLANDS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill had been published and circulated. All the replies to it had been received, and they contained nothing to show that any amendment was required in the Bill as it had been introduced.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 3rd May, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA;
The 19th April, 1883. }

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 17.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 17.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th April 1883.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a *Levée* at "Peterhoff" at 10 P.M. on Thursday, the 24th May 1883, being Her Majesty's Birthday.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and address to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Friday, the 18th May 1883; and in doing so, to add the names of the Gentlemen who will present them, and who must themselves attend the *Levée*. Presentation cards will then be forwarded to them.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the *Levée* are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names *legibly* written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering "Peterhoff," and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

The *Levée* will be closed by the Native Officers of the Detachments of the 1st Goorkhas and 32nd Pioneers being presented by their Commanding Officers to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Captain,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th April, 1883.

No. 12.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble R. Miller of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th April 1883.

No. 107.—The services of Major the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, C.I.E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st March 1883.

MEDICAL.

Ap

No. 121.—Surgeon A. Barclay, M.B., is appointed temporarily, and until further orders, to be Secretary to the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with effect from the 1st instant.

The 21th April 1883.

No. 134.—The services of Surgeon M. O'Dwyer, Officiating Medical Officer, 1st Native Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 27th April 1883.

No. 139.—The services of Surgeon J. Armstrong, late Officiating Civil Surgeon, 2nd Class, Almora, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th March 1883.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 581.—In continuation of Home Department Notification No. 1547, dated the 25th November 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to empower the Deputy Commissioner of the Pegu district in British Burma to order or authorise, within his jurisdiction, the institution of prosecutions for offences punishable under Section 291A of the Indian Penal Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 91.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Arthur Kitchin, M.A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

FORESTS.

The 25th April 1883.

No. 362 F.—Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is granted six months' furlough, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st May 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys during the absence on furlough of Mr. Reynolds, or until further orders.

The 27th April 1883.

No. 336 F.—Mr. L. G. Smith, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 10th February 1883.

No. 388 F.—Mr. A. Campbell, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 24th April 1883.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 26th April 1883.

No. 1223 G.—The following Brigade Order, issued by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, dated the 23rd March 1883, is confirmed:—

2nd Regiment.

Surgeon A. Milne, Bombay Medical Establishment, held medical charge of the ment, Central India Horse, from 31st October, 1882 to the 17th March, 1883, both days inclusive, during the absence of Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, on duty with the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th April 1883.

No. 1195 G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. H. Macintyre, Officiating Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate of the Bangalore District, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Mysore, during the absence of Mr. L. Ricketts on furlough.

POLITICAL.

The 24th April 1883.

No. 1178 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. C. Bancroft, Vice and Deputy Consul

eneral, as Acting Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. Mattson.

GENERAL.

The 24th April 1883.

No. 1181 G.—Mr. H. B. J. FitzPatrick, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 23rd December 1882.

No. 1183 G.—Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I., B.C.S., Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted six months' special leave, under Section 60 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st June 1883, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1186 G.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, B.C.S., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class, and is posted as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on special leave of Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 1191 G.—Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States Residency, with effect from date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley.

No. 1193 G.—Lieutenant I. MacIvor, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted fifteen months' furlough to Europe on private affairs, with effect from date of departure, under Section 49, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 1197 G.—Rai Bishen Sarup, Deputy Magistrate of Kekree, held charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara from the 18th to the 27th November 1882, both days inclusive.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 1225 G.—Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, Medical Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to the medical charge of the Goona Political Agency, with effect from the 17th March 1883.

No. 1235 G.—Major F. A. Wilson, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkund and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkund, with effect from the 24th January 1883.

The 27th April 1883.

No. 1237 G.—Captain A. M. Muir, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Hyderabad, is posted as 2nd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India.

No. 1239 G.—Pundit Sarup Narain, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as 3rd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India.

No. 1243 G.—Captain A. P. Thornton, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th April 1883.

No. 537.—Mr. G. C. Walker, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, in Class IV of Enrolled Officers of the Financial Department, received charge of his duties before noon on the 14th April 1883.

No. 539.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 267, dated 13th April 1883, published at page 179 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 11th idem, for "after noon" in two places read "before noon."

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th April, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 230.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Arthur Walter Lyster, 1st West India Regiment, Wing Officer, 3rd Goorkha Regiment,—10th March, 1880.

Lieutenant Frederick Joseph Blakiston Priestley, Leicestershire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry,—29th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Thomas Henry Bairnsfather, Cheshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 29th Native Infantry,—22nd January, 1882.

Lieutenant Irton Eardley-Wilmot, Border Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—25th February, 1882.

Lieutenant Herbert Richard Browne, Shropshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 38th Native Infantry,—27th February, 1882.

Lieutenant James Robert Dunlop-Smith, Cheshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry,—26th March, 1882.

Lieutenant Devereux Walter Hickman, Dorsetshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 1st Native Infantry,—26th March, 1882.

Lieutenant Frederic Blundell Mein, Manchester Regiment, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry,—11th April, 1882.

No. 231.—ARMY STAFF—

Captain (Brevet Major) H. T. Lugard, R.A., to be Brigade Major to the Inspector General of Artillery for India, *vice* Major A. D. Anderson, whose tenure of office has expired. Dated 23rd April, 1883.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 232.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, Bengal S. C., Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1858.

Captain V. G. L. Eyre, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 23rd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1858.

Captain E. T. Rose, 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for 121 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Lieutenant F. W. P. Angelo, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant J. F. Manifold, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, No. 3 Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1858.

Lieutenant E. C. Stanton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Second Class Assistant Apothecary G. Hynes, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 233.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major R. S. Thompson, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

No. 234.—Lieutenant E. C. M. Lushington, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave (p. a.) from the 7th to the 12th January, 1883, in extension under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

No. 235.—Surgeon-Major G. S. Sutherland, M.D., is granted furlough without pay for two days, with effect from the 22nd November, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 108 of 1881.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 236.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd March, 1883, page 1633.

INDIA OFFICE;
23rd March, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the admission of the undermentioned Surgeons to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Department:—

To be Surgeons.—Dated 30th September, 1882.

BENGAL.

Albert William Denis Leahy.
William Wilfrid Webb.
Richard Rose Weir."

"London Gazette," dated the 27th March, 1883, page 1637.

INDIA OFFICE;
27th March, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and

Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Battye, C.B. Dated 6th January, 1883.

Major George Ludlow Kennedy Hewett. Dated 20th January, 1883.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Tweedie, C.S.I. Dated 20th January, 1883.

Major Francis Fraser John Toke. Dated 22nd January, 1883.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major the Honourable Robert William Napier. Dated 8th June, 1882.

Captain and Brevet Major Alfred Gaselee. Dated 9th January, 1883.

Captain George Tomkyns Morris. Dated 9th January, 1883.

Captain Henry Mackenzie Macdonald Wood. Dated 17th January, 1883.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh. Dated 4th January, 1883.

Lieutenant Frederick Guy Vivian. Dated 4th January, 1883.

Lieutenant Richard Carnac Temple. Dated 4th January, 1883.

BENGAL ARMY.

Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Dated 1st January, 1883.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Brydges Robinson Branfill.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Beadon.

To be Majors.—Dated 1st January, 1883.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Capel.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander Shakespear.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Montagu Buller.

Captain and Brevet Major Robert Morris.

Captain and Brevet Major George Charles Jackson.

Captain and Brevet Major Harvey Young Murray.

Captain and Brevet Major George Thomas Halliday.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Charles Creak.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Kemble.

Captain and Brevet Major Fendall Currie."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 237.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Goorkha Regiment.

Color-Havildar Man Sing Bhundaree to be Jemadar, *vice* Munnikant Raie, invalided; Pay-Havildar Baluckram Bist to be Jemadar, *vice* Munbeer Thappa, invalided,—7th January, 1883.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd April, 1883.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 10th March and 23rd April, 1883 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Public Works Department	Sub-Conductor J. Wilson ...	30th March, 1883.	Unballa		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 10th to the 23rd April, 1883.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>					Rs.	A. P.	
Lorne Macdonald ...	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	18th September,	Intestate	471	2 4	

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Captain,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th April, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 24.—The services of Mr. A. Campbell, Staff Officer, Calcutta Dockyard, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, for employment as Officiating Port Officer, Rangoon.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April 1883.

No. 101.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason College are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers and posted as noted below :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. O. Oertel.

Mr. A. H. Ashton.

Punjab.

Babu Nihal Chand.

Rajputana.

Babu Rajeswar Mittra.

*Assam.**Railways under Director General.*

Mr. A. J. Chew.

Mr. H. J. Wadley.

Mr. C. Pratt.

No. 102.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 101 of 24th April 1883, Mr. O. Oertel, Apprentice Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is posted temporarily to the Simla Imperial Circle.

The 25th April 1883.

No. 103.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Telegraph Accounts during the absence of Mr. W. Palmer, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 104.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Garstin, s.c., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Sirhind Canal Circle during the absence on privilege leave of Major J. H. Western, R.E., or until further orders.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 105.—Mr. A. H. G. Newcomen, Traffic Candidate, Tirhoot State Railway, is promoted to Class IV of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from 5th March 1883.

No. 106.—The Government of India is pleased to make the following temporary promotions, with effect from 28th March 1883, *vice* Mr. H. Garbett, Superintending Engineer, on furlough :—

To Superintending Engineer, Class I.

Mr. J. C. Vertannes.

To Superintending Engineer, Class III.

The 27th April 1883.

No. 107.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 87 of 7th current, the services of the undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are also placed at the disposal of the Railway Company noted, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. G. H. List, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company,
from 1st April 1883.

Mr. J. Rhind, Locomotive Superintendent, Class IV of Revenue Scale, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, from 17th April 1883.

No. 108.—Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is appointed to act as Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Major E. L. Marryat, R.E., or until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th,

April, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1883.

An Act to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876; III of 1876.
Preamble. It is hereby enacted as follows :—

The British Burma Labour Law, 1876, is repealed.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1883.

An Act to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island.

WHEREAS the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island have been transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and attached to the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

And whereas the Little Cocos Island, when subject to the administration of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, formed portion of a scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and was subject to the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876;

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and in the Preparis Island should be the same as that in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883 : and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Short title and commencement.

2. All enactments which, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, were in force in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma, shall be deemed to have come into force in the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands on that day; and all enactments which, on that day, were in force in those Islands and not in that District, shall be deemed to have been repealed on and from that day in those Islands.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in those Islands before the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, and still pending, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may direct, and, save as directed in this section, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

4. On and from the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, the Little Cocos Island shall be deemed to have been removed from the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and to have ceased to be a III of 1 scheduled district.

Withdrawal of Little Cocos Island from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been some rain in most districts of the Madras Presidency and in several parts of Bengal. In the Bombay Presidency there has been heavy rain in parts of Dharwar, but elsewhere the fall has been slight. Assam still continues to record more or less heavy showers. Slight rain is also reported from a few districts of the Punjab, from Mysore and Coorg, from the Nizam's territories, and from Nepal. No report has been received from British Burma for the week under notice.

In the Madras Presidency the harvest of sugarcane, cotton, paddy, and dry grains still continues and general prospects are good. Threshing of *rabi* crops has commenced in the Bombay Presidency; land is being prepared for *khari*f sowing, and sugarcane planting still continues in places. Ploughing is in progress in Bengal proper, but cultivation of autumn crops is retarded owing to an insufficiency of rain. The *rabi* harvest has been completed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and has generally yielded a good outturn. In the Punjab the harvest continues in most districts and a good outturn is expected. In the Central Provinces threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops still going on. In Assam ploughing for *aus* is being pushed on and sowing has commenced. In Mysore crop prospects continue good, and coffee blossoms and rice ears setting in Coorg. In the Nizam's territories the reaping of *tabi* crops has been nearly completed and *khari*f preparations are in hand. In Rajputana and the Central India States the harvest in most places has been completed, with a fair outturn.

Public health is generally good, though in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces scattered cases of cholera are reported, and small-pox prevails in some districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 25th)		
Bellary ...	16 (average of two stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane and cotton, yield average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and cotton, outturn paddy 9 annas, cotton 6 to 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts.
Ganjam ...	31 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops cotton and summer <i>ragi</i> thriving; cholera in parts; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops fair, but castor, later crops, and cotton diseased in parts; harvest horse-grain, castor, chillies, cotton, <i>rai</i> and <i>landu</i> , &c., yield three-eighths to three-quarters; small-pox continues; cattle-disease abating.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox and measles continue; cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	34 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn above average; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue in parts; fever more general.
Tanjore ...	92 (average of five stations).	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , gingelly seed, and chillies, outturn below average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	85 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops failing in parts; harvest paddy; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	91 (average of thirteen stations).	Third crop paddy progressing; small-pox in all taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	149	Cultivation in progress; small-pox and fever continue.
Bombay—(April 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Small pox decreasing in Kurrachee, but prevalent in five quarters: 1 fresh case, 2 deaths from 15th to 19th, total to latter date 170 cases, 117 deaths, 71 remaining sick; disease also in four villages in district, 10 cases, 1 death; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 22, 32 and 31 lbs., in Dadu 34 and 18 lbs., in Tatta 21, 32 and 40 lbs., and in Sujawal 32, 36 and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; grain crops reported to have suffered from insects in Moro and Naushahro; small-pox in eight talukas, 2 cases in Mirgar jail; fever in five and cattle-disease in eight talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize continue; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand; heat excessive; wheat 27½ and <i>bajri</i> 31 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Sowing of summer crops in progress; sugarcane in good condition; small-pox in Naosari and Baroda; cattle-disease in Kadi; <i>bajri</i> 29 and common rice 26 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for <i>khari</i> f crops continue; small-pox in Balsar, Pandi, and Surat, daily average 3 deaths in Surat; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>ragi</i> 49 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Násik ...	.....	Cholera continues, 34 deaths in Násik, 27 in taluka, 12 in Niphad taluka; wheat 28½, <i>bajri</i> 33½, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly, except on 21st and 22nd, when wind was normal.
Poona ...	.....	Public health good; <i>bajri</i> 43 and <i>juari</i> 54 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; cholera in Parner and Rahuri talukas; cattle-disease in Parner and Karjat talukas; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 51 lbs. in Sangamner; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 37 lbs. in Sangamner.
Sholapur ...	8	Cattle disease in some villages of Sholapur taluka only; <i>juari</i> 64 lbs. 12 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 56 lbs. 12 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout the district—73 in Nargund, heavy in six talukas, slight in others.	Harvesting of late crops nearly completed; cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of Nargund; cattle-disease and small-pox in one taluka; fever in two talukas; rice minimum 30 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Yellapur, 91; Hallial, 47; Supa, 28.	Second crop rice harvesting completed in Karwar, continues in other talukas on coast; planting sugarcane and preparing ground for monsoon crop; small-pox in three talukas and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather warm; measles in Rajkot town; cholera disappeared from Katla Nayani; small-pox in Dhol; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 36 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, heavy in parts of Dharwar; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar continues; locusts in parts of Ratnagiri, Satara, and Belgaum; cholera in a few places; small-pox and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(April 25th)		
Chittagong ...	42	Weather sultry until 21st, since which rainy and stormy; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera reported from thana Cox's Bazar; cattle-disease still continues.
Dacca ...	102	Harvesting of safflower and barley nearly completed; prospects of standing crops not good for want of sufficient rain.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	.....	No crops on the ground; prospects seem fair; low lands being prepared for <i>aman</i> paddy; price of common rice stationary; public health on the whole good, though cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore sub-division.
Moorsshedabad ...	Nil	Land being prepared for <i>aus</i> paddy; rain much wanted; a few cases of small-pox and cholera reported.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	A north-wester on one day and slight rain on another, weather cooler; early rice sprouting; indigo greatly injured by drought; cholera still in parts of the district.
Burdwan ...	6	One shower at head-quarters, weather dry, elsewhere rain much wanted; cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
Rungpore ...	238	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; cases of cholera reported from thana Mahiganj.
Bhagálpur ...	Nil	Prospects good; rain wanted, especially for indigo; public health good.
Purneah ...	107	Prospects of crops brighter from the fall of rain on two days; ploughing carried on briskly; public health fair.
Patna ...	Nil	East winds prevailing; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops still going on; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	Nil	Produce of <i>rabi</i> crops rather less than promise; rain wanted for sowing crops; prices rising slightly; public health fair.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Weather very hot; no crops on the ground; mango promising; small-pox reported from certain thanas; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Weather hot, with high wind; ploughing in progress; <i>dalu</i> rice and wheat being harvested; public health good; scattered cases of cholera reported. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in several places in Bengal proper during the week, the fall was pretty fair in Rungpore and Cooch Behar, where prospects are said to have somewhat improved; there was also a fair shower in Calcutta last night, more rain is still much wanted in almost all parts of Bengal proper and in Bhagálpur division in several places; cultivation of autumn crops is retarded and in some indigo, <i>horo</i> rice and other standing crops are languishing; scattered cases of cholera continue to be reported from several districts and of small-pox from some; cholera and fever still prevalent in Nuddea.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 24th) ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; isolated cases of cholera reported from both tahsils; health of cattle good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 25th) ...	.....	Heat above normal and wind easterly, ending in a slight duststorm; mild small-pox still prevailing; <i>arhar</i> fallen, all other prices rising slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Gorakhpur (April 23rd)	.....	Weather fine; crops all reaped, outturn good; measles and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Jhānsi ( " " )	.....	Weather hot and seasonable; <i>rabi</i> outturn on the whole satisfactory; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; small-pox amongst children and cattle-disease are on the decrease.
Agra (" 24th)	No rain	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ")	No rain	Harvest completed; prices almost stationary; health of people and cattle good, except in parts of two tahsils.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Heat increasing, easterly wind from 23rd; harvest almost over and grain being threshed; wheat and barley 16 annas, gram and mustard 10 annas; health good; price of wheat fallen to 23 seers.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	Wheat crops somewhat injured; general health good; a few cases of small-pox; cattle-disease continues; prices rising.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Strong hot wind; <i>rabi</i> harvest over, outturn satisfactory on the whole; general health good.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices steady; outturn in wheat and barley poor, owing to frost; <i>saran</i> being cut; general health good.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	The <i>rabi</i> is now all cut, outturn above average; small-pox bad in Sitapur tahsil.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> nearly harvested; <i>saran</i> and indigo being sown; market well supplied with food-grains; small-pox in part of district.
Rae Bareilly (" 23rd)	.....	Wind easterly since yesterday; <i>rabi</i> cut, outturn reported good; small-pox and fever continue; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore (" 24th)	No rain	Small-pox and fever in town and four parganas; <i>rabi</i> crops harvested; no cattle-disease; markets well supplied with grain; prices stationary.
Farukhabad (" ")	...	Weather seasonable; prices steady; small-pox and fever are still lingering in parts of the district; cattle-disease reported from two tahsils.
Punjab—(April 24th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health fair; reaping in progress, average yield expected; prices falling.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good; harvesting continues, expected outturn good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	Slight rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Slight hail fell in the Tarn Taran tahsil, but did no injury to the crops; health good; harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Lahore ...	.....	Slight rain; harvesting commenced, good outturn expected; slight fall in prices.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good; harvesting continues; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good; harvesting commenced; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain	Fever in Kahuta and cattle-disease in Murree continue; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar ...	40	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvest completed; preparations being made for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight rain	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 25th)	.....	Days hot, nights cool; prospects good; small-pox prevails slightly; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore (" 24th)	.....	Hot and cloudy; reaping of <i>rabi</i> nearly completed; threshing and winnowing in progress; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (" 28rd)	.....	Cloudy and close at times, days very warm; crops excellent; winnowing continues; prices easy; health good.
Seoni ...	.....	Hot and cloudy; winnowing progressing; 1 fatal case of cholera reported; prices stationary; large exports of wheat.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Days very hot, nights cool; winnowing continues; small-pox, fever, and sore-eyes prevail; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 164 cases of small-pox, 22 deaths; prices of <i>juar</i> risen.
Raipur (April 21st)	.....	Heat oppressive; small-pox here and there; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur (" 19th)	.....	Warm, with storm of wind; sugarcane progressing favourably; fever declining; prices stationary.
General Remarks. —Weather hot and cloudy; prospects good; small-pox in two districts; 1 fatal cholera case in Seoni; prices steady.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(April 25th)		
Ganhati ...	1·34	Weather cool; some cholera in the district; <i>ahu</i> crop coming up well. Rain has done good to <i>boro</i> paddy and <i>aus</i> , <i>aman</i> sowing has commenced; ploughing going forward rapidly; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported.
Sylhet ...	3·05	
Cachar ...	3·22	Weather cloudy; 5 deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi and 3 deaths from small-pox reported from Katigora; common rice 22½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	3·54	Weather seasonable; ploughing for <i>ahu</i> ; cholera and small-pox still reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 25th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Weather cloudy; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	·03	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	1·07	The showers which have fallen have been beneficial in bringing out the coffee blossoms in North Coorg and in setting in South Coorg; cardamoms doing well, also the <i>cysakh</i> rice crop in Surlabimut-nad which has come into ear; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain at Shimoga 31 and at Chickmagalur 2·05; general health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Borar & Hyderabad— (April 25th)		
Amrāoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue.
Hyderabad (April 20th)	.....	Reaping of <i>tabi</i> crops nearly concluded; preparations for <i>kharif</i> crops commenced; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 28, and <i>tur</i> 12½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Hyderabad („ 26th)	·48	<i>Tabi</i> reaping nearly concluded; preparations for <i>kharif</i> crops continue; cholera and small-pox still prevalent, though not in epidemic form; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 27½, and <i>tur</i> 24 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (April 25th)		
Indore ...	.....	Days are abnormally hot, but nights are still cool; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Heat increasing; health good; small-pox in mild form in Gwalior and surrounding villages.
Sutna ...	.....	Health good; weather seasonable.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Nemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Health good; prices stationary; small-pox abating.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Public health good; weather very hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest completed.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 25th)	.....	Weather hot, but windy and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	.....	Fair amount of water in wells; health good; crop prospects good; weather rather hotter than usual at this season.
Marwar („ 20th)	.....	Tanks empty; water obtained from wells; fever and small-pox prevailing; crops being harvested; prospects good; heat rapidly increasing; hot winds commenced; prices rising.
Meywar ( „ „ )	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather cooler.
Haroti („ 21st)	.....	Hot winds set in; health good.
Jhalawar („ 18th)	.....	Weather cooler; health good.
Ajmere („ 24th)	.....	High winds; weather seasonable; harvest fair, average outturn.
Jaypore ( „ „ )	.....	Harvesting progressing favourably; prices easier; health good.
Jhalrapore ...	.....	No report received.
Uluwar (April 24th)	.....	Crops being gathered; wells failing; few cases of cholera reported in district decreasing.
Nepal—(April 19th)		
Katmandu ...	·07	Prospects good; weather cooler; sky more overcast.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a	p.
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th April 1883.

No. 346.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st April 1883, *vice* Mr. H. R. Duhan, Surveyor, 1st Grade, and Personal Assistant to the Surveyor General, who has retired, with effect from that date:—

Mr. C. Wood, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. S. M. Smylie, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, in the Seconded List, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade, in the same list.

Mr. F. Adams, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. G. Belcham, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Mr. D. A. King, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. W. Stotesbury, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. T. Hall, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. S. Kraal, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

No. 347.—Mr. H. Todd, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 4th Grade of Surveyors, *vice* Mr. J. Todd, with effect from the date on which Mr. Todd avails himself of the furlough granted him in this Department Notification No. 345, dated the 10th instant.

The 18th April 1883.

No. 348.—Major J. Hill, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade (Officiating 3rd Grade), Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Chapter V, Sections 71 to 73, of the Civil Leave Code.

G. C. DEPRÉE, Colonel,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 23rd April 1883.

No. 808.—Under the provisions of Section 4, Clause (o) of Act X of 1882, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following posts to be Police Stations for the purposes of the Act, and that they shall include the local area now attached to them subject to such modifications as may hereafter be made by the Local Government.

Police Circle.	District.	Names of Police Stations.	Names of Out-posts.	REMARKS.
AJMER AND MERWARA.	AJMER.	FIRST CLASS.		
		Ajmer	Saradhna. Delhi Gate. Agra Gate. Tripolia Gate Usri Gate. Madar Gate. Serai.	City of Ajmer.
		City Extension		
		SECOND CLASS.		
		Railway workshops	Lohagal Madar Hill	} Suburbs.
		FIRST CLASS.		
		Nusseerabad	Dunta.	
		Mungliawas	Kharwa.	
		Bhinai	Bandanwara.	
		Gacra	Shokla.	
		Kekree.		
		SECOND CLASS.		
		Pisangan	Nagelao.	
		Ghegal	Harmara.	
	MERWARA.	Srinagar.		
		Sawar	Deoli.	
		Masuda	Sathana.	
		Pushkar	Nand.	
		FIRST CLASS.		
		Tadgurh.		
		Jassa Khera	Barakhan. Kheriadi.	
		Beawar	Rupnagar. Sendra.	
			Ajmer Gate Suraj Pole Gate Marwari Gate Chang	} City of Beawar
		SECOND CLASS.		
		Dawer	Buganna.	
		Jawaja	Bar.	

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA,
P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 17th April 1883.

No. 916 S.—The land designated below being required for Railway purposes, this declaration is made accordingly :—

District.	Pargana.	Village.	AREA REQUIRED.			Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	TOTAL.		
			A. S. feet.	A. S. feet.	A. S. feet.		
Ajmere .	Ajmere.	Ajmere.	5 7,100	...	5 7,100	For Railway purposes and diversion of existing Imperial Road.	

This declaration is made under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act) and the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere is hereby directed to take orders for the acquisition of the land specified above under Section 7 of that Act.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr., Rajputana, P. W. D.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 20th April 1883.

No. 1129 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Pal Dass, attached to the Hospital of the Meyer Bhil Corps, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 18th April 1883.

No. 1.—Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Kazis' Act, XII of 1880, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Sha Abdool Koodoos Kadri Sahib, Khan Bahadur, to be Kazi for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th April 1883.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	76 94,004	8 0
Reserve Fund	35,11,646	4 4	Other authorized Investments	49,27,440	0 0
	R	a. p.	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	94,04,156	7 11
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,08,46,263	8 11	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	45,01,081	14 11
Public Deposits at Branches	1,85,95,545	5 1	Bills discounted and purchased	3,00,39,503	14 2
Reserve Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,55,99,913	13 5	Balances with other Banks	10,83,053	7 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,58,261	6 3	Bullion	6,90,555	9 0
Sundries	11,37,766	4 1	Dead Stock	12,08,418	12 1
			Stamps	8,802	9 0
			Sundries	4,53,861	6 11
				6,00,10,908	9 2
				R	a. p.
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	83,89,146	4 7
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,20,40,341	12 4
				2,04,38,488	10 11
				RUPRES	
				8,04,40,396	10 1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th April 1883.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 18th April 1883.

No. 24.—Mr. P. Duncan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway to the Indus Valley Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the R. S. Ry., the H. S. Ry. and the S. N. S. Ry.)

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th April 1883.

No. 1.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted eight months' furlough to Europe and ten days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 20th April 1883, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

R. GARDINER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1883.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Apl. 16	46,804	41,957	...	1,22,428	38,55,273	10,45,710
" 17	...	69,340	...	1,22,791	37,01,290	9,71,946
" 18	...	69,390	81,311	40,169	37,44,352	9,87,186
" 19	...	70,264	...	46,169	36,44,352	9,15,487
" 20	...	1,01,319	...	46,169	36,44,352	8,12,000
" 21	...	28,141	48,788	410	35,94,166	8,33,198

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 23rd April 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
2	D 17—50885	50	The Executive Engineer, Puricha.
	" —50886	50	
3	D 20—04501	100	Latafat Ali Khan, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,

The 25th April 1883.

W. T. PIERCEY,
Asst. Acctt. General,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
W23	M 39—95838	1,000	Jamnadas Premji, Bombay.
	" —81545	1,000	
W24	M 38—55731	500	Nathobhai Soorchand, Bombay.
	" —57359	500	
	" —55095	500	
	M 67—36088	100	
	" —66853	100	
	" —34635	100	
	" —55634	100	
	" —55685	100	
	" —45924	100	
	" —44437	100	
	" —41530	100	
W25	M 67—55458	100	Rastamji Hormosji Mawji, Bombay.
	" —55459	100	
	" —55460	100	
	" —55461	100	
	" —55462	100	
	" —55463	100	
	" —55464	100	
	" —55465	100	
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	" —55470	100	
	" —55471	100	
	" —55472	100	
	" —55473	100	
	" —55474	100	
	" —20269	100	
	" —46118	100	
	" —46171	100	
	M 39—91697	1,000	
W28	M 44—10984	100	B. S. Pais, Bombay.
	" —60634	100	

BOMBAY,

The 24th April 1883.

C. J. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Department.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
19	P 47—07622	1,000	Mah Nin Byoo.
	P 11—27510	500	
	" —27509	50	Babu Chunder Coomer Coondoo.
20	P 42—79961	100	
21	P 47—45060	1,000	Suraff Sham Lal.
22	P 42—36688	100	Prince Kalkaas Mirza, Murshedabad.

CALCUTTA,

The 27th April 1883.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
3	B 29—62203	1,000	Bollini Chinna Monisawmy Naidu, Valenjeri Village, attached to Terutany Division, North Arcot District.
	" —73586	1,000	
4	B 73—54957	100	M. Condasaawmy Chetty, Bill-collector, Bank of Madras.
	" —54958	100	
5	B 73—50774	100	A. Parthasarathy Mudali, Fruits-dealer, in Paria Woodundy Lane, No. 14, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

The 16th April 1883.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post

Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and Akyab.)
Madras . Rangoon.
Bombay . Karachi.
Bombay . Busreh (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
	1883.	
Persian Gulf .	5th May	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports .	3rd ..	Str. Calna.
Madras and Ceylon .	4th ..	P. & O. Str. Assam.
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies .	1st	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay .	1st	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	30th April	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits .	3rd May	Str. Chanda.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, and Rangoon .	3rd	Str. Cocanada.

* Also for South Africa via England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 26th April 1883.

Bradley, Mrs. F. C.	Irving, John.	Sawoo, Messrs. P. G. & W.
Cameron, J. R. D.	Jean, Rev. A.	Schellhass, Edward.
Chisholm, C.	Orchard, Mrs. F. W.	Shaw, Dr. G. R.
Duka, Col. Theodor de.	Stuart.	Showell, G. W.
Kaste, Miss.	Queen Brothers, Messrs.	Stewart, Harry.
Harris, John.	Robilotta, Leonardo.	Walker, Thomas.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Mrs. A.	Felice, Cornalia.	Miller, Robert.
Angelo, Harry A.	Fleming, Wm.	Mincher, Boris.
Bahanan, Edward.	Fletcher, John.	Montano, V.
Ballingall, R. H.	Fishes, Alex.	Moore, Capt. R. F.
Banks, Ralph.	Francis, G.	Morris, C. E.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.	Frith, Mrs. Edward.	Newhouse, H.
Blackman, Russell.	Fryer, Col. G. E.	Onesti, Cresio.
Hose, P. N.	Galloway, W. J.	Patrone, Andrea.
Bradley, P. W.	Gardner, Wm.	Pimlett, James Thomas.
Brener, Mrs.	Gerbe, Miss.	Poirer, C. W.
Brettan, Mrs. A.	Greenberg, Rose.	Potts, John Geo.
Browne, B.	Greenwood, Mrs. L.	Purell, Miss N.
Browne, Col. Horace.	Gray, Alex.	"Rex."
C. P.	Grieff, Miss M.	Rixon, Miss.
Caldwell, Ralph.	Hall, Colonel C. H.	Sharp, Miss.
Cammell, Minard A.	Haly, J. J.	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
Carrier, Antony.	Hawkins, Geo.	Smith, Charles.
Clark, Geo. R.	Hutchinson, Miss Florence.	Smith, J.
Clark, Mrs. M. A.	Kelly, Mrs. E.	Stevens, H. W.
Cox, Mrs.	Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Stewart, Duncan.
Cooper, Henry.	Lewis, J. C.	Sullivan, Barry.
Cummings, Miss Annie.	Lewis, S.	Stovell, Capt. Gerald.
Danicks, E. W.	Lodge, T. S.	Stuart, Wallace.
Davis, Ellen.	Lund, Enoch.	Stuart, William.
De La Corneuve, F. E. W.	Macbay, Alfred J.	Thompson, Mrs. M. K.
Dick, Arthur.	McConnell, R. J.	Watson, T. W.
Douglas, Mrs. S. C.	McCulloch, R. W.	Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Edwin, Edward.	McDonald, Deglan.	Williamson, William F.
Elder, T. Jardine.	McEwan, R.	Windemar, Mrs.
Eroir, Madame Bella.		Winloch, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Avict, G. C. A.	Hoctor, Miss R.	Manzer, Boris.
Clarke, J. H.	Merwanjee, C.	Tillery, G. R.
Connolly, Patrick.	Mislead, F.	Wheeler, Major H. J.
Deveria & Co., Powell.		

The 28th April 1883.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during May 1883:—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
1st May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
4th May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
4th May 1883* .	By Dual Line private vessel.
7th May 1883* .	By Dual Line private vessel.
10th May 1883* .	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
15th May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
17th May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
21st May 1883 .	By French Steamer.
21st May 1883* .	By Star Line private vessel.
24th May 1883* .	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
29th May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
31st May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory.)

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